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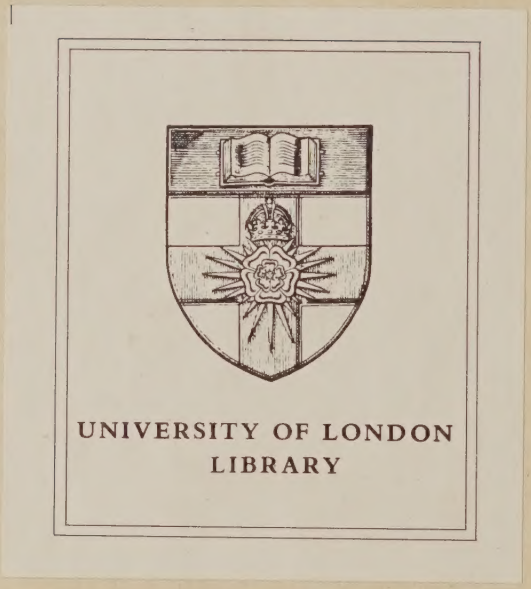

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— *(41.)* —

LUNACY; LUNACY (IRELAND);
LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
SESSION 2.—12 *August* 1895——5 *September* 1895.

VOL. LIV.

1895.

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1895.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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LUNACY (SCOTLAND):

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1895.

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THE FORTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

1895.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind included in the returns, statutory and other, made to this department, was, on the 1st of January 1895, 94,081, being an increase over the corresponding number on 1st of January 1894, of 2,014.

The following Summary shows how these 94,081 persons were classified and distributed:

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1895.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums	458	604	1,062	27,493	33,263	60,756 (a)	72	18	90	28,023	33,885	61,908
In Registered Hospitals	1,799	1,729	3,528	256	144	400	1	–	1	2,056	1,873	3,929
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan	756	858	1,614	311	477	788	–	–	–	1,067	1,335	2,402
Provincial	586	805	1,391	128	249	377	3	–	3	717	1,054	1,771
In Naval and Military Hospitals	227	–	227	–	–	–	–	–	–	227	–	227
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor)	–	–	–	1	–	1	483	165	648	484	165	649
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses	–	–	–	4,778	6,099	10,877	–	–	–	4,778	6,099	10,877
Metropolitan District Asylums	–	–	–	2,880	3,141	6,021	–	–	–	2,880	3,141	6,021
Private Single Patients	188	240	428	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	240	428
Out-door Paupers	–	–	–	2,376	3,493	5,869	–	–	–	2,376	3,493	5,869
TOTAL	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081

(a) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26. *See* Appendix B⁶.

In this Summary, as heretofore, the *pauper* class includes all patients chargeable, wholly or in part, to a Union, County, or Borough; the *criminal* class, all those coming under the definition of "Criminal Lunatic" in the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884; and the *private* class, all patients who are not *paupers* or *criminals*, including 394 persons who are maintained by the State in Netley and Yarmouth Hospitals, and Grove Hall, Bow.

In Appendices B^1 and B^3, the criminal, are included with the private, patients; but in Appendix B^4 they are separately enumerated.

The Summary shows a decrease of 61 in the *private* class, and increases of 2,064, and 11, respectively,, in the *pauper*, and *criminal* classes, the net increase being, as already mentioned, 2,014.

The *private* patients *increased* by 28 in County and Borough Asylums, and by six in Provincial Licensed Houses; but they *decreased* by 59 in Registered Hospitals, by 23 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, by 3 in Naval and Military Hospitals, and by 10 as single patients, the net result being the decrease of 61.

The *pauper* patients *increased* by 1,524 in County and Borough Asylums, by 188 in Metropolitan, and by 154 in Provincial, Licensed Houses, by 38 in the Metropolitan District Asylums, and by 170 as Outdoor paupers, but they *decreased* by 1 in Registered Hospitals and by 9 in ordinary workhouses.

The *criminal* patients *increased* by 17 in Broadmoor, but *decreased* by 5 in County and Borough Asylums, and by 1 in Registered Hospitals.

The increase of pauper lunatics in 1894 has again been very general throughout the country, and in only 8 of the 56 "Union" Counties in England and Wales was there a decrease. The increase was largest, viz., 482, in the County of London; in Lancashire it amounted to 202, in the three Ridings of Yorkshire to 186, and in Essex to 141. The increase in the County of London, however, contrasts favourably with that of 1893, namely, 800; in Lancashire it was less by 63 than that of 1893; in Yorkshire, it was 75 more, and in Essex 81 more, than that of the latter year. An unusual feature is the increase in the number of outdoor lunatic paupers, this class having for many years shown a marked tendency to decrease.

In our last Report to your Lordship we offered some considerations to combat the idea that insanity was largely on the increase in England and Wales; and we reiterated our opinion that the undoubted large increase in the number of known lunatics was mainly due to causes other than an increase

increase of the disease of insanity in its more active forms, and we endeavoured to indicate some of those causes.

In connection with this subject, it may be interesting to state the average annual increase of officially known lunatics in successive periods :

In the 10 years, 1859 to 1868, both inclusive, the average annual increase was 1,641 ; in the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, it was 1,671 ; in the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, it was 1,445 ; and in the *six* years, 1889 to 1894, 1,623.

The annual average increase in the last six years, therefore, while it exceeded that of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, was less than that of either of the two preceding decades, notwithstanding the large increase of the general population which has taken place.

The proportion of the total yearly admissions of lunatics into institutions for lunatics, and as single patients, to total population, has, however, increased almost continuously from 1869 to 1893. In 1894, as will be seen in Table III. which follows, there was a slight decrease. This continuous increase has been attributed in part to the reception in recent years of more cases of mental decay resulting solely from old age, and we have endeavoured to test this opinion by figures. We have calculated from the information afforded by the Medical Tables published with the Annual Reports of County and Borough Asylums, the proportion of the admissions into those institutions of persons of 60 years of age and upwards to the total admissions, in several years, with the results shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Total Admissions.	Admissions of Persons 60 Years and upwards.	Ratio of the latter Admissions to Total Admissions.
1878	11,263	1,482	13·16 per cent.
1883	11,915	1,492	12·5 „
1888	13,578	1,796	13·22 „
1893	17,182	2,522	14·7 „

Thus it will be seen that the ratio of what we may term *old age* admissions to total admissions, has risen since 1878 until, in 1893, it was 2·2 per cent. higher than in 1883. The advance of 2·2 per cent. in the ratio, accounts for 378 patients of the number (17,182), admitted in 1893, who, it may be said, would not have been placed in asylums had the ratio of old age cases been in that year the same as in 1883. Again, the Tables which give the assigned causes of

 insanity

insanity inform us that the proportion of cases in which "old age" was assigned as the cause, was in the 10 years 1879 to 1888 on the average, for males, 4·0, and for females, 4·7 per cent.: in the five years 1884 to 1888, for males, 4·4, and for females, 4·96 per cent.: and in the five years 1889 to 1893, for males, 5·5, and for females, 6·1 per cent., thus showing a gradual, but continuous advance in the proportion admitted whose insanity was attributed to this cause.

We proceed to offer some remarks upon the Tables included in this Report.

Table I. shows the number, classification, and distribution of all lunatics on the 1st January of each of the years 1859, 1869, and 1879, and of 1886 to 1895, inclusive. It also shows the average annual increase for two decades, and in each of the years 1885 to 1894, both inclusive.

Table II. gives the total number of lunatics in each class, with their ratios per 10,000 to the whole population, in the same years. The ratio of total officially known lunatics to population is again higher, being 30·95 per 10,000 on the 1st January last, as against 30·63 on the preceding 1st January, but is slightly lower as regards the private class. For the criminal class the ratio has for a long time remained practically stationary.

Table III. gives for the years 1869 and 1879, the total number of admissions of all classes, and for the years 1885 to 1894 inclusive, the admissions under the several classes of Private, Pauper, and Criminal, with their ratios per 10,000 to the whole population. As heretofore, transfers, re-certifications under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and admissions into Idiot Establishments are omitted. The ratio of total admissions for 1894 is slightly (0·11) below that for 1893, but is higher than the ratio for any antecedent year. In the case of private patients it is also lower (0·63 as against 0·65); and it is 0·07 lower (0·63 as against 0·70) than it was in 1889, having been lower also in each intermediate year.

Table IV. shows the ratios per cent. of insane paupers to all paupers for the same years as are included in Tables I. and II.

Tables V. to VIII. afford information as to the numbers of patients, and of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in the several classes of institutions, and in relation to single private patients, with recovery and mortality rates. The former rate in all classes of lunatics, excluding the inmates of Idiot Establishments, was 40·31 per cent. of the total admissions, being 1·86 higher than in the preceding year, and 0·65 higher than the average of the 10 years including 1894. The death rate was 9·32 per cent. of the average numbers

numbers resident (including idiots), and was 0·39 per cent. lower than the rate of 1893, and 0·41 below that of the 10 years 1885 to 1894 inclusive. Had the two rates remained the same in 1894 as in 1893, the discharges through recovery would have been 329 fewer, and those through death 274 more in the former year; the effect of the two factors in the total discharge rate thus nearly balancing. Extending this investigation to longer periods, we find that the average annual rate of mortality in all institutions for lunatics in the decade 1859–1868 was 10·31 per cent. of the average numbers of patients resident in them; for the decade 1869–1878 it was 10·17; for the decade 1879–1888 it was 9·55; and for the six years 1889–1894 it was 9·78.

The average annual recovery rate calculated on the average annual number of admissions (excluding transfers, &c.) was, in the decade 1869–1878, 38·84 per cent.; in the next decade 39·91 per cent., and in the six years 1889–1894, 39·36 per cent. The decrease in the death rate and advance in the recovery rate, shown by these figures, obviously affected the general discharge rate and the total number of lunatics at a given time, and it may be interesting to examine what the joint effect has been.

Taking the average mortality rate of 1859–1868, viz., 10·31, as the starting point, there was a fall in the rate, as compared with it, of 0·14 in the decade 1869–1878; of 0·76 in the decade 1879–1888; and of 0·53 in the six years 1889–1894. In the decade 1869–1878 the annual average daily number of patients was 40,728, and 0·14 per cent. of that number amounted in the ten years to 570 persons, who, at the above initial rate of mortality, would have been removed by death. Similar calculations give, for the decade 1879–1888, 4,136 persons, and for the six years 1889–1894, 2,094 persons, respectively, who would have been removed by death had the rate of mortality in those periods respectively remained at 10·31 per cent.; but who, in fact, were left to swell the numbers of lunatics.

On the other hand, the enhanced recovery rates removed from the lists, in the decade 1879–1888, 1,480, and in the six years 1889–1894, 522, more patients than would have been discharged at the recovery rate of 1869–1878, namely 38·84 per cent.; so that the net effect of the operation of these two factors has been to lessen the reduction of numbers through death or discharge, in the period 1879–1888, by 2,656, and in the six years 1889–1894, by 1,572, or in the 16 years, by the sum of these two numbers, namely, 4,228.

Table IX. gives the number and distribution of pauper lunatics belonging to each Union-County on 1st January 1895.

Table X. gives the distribution of the pauper lunatics on 1st January at intervals of five years from 1859 to 1884, and

on the same date in each of the years 1886 to 1895. The proportion maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, has again advanced, and is now 73·24 per cent. of the entire number, while, for the first time since 1859, there is an increase, though a slight one (0·04), in the proportion residing with relatives or others; but there is a continuous decrease in the proportion maintained in Workhouses.

Table XI. gives similar information, under the same heads, for each Union-County.

Table XII. gives the total number of pauper lunatics in every Union-County on the 1st January 1894 and 1895, respectively, with the increase or decrease of number on the latter, as compared with the former date.

Table XIII. gives the same information for the years 1885 and 1895.

Table XIV. shows the numbers of deaths at various ages of lunatics in institutions for lunatics in 1893, with the ratios of those deaths to the numbers of the patients of the same ages living in the institutions on 31st December 1893, and also the ratios of deaths at the same ages in the general population, This table is interesting as showing the vastly higher mortality among lunatics as compared with that of the entire population of the country.

Table XV. is new. It gives the causes of the deaths which occurred, the number of patients who died from each cause, the average ages at death, and the number of *post-mortem* examinations made, in the County and Borough Asylums in the past year. It has been compiled from returns obtained from the Superintendents of the several Asylums, to whom our acknowledgments are due for the information afforded.

Tables XVI. to XXX. inclusive, are summaries, dealing with annual averages, for the five years 1889 to 1893 inclusive. The first of these tables gives the occupations, in 99 groups, of the lunatics admitted, with the ratio of the number in each group to the total number of the population, according to the Census of 1891, in the same group.

Tables XVII., XVIII. and XIX. deal with the ages, and condition as to marriage, of the annual average of lunatics admitted, absolutely, and in comparison with the general population.

Table XX. gives the numbers and proportions of the persons suffering from different specified forms of insanity, among the yearly average of patients admitted in the five years. The proportion affected with mania, nearly one-half, being the same as in the corresponding table in our last Report, but that of the melancholic patients being slightly higher.

Table

Table XXI. gives the cases of *first*, and *not first*, attacks of insanity; the former class being, in round numbers, 70 per cent., and the latter, 30 per cent. of the total of the yearly average of admissions.

Tables XXII. and XXIII. afford information as to the numbers and proportions of epileptics, general paralytics, and patients with suicidal tendency, admitted into the various institutions. The average yearly proportion of general paralytics admitted during the five years (included in Table XXII.), viz., 8·7 per cent. is only 0·1 per cent. higher than that of the preceding five years, but it is about 1·0 per cent. higher than the proportion in the five years 1879–1883.

Table XXIX. gives the causes of insanity in the cases included in the table, as assigned by the medical officers of the various institutions, and Table XXV. affords the same information as regards the several classes of private, and pauper patients, separately.

In Tables XXVI. and XXVII. the causes are given for the general paralytics, and patients suicidally disposed. From these, and the two preceding tables, we learn that the most fruitful of the recognised causes of insanity in the cases under consideration were, "hereditary influence," "intemperance in drink," and various forms of bodily disease, not specified; and that the proportion of cases in which there had been previous attacks was large, viz., in the total admissions, 21·2 per cent.

Tables XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX., afford further information as to general paralytics and suicidal patients; the first arranging the former class according to age, and condition as regards marriage, the second showing the forms of insanity affecting the members of the latter class, and the third the ages and condition as to marriage of the same class.

Additional statistical information in tabular form is given in the Appendix.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	Private	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	–	164
	Pauper	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	–	–	–
	Criminal	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	–	–	–
	Total	**7,251**	**8,593**	**15,844**	**974**	**881**	**1,855**	**1,128**	**1,423**	**2,551**	**1,306**	**1,159**	**2,465**	**164**	**–**	**164**
1869	Private	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	–	209
	Pauper	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	–	–	–
	Criminal	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	–	2	42	11	53	–	–	–
	Total	**12,334**	**14,533**	**26,867**	**1,202**	**1,150**	**2,352**	**1,242**	**1,440**	**2,682**	**1,057**	**1,057**	**2,114**	**209**	**–**	**209**
1879	Private	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	–	–	–
	Criminal	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	–	2	52	20	72	–	–	–
	Total	**17,678**	**21,193**	**38,871**	**1,491**	**1,346**	**2,837**	**1,232**	**1,244**	**2,476**	**1,028**	**1,141**	**2,169**	**325**	**17**	**342**
1886	Private	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
	Pauper	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	–	–	–
	Criminal	125	31	156	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Total	**21,691**	**26,448**	**48,139**	**1,693**	**1,526**	**3,219**	**1,133**	**1,293**	**2,426**	**875**	**1,138**	**2,013**	**289**	**20**	**309**
1887	Private	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	–	–	–
	Criminal	84	21	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	**22,039**	**26,803**	**48,842**	**1,711**	**1,549**	**3,260**	**1,148**	**1,294**	**2,442**	**848**	**1,047**	**1,895**	**259**	**20**	**279**
1888	Private	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
	Pauper	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	–	–	–
	Criminal	98	21	119	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	**22,697**	**27,483**	**50,180**	**1,815**	**1,611**	**3,426**	**1,195**	**1,272**	**2,467**	**828**	**1,008**	**1,836**	**262**	**21**	**283**

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1886—1895,** inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	–	–	–	Private
–	–	–	3,435	4,528	7,963	–	–	–	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	–	–	–	Pauper
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532	150	682	–	–	–	Criminal } 1859
–	–	–	3,435	4,528	7,963	–	–	–	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	–	–	–	Total
															Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private
–	–	–	4,899	6,282	11,181	–	–	–	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	Pauper
375	86	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	Criminal } 1869
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	–	–	–	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private
–	–	–	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	Pauper
374	109	483	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	541	178	719	4	5	9	Criminal } 1879
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total
															Annual Increase.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private
–	–	–	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	Pauper
401	136	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533	168	701	(d)	(e)	(f)	Criminal } 1886
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private
–	–	–	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	Pauper
392	139	531	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	481	160	641	(g)	(h)	(i)	Criminal } 1887
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(k)	(l)	Private
–	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	Pauper
406	146	552	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	167	677	29	7	36	Criminal } 1888
406	147	553	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,527	3,769	6,296	37,601	45,042	82,643	992	760	1,752	Total

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 23. (e) Decrease, 14. (f) Decrease, 37.
(g) Decrease, 52. (h) Decrease, 8. (i) Decrease, 60. (k) Decrease, 13. (l) Decrease, 12.

TABLE I.—*continued.*—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889	Private	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	–	–	–
	Criminal	92	24	116	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,351**	**28,343**	**51,694**	**1,863**	**1,648**	**3,511**	**1,212**	**1,290**	**2,502**	**833**	**1,012**	**1,845**	**268**	**21**	**289**
1890	Private	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
	Pauper	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	–	–	–
	Criminal	73	18	91	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,768**	**29,169**	**52,937**	**1,888**	**1,723**	**3,611**	**1,223**	**1,345**	**2,568**	**884**	**1,095**	**1,979**	**250**	**20**	**270**
1891	Private	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
	Pauper	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	–	–	–
	Criminal	68	15	83	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**24,420**	**30,031**	**54,451**	**1,933**	**1,755**	**3,688**	**1,162**	**1,366**	**2,528**	**861**	**1,122**	**1,983**	**262**	**16**	**278**
1892	Private	445	558	1,003	1,840	1,686	3,526	806	833	1,639	592	810	1,402	240	16	256
	Pauper	24,366	30,048	54,414	143	92	235	374	573	947	276	362	638	–	–	–
	Criminal	69	23	92	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**24,880**	**30,629**	**55,509**	**1,985**	**1,779**	**3,764**	**1,180**	**1,406**	**2,586**	**871**	**1,172**	**2,043**	**240**	**16**	**256**
1893	Private	432	559	991	1,808	1,723	3,531	785	840	1,625	586	793	1,379	240	–	240
	Pauper	25,392	31,051	56,443	267	156	423	419	571	990	201	249	450	–	–	–
	Criminal	59	25	84	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**25,883**	**31,635**	**57,518**	**2,076**	**1,880**	**3,956**	**1,204**	**1,411**	**2,615**	**790**	**1,042**	**1,832**	**240**	**-**	**240**
1894	Private	445	589	1,034	1,833	1,754	3,587	770	867	1,637	588	797	1,385	230	–	230
	Pauper	26,688	32,544	59,232	253	148	401	269	331	600	107	116	223	–	–	–
	Criminal	69	26	95	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**27,202**	**33,159**	**60,361**	**2,087**	**1,903**	**3,990**	**1,039**	**1,198**	**2,237**	**698**	**913**	**1,611**	**230**	**-**	**230**
1895	Private	458	604	1,062	1,799	1,729	3,528	756	858	1,614	586	805	1,391	227	–	227
	Pauper	27,493	33,263	60,756	256	144	400	311	477	788	128	249	377	–	–	–
	Criminal	72	18	90	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**28,023**	**33,885**	**61,908**	**2,056**	**1,873**	**3,929**	**1,067**	**1,335**	**2,402**	**717**	**1,054**	**1,771**	**227**	**-**	**227**

The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years from 1885 to 1895 was	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	6	44	50
Pauper	689	698	1,387
Criminal	–	–	–
Total	**695**	**742**	**1,437**

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1886—1895, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January	
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).													
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private	1889
–	–	–	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	Pauper	
471	147	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567	171	738	57	4	(*a*) 61	Criminal	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	854	843	1,697	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(*b*)	137	125	Private	1890
–	–	–	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	Pauper	
468	152	620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	170	715	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	Criminal	
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,490	3,767	6,257	38,959	47,108	86,067	504	1,223	1,727	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182	258	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private	1891
–	–	–	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,538	43,346	77,884	164	463	627	Pauper	
474	150	624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	546	165	711	1	(*f*)	(*g*)	Criminal	
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,501	3,752	6,253	39,162	47,683	86,795	203	525	728	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	252	447	4,118	4,155	8,273	40	33	73	Private	1892
–	–	–	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,269	3,437	5,706	34,956	43,882	78,838	418	536	954	Pauper	
482	157	639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	556	181	737	10	16	26	Criminal	
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,464	3,689	6,153	39,630	48,218	87,848	468	585	1,053	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	249	434	4,036	4,164	8,200	(*h*)	9	(*i*)	Private	1893
–	–	–	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,258	3,451	5,709	36,102	44,791	80,893	1,146	909	2,055	Pauper	
481	159	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544	185	729	(*k*)	4	(*l*)	Criminal	
481	159	640	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,443	3,700	6,143	40,682	49,140	89,822	1,052	922	1,974	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	252	438	4,052	4,259	8,311	16	95	111	Private	1894
1	–	1	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,276	3,423	5,699	37,237	45,788	83,025	1,135	997	2,132	Pauper	
472	159	631	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	186	731	1	1	2	Criminal	
473	159	632	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,462	3,675	6,137	41,834	50,233	92,067	1,152	1,093	2,245	Total -	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(*m*)	(*n*)	(*o*)	Private	1895
1	–	1	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,376	3,493	5,869	38,223	46,866	85,089	986	1,078	2,064	Pauper	
483	165	648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	559	183	742	14	(*p*)	11	Criminal	
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,564	3,733	6,297	42,796	51,285	94,081	962	1,052	2,014	Total -	

(*a*) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.
(*b*) Decrease, 12. (*c*) Decrease, 22. (*d*) Decrease, 1. (*e*) Decrease, 23. (*f*) Decrease, 5. (*g*) Decrease, 4.
(*h*) Decrease, 82. (*i*) Decrease, 73. (*k*) Decrease, 12. (*l*) Decrease, 8.
(*m*) Decrease, 38. (*n*) Decrease, 23. (*o*) Decrease, 61. (*p*) Decrease, 3.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1886 -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795
1892 -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848
1893 -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822
1894 -	14,565,660	15,495,103	30,060,763	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067
1895 -	14,727,164	15,666,914	30,394,078	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(b) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1886—1895,** inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(*a*)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	1879
2·97	2·70	2·83	23·64	28·30	26·04	·40	·12	·25	27·01	31·12	29·12	1886
2·94	2·68	2·81	23·81	28·13	26·03	·36	·11	·23	27·11	30·92	29·07	1887
2·91	2·64	2·77	24·27	28 34	26·36	·37	·11	·24	27·55	31·09	29·37	1888
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(*b*)·26	27 88	31·31	29·65	1889
2·90	2·74	2·81	24·66	28·93	26·86	·39	·11	·25	27·95	31·78	29·92	1890
2·89	2·75	2·82	24·51	28·91	26·78	·39	·11	·25	27·79	31·77	29·85	1891
2·89	2·74	2·82	24·54	28·95	26·81	·39	·12	·25	27·82	31·81	29·88	1892
2·80	2·72	2·76	25·06	29·23	27·21	·38	·12	·24	28·24	32·07	30·21	1893
2·78	2·75	2·77	25·57	29·55	27·62	·37	·12	·24	28·72	32·42	30·63	1894
2·73	2·70	2·71	25·95	29·91	28·00	·38	·12	·24	29·06	32·73	30·95	1895

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Single Charge, to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869,** fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act,

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c.,								
				Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						–	–	–
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489									
1885 - -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	965	932	1,897	5,329	5,951	11,280	132	45	177
1886 - -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	881	954	1,835	5,633	5,924	11,557	137	34	171
1887 - -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	907	922	1,829	5,995	6,294	12,289	130	47	177
1888 - -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	948	974	1,922	5,995	6,610	12,605	214	33	247 (*a*)
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181
1890 - -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	978	1,004	1,982	6,606	7,407	14,013	150	52	202
1891 - -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	954	1,000	1,954	6,978	7,560	14,538	145	46	191
1892 - -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	978	982	1,960	7,297	7,703	15,000	134	34	168
1893 - -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	933	1,004	1,937	7,536	8,174	15,710	135	41	176
1894 - -	14,565,660	15,495,103	30,060,763	963	940	1,903	7,447	8,155	15,602	141	32	173

(*a*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table II.

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into **879,** and **1885—1894,** inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on 890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

as shown in heading).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												YEAR.
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5,283	5,189	10,472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·88	4·55	4·71	1869
6,342	6,759	13,101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5·14	5·19	5·16	1879
6,426	6,928	13,354	·73	·67	·70	4·03	4·25	4·14	·10	·03	·07	4·86	4·95	4·91	1885
6,651	6,912	13,563	·66	·67	·67	4·22	4·18	4·20	·10	·03	·06	4·98	4·88	4·93	1886
7,032	7,263	14,295	·67	·64	·66	4·44	4·40	4·42	·10	·03	·06	5·21	5·07	5·14	1887
7,157	7,617	14,774	·69	·67	·68	4·39	4·56	4·48	·16	·03	·09 (*a*)	5·24	5·26	5·25	1888
7,182	7,865	15,047	·70	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	4·53	·10	·03	·06	5·21	5·37	5·29	1889
7,734	8,463	16,197	·70	·68	·69	4·74	5·00	4·87	·11	·03	·07	5·55	5·71	5·63	1890
8,077	8,606	16,683	·68	·67	·67	4·95	5·04	5·00	·10	·03	·07	5·73	5·74	5·74	1891
8,409	8,719	17,128	·69	·65	·67	5·12	5·08	5·10	·09	·02	·06	5·90	5·75	5·83	1892
8,604	9,219	17,823	·65	·66	·65	5·23	5·33	5·28	·09	·03	·06	5·97	6·02	5·99	1893
8,551	9,127	17,678	·66	·61	·63	5·11	5·26	5·19	·10	·02	·06	5·87	5·89	5·88	1894

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,246	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,457	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884
1892 -	192,351	332,866	229,487	761,473	33,850	43,114	1,874	78,838
1893 -	199,317	339,242	238,042	783,597	34,989	44,019	1,885	80,893
1894 -	211,610	352,051	248,922	821,921	36,088	44,938	1,999	83,025
1895 -	215,516	357,700	244,381	827,759	37,081	46,021	1,987	85,089

During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1886—1895**, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
22,223,299	9·17	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
25,371,489	14·56	9·95	·41	7·71	3·17	1879
27,521,780	15·78	11·53	·54	8·81	2·95	1886
27,826,798	15·63	11·47	·53	8·81	2·95	1887
28,135,197	15·67	11·56	·53	8·92	2·95	1888
28,447,014	16·27	11·81	·55	9·25	2·87	1889
28,762,287	16·73	12·23	·63	9·74	2·76	1890
29,081,047	16·90	12·54	·75	9·98	2·68	1891
29,403,346	17·59	12·95	·81	10·35	2·59	1892
29,729,506	17·55	12·98	·79	10·32	2·64	1893
30,060,763	17·05	12·76	·80	10·10	2·73	1894
30,394,078	17·21	12·87	·81	10·28	2·72	1895

Table V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

Under Detention on the 1st of January in each Year.

Year.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270
1891	24,420	30,031	54,451	988	1,313	2,301	1,060	1,321	2,381	728	1,022	1,750	262	16	278
1892	24,879	30,630	55,509	1,004	1,341	2,345	1,079	1,364	2,443	733	1,066	1,799	240	16	256
1893	25,883	31,635	57,518	1,003	1,357	2,360	1,100	1,362	2,462	768	1,007	1,775	240	–	240
1894	27,202	33,159	60,361	1,019	1,375	2,394	936	1,147	2,083	672	882	1,554	230	–	230

Admitted each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

1885	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	–	150
1887	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	–	158
1889	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	–	173
1890	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	–	169
1891	6,840	7,136	13,976	315	417	732	460	566	1,026	227	431	658	165	–	165
1892	7,067	7,337	14,404	354	436	790	413	472	885	328	407	735	202	–	202
1893	7,394	7,885	15,279	359	446	805	344	444	788	280	391	671	177	–	177
1894	7,357	7,911	15,268	333	416	749	356	472	828	212	284	496	225	–	225

(*a*) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), as a Hospital, but for

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890
474	150	624	182	258	440	28,114	34,111	62,225	1,179	587	1,766	29,293	34,698	63,991	1891
482	157	639	195	252	447	28,612	34,826	63,438	1,220	586	1,806	29,832	35,412	65,244	1892
481	159	640	187	250	437	29,062	35,770	65,432	1,199	605	1,804	30,861	36,375	67,236	1893
473	159	632	186	252	438	30,718	36,974	67,692	1,196	611	1,807	31,914	37,585	69,499	1894

cessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	15	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890
37	14	51	33	42	75	8,077	8,606	16,683	156	84	240	8,233	8,690	16,923	1891
27	10	37	18	57	75	8,409	8,719	17,128	122	82	204	8,531	8,801	17,332	1892
29	13	42	21	40	61	8,604	9,219	17,823	133	93	226	8,737	9,312	18,049	1893
33	13	46	35	31	66	8,551	9,127	17,678	130	70	200	8,681	9,197	17,878	1894

tistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	–	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	–	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	–	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	–	–	–
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	–	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	–	–	–
1891 -	773	695	1,468	36	51	87	33	30	63	46	58	104	–	–	–
1892 -	910	1,055	1,965	36	69	105	34	41	75	15	29	44	64	–	64
1893 -	993	1,031	2,024	55	43	98	35	25	60	61	108	169	–	–	–
1894 -	621	688	1,309	50	75	125	70	133	203	35	116	151	–	–	–

RE-ADMITTED in each Year, on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by

1885 to 1890	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1891 -	57	206	263	5	10	15	6	20	26	8	32	40	–	–	–
1892 -	58	54	112	7	13	20	9	7	16	12	23	35	–	–	–
1893 -	37	34	71	6	8	14	6	6	12	5	17	22	–	–	–
1894 -	27	28	55	4	5	9	7	6	13	8	14	22	–	–	–

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439
1891 -	32,033	37,862	69,895	1,339	1,781	3,120	1,553	1,917	3,470	1,001	1,511	2,512	427	16	443
1892 -	32,856	39,022	71,878	1,394	1,846	3,240	1,526	1,877	3,403	1,076	1,502	2,578	506	16	522
1893 -	34,270	40,551	74,821	1,417	1,846	3,263	1,479	1,831	3,310	1,109	1,506	2,615	417	–	417
1894 -	35,180	41,758	76,938	1,402	1,866	3,268	1,362	1,752	3,114	919	1,282	2,201	455	–	455

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

- - - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	–	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	–	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	–	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	–	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	–	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	–	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	–	–	–	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	–	–	–	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	–	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	–	–	–	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890
4	1	5	21	32	53	913	867	1,780	–	–	–	913	867	1,780	1891
6	–	6	23	11	34	1,088	1,205	2,293	–	–	–	1,088	1,205	2,293	1892
1	–	1	24	45	69	1,169	1,252	2,421	–	–	–	1,169	1,252	2,421	1893
2	–	2	23	29	52	801	1,041	1,842	–	–	–	801	1,041	1,842	1894

previous Reception Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1885 to 1890
–	–	–	5	4	9	81	272	353	–	–	–	81	272	353	1891
–	–	–	8	2	10	94	99	193	–	–	–	94	99	193	1892
–	–	–	2	3	5	56	68	124	–	–	–	56	68	124	1893
–	–	–	–	2	2	46	55	101	–	–	–	46	55	101	1894

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890
515	165	680	236	332	568	37,104	43,584	80,688	1,335	671	2,006	38,439	44,255	82,694	1891
515	167	682	236	320	556	38,109	44,750	82,859	1,342	668	2,010	39,451	45,418	84,869	1892
511	172	683	232	335	567	39,435	46,241	85,676	1,332	698	2,030	40,767	46,939	87,706	1893
508	172	680	244	312	556	40,070	47,142	87,212	1,326	681	2,007	41,396	47,823	89,219	1894

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	–	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	–	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	–	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	–	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	–	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	–	81
1891 -	2,608	3,161	5,769	123	237	360	133	243	376	70	167	237	77	–	77
1892 -	2,487	3,135	5,622	151	229	380	121	206	327	78	149	227	80	–	80
1893 -	2,525	3,173	5,698	152	236	388	137	203	340	127	213	340	56	–	56
1894 -	2,581	3,600	6,181	162	259	421	100	153	253	54	103	157	88	-	88

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	–	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	–	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	–	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	–	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	–	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	–	60
1891 -	1,443	1,710	3,153	133	149	282	161	198	359	136	212	348	96	–	96
1892 -	1,528	1,623	3,151	152	207	359	130	145	275	168	299	467	169	16	185
1893 -	1,419	1,451	2,870	129	190	329	276	373	649	225	350	575	118	–	118
1894 -	1,353	1,624	2,977	155	184	339	176	218	394	112	115	227	120	–	120

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - - - Discharged each Year as Recovered.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Year.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	-	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	-	-	-	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	-	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3		3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	-	-	-	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	-	-	-	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890
15	2	17	2	8	10	3,028	3,818	6,846	-	-	-	3,028	3,818	6,846	1891
10	7	17	7	10	17	2,934	3,736	6,670	-	-	-	2,934	3,736	6,670	1892
13	6	19	5	7	12	3,015	3,838	6,853	-	-	-	3,015	3,838	6,853	1893
7	4	11	6	9	15	2,998	4,128	7,126	3	1	4	3,001	4,129	7,130	1894

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,934	3,755	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890
7	4	11	37	59	96	2,063	2,352	4,415	86	42	128	2,099	2,374	4,473	1891
8	-	8	35	51	86	2,199	2,341	4,551	106	35	141	2,296	2,376	4,672	1892
9	4	13	30	62	92	2,216	2,430	4,646	91	53	144	2,307	2,483	4,790	1893
7	-	7	40	55	95	1,955	2,196	4,159	105	59	164	2,068	2,255	4,323	1894

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	–	14
1886	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	–	17
1887	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	–	16
1888	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	–	21
1889	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20
1891	3,159	2,568	5,727	84	64	148	186	132	318	70	98	168	14	–	14
1892	3,016	2,683	5,699	95	66	161	184	170	354	74	69	143	17	–	17
1893	3,161	2,802	5,963	113	53	166	136	114	250	89	79	168	13	–	13
1894	3,250	2,677	5,927	81	60	141	131	103	234	68	56	124	20	–	20

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1885	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257
1891	24,697	30,341	55,038	1,005	1,335	2,340	1,057	1,357	2,414	734	1,056	1,790	237	16	253
1892	25,403	31,135	56,538	1,007	1,354	2,361	1,087	1,346	2,433	700	987	1,687	237	6	243
1893	26,744	32,433	59,177	1,013	1,370	2,383	1,053	1,348	2,401	751	1,043	1,794	233	–	233
1894	27,538	33,534	61,072	1,009	1,387	2,396	948	1,186	2,134	684	981	1,665	231	–	231

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890
11	2	13	7	17	24	3,531	2,881	6,412	29	43	72	3,560	2,924	6,484	1891
16	1	17	17	12	29	3,419	3,001	6,420	37	28	65	3,456	3,029	6,485	1892
16	3	19	13	17	30	3,541	3,068	6,609	45	34	79	3,586	3,102	6,688	1893
10	3	13	10	10	20	3,570	2,909	6,479	41	33	74	3,611	2,942	6,553	1894

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,398	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1838
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,684	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890
477	154	631	188	255	443	28,395	34,514	62,909	1,195	583	1,778	29,590	35,097	64,687	1891
480	159	639	190	250	440	29,104	35,237	64,341	1,209	565	1,794	30,313	35,822	66,135	1892
475	159	634	186	251	437	30,455	36,604	67,059	1,202	607	1,809	31,657	37,211	68,868	1893
476	162	638	187	246	433	31,073	37,496	68,569	1,184	595	1,779	32,257	38,091	70,348	1894

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 - -	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·10	36·48
1886 - -	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
1887 - -	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·63	30·51	30·07
1888 - -	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	27·44	42·32	40·04
1889 - -	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·95	26·44	34·32	30·56
1890 - -	34·63	42·38	38·65	41·03	49·09	45·64	30·83	34·77	33·16	32·62	41·78	38·20
1891 - -	38·13	44·30	41·28	39·05	56·83	49·18	28·91	42·93	36·65	30·84	38·75	36·02
1892 - -	35·19	42·73	39·03	42·66	52·52	48·10	29·30	43·64	36·95	23·78	36·61	30·88
1893 - -	34·15	40·24	37·29	42·34	52·91	48·20	39·83	45·72	43·16	45·36	54·48	50·67
1894 - -	35·08	45·51	40·48	48·65	62·26	56·21	28·09	32·42	30·56	25·47	36·27	31·65
Averages -	35·43	43·59	39·64	39·57	53·47	47·33	31·62	41·28	36·84	31·57	39·89	35·85

Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
59·24	–	58·96	10·34	50·00	23·25	15·55	8·00	10·83	38·14	45·56	41·99	1885
67·33	–	67·33	22·72	28·57	25·00	5·00	17·30	11·95	35·55	46·55	41·16	1886
62·15	–	62·68	11·11	–	7·31	8·88	15·21	12·08	33·93	43·05	38·56	1887
61·29	–	61·39	2·02	16·66	3·60	6·66	12·73	10·00	34·10	43·04	38·71	1888
94·73	–	94·73	7·50	–	5·88	15·00	18·18	16·84	45·57	41·78	38·81	1889
47·93	–	47·93	13·95	28·57	17·54	12·50	22·73	19·12	34·77	42·08	38·59	1890
46·97	–	46·67	40·54	14·29	33·33	6·06	19·05	13·33	37·49	44·36	41·04	1891
39·60	–	39·60	37·04	70·00	45·95	38·89	17·54	21·67	34·89	42·85	38·94	1892
31·64	–	31·64	44·83	46·15	45·24	23·81	17·50	19·67	35·04	41·63	38·45	1893
39·11	–	39·11	21·21	30·77	23·91	17·14	29·03	22·73	35·06	45·23	40·31	1894
52·00	–	52·00	21·13	28·50	23·10	14·95	17·73	15·92	35·45	43·61	39·66	Averages.

(*a*) *See* Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	–	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	–	5·94
1887 -	11·73	8·35	9·87	9·09	5·84	7·28	14·87	10·59	12·59	8·16	7·75	7·93	6·27	–	5·79
1888 -	12·17	8·28	10·04	10·02	4·02	6·67	15·12	8·81	11·78	10·85	6·69	8·50	8·36	–	7·72
1889 -	12·07	8·30	10·00	10·59	4·19	6·99	14·38	10·12	12·12	13·06	6·08	9·14	4·00	5·00	4·07
1890 -	12·65	8·76	10·51	8·82	5·46	6·91	15·66	11·72	13·48	12·02	5·93	8·51	6·72	21·05	7·78
1891 -	12·79	8·46	10·41	8·30	4·79	6·32	17·60	9·73	13·17	9·54	9·28	9·39	5·91	–	5·53
1892 -	11·87	8·62	10·08	9·43	4·87	6·82	16·93	12·63	14·55	10·57	6·99	8·48	7·17	–	7·00
1893 -	11·82	8·64	10·08	11·15	3·87	6·97	12·92	8·46	10·41	11·85	7·57	9·36	5·58	–	5·58
1894 -	11·80	7·98	9·70	8·03	4·33	5·88	13·82	8·68	10·97	9·94	5·71	7·45	8·66	–	8·66
Averages	12·09	8·46	10·10	9·21	4·64	6·62	14·90	10·02	12·23	10·26	6·96	8·36	6·41	2·61	6·28

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	–	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	–	3·67
1887 -	9·25	6·79	7·92	6·70	4·31	5·37	10·31	7·32	8·71	6·05	5·61	5·80	4·07	–	3·86
1888 -	9·46	6·64	7·93	7·31	3·01	4·95	10·61	6·13	8·22	8·15	5·14	6·47	5·00	–	4·76
1889 -	9·44	6·63	7·91	7·69	3·12	5·14	10·61	7·17	8·75	9·45	4·59	6·77	2·26	4·76	2·37
1890 -	9·73	6·90	8·19	6·47	4·05	5·10	10·80	8·05	9·27	9·09	4·48	6·44	3·82	20·00	4·56
1891 -	9·86	6·78	8·19	6·27	3·59	4·74	11·98	6·89	9·16	6·99	6·49	6·69	3·28	–	3·16
1892 -	9·18	6·88	7·93	6·81	3·58	4·97	12·06	9·06	10·40	6·88	4·59	5·55	3·36	–	3·26
1893 -	9·22	6·91	7·97	7·97	2·87	5·09	9·20	6·23	7·55	8·03	5·25	6·42	3·12	–	3·12
1894 -	9·24	6·41	7·74	5·78	3·22	4·31	9·62	5·88	7·51	7·40	4·37	5·63	4·40	–	4·40
Averages	9·43	6·79	8·00	6·72	3·44	4·88	10·51	7·05	8·62	7·50	5·11	6·14	3·60	2·48	3·59

(*a*) *See* Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·45	2·85	2·64	6·92	6·46	6·69	11·37	9·32	10·35	4·02	4·31	4·16	11·39	9·34	10·37	1885
3·55	2·17	3·19	5·14	4·79	4·96	12·20	8·46	10·15	4·57	3·68	4·07	11·56	8·43	10·04	1886
2·77	2·09	2·43	7·51	5·20	6·30	11·43	7·85	9·58	3·49	4·44	3·91	11·44	8·29	9·84	1887
3·34	3·17	3·25	4·84	6·03	5·36	11·95	9·04	9·45	4·02	6·03	4·98	11·82	9·03	9·89	1888
4·34	·67	3·45	4·86	3·84	4·26	11·89	8·08	9·81	4·34	3·68	4·12	11·59	8·00	9·65	1889
5·29	1·99	4·49	7·65	6·92	7·22	12·40	8·62	10·33	3·19	3·90	3·43	12·03	8·54	10·14	1890
5·74	1·30	2·06	3·72	6·67	5·42	12·44	8·35	10·19	2·43	7·38	4·05	12·03	8·33	10·02	1891
3·38	·69	2·66	3·93	4·80	6·30	11·75	7·52	9·56	3·06	4·20	3·62	11·40	8·46	9·84	1892
2·37	1·89	3·00	6·99	6·77	6·66	11·63	8·38	9·86	3·74	5·60	4·37	11·33	8·34	9·71	1893
2·16	1·85	2·04	5·55	4·07	4·72	11·48	7·76	9·46	3·47	5·40	4·16	11·30	7·78	9·41	1894
3·09	1·72	2·94	6·29	5·56	5·86	11·82	8·28	9·88	3·56	5·39	4·16	11·49	8·23	9·73	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
2·29	2·54	2·36	6·12	4·74	5·43	8·81	6·66	7·56	3·17	3·09	3·14	8·43	6·61	7·43	1885
3·27	2·00	2·94	3·84	3·20	3·51	9·31	6·75	8·02	3·89	6·86	4·92	9·31	6·75	7·94	1886
2·61	1·96	2·44	5·26	4·24	4·68	8·93	6·63	7·70	3·16	3·94	3·43	8·74	6·59	7·59	1887
2·76	3·14	2·85	3·34	4·74	4·16	9·19	6·39	7·69	3·33	5·61	4·10	8·99	6·38	7·61	1888
3·89	·62	3·12	3·76	2·97	3·30	9·21	6·40	7·69	3·81	3·17	3·59	9·02	6·35	7·59	1889
4·86	1·81	4·12	5·88	5·34	5·57	9·48	6·74	7·99	2·82	3·47	3·04	9·25	6·69	7·82	1890
2·14	1·21	1·91	2·97	5·12	4·23	9·52	6·61	7·95	2·17	6·41	3·59	9·26	6·61	7·84	1891
3·11	·60	2·49	7·20	3·75	5·22	8·97	6·71	7·75	2·76	4·19	3·23	8·76	6·67	7·64	1892
3·13	1·74	2·78	5·69	5·07	5·29	8·98	6·63	7·71	3·38	4·86	3·89	8·80	6·61	7·63	1893
1·97	1·74	1·91	4·10	3·21	3·60	8·91	6·17	7·43	3·09	4·85	3·69	8·72	6·15	7·34	1894
3·00	1·74	2·69	4·82	4·30	4·52	9·13	6·57	7·75	3·16	4·65	3·66	8·93	6·54	7·65	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	30	26	56	–	–	–	7	8	15
Beds	197	215	412	–	–	–	11	27	38
Berks	292	350	642	1	2	3	59	72	131
Brecon	80	93	173	–	–	–	4	3	7
Bucks	149	220	369	–	–	–	20	35	55
Cambridge	209	277	486	–	–	–	13	33	46
Cardigan (*b*)	79	70	149	–	–	–	13	24	37
Carmarthen (*b*)	97	104	201	–	–	–	21	25	46
Carnarvon	81	70	151	–	–	–	14	32	46
Chester (*b*)	544	677	1,221	4	6	10	139	178	317
Cornwall	296	364	660	–	2	2	41	61	102
Cumberland	231	190	421	–	–	–	58	63	121
Denbigh (*b*)	79	91	170	–	–	–	27	47	74
Derby	314	308	622	1	–	1	60	90	150
Devon	598	824	1,422	28	11	39	140	157	297
Dorset	231	242	473	7	1	8	31	38	69
Durham	766	692	1,458	6	25	31	103	145	248
Essex	544	894	1,438	2	4	6	120	159	279
Flint (*b*)	42	29	71	–	–	–	5	23	28
Glamorgan	547	586	1,133	8	3	11	75	66	141
Gloucester	548	705	1,253	23	7	30	183	309	492
Hereford	173	209	382	1	6	7	22	34	56
Herts (*b*)	235	337	572	2	3	5	28	43	71
Hunts	52	67	119	–	–	–	2	11	13
Kent (*c*)	809	1,011	1,820	4	31	35	124	137	261
Lancaster (*b*)	3,446	4,099	7,545 (*d*)	50	21	71	1,098	1,253	2,351
Leicester	385	474	859	–	–	–	59	86	145
Lincoln	356	433	789	–	–	–	59	70	129

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(*d*) Seventy-eight of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B[6].

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(*a*) of England 1st of January 1895.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B[1] and B[2]. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 541 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			Counties.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	
11	12	23	48	46	94	–	–	–	48	46	94	Anglesey.
30	45	75	238	287	525	3	2	5	241	289	530	Beds.
27	33	60	379	457	836	4	1	5	383	458	841	Berks.
6	16	22	90	112	202	2	–	2	92	112	204	Brecon.
12	27	39	181	282	463	1	1	2	182	283	465	Bucks.
28	43	71	250	353	603	2	–	2	252	353	605	Cambridge.
42	73	115	134	167	301	4	–	4	138	167	305	Cardigan.
53	71	124	171	200	371	3	2	5	174	202	376	Carmarthen.
41	76	117	136	178	314	2	–	2	138	178	316	Carnarvon.
63	86	149	750	947	1,697	18	8	26	768	955	1,723	Chester.
17	40	57	354	467	821	7	2	9	361	469	830	Cornwall.
10	27	37	299	280	579	17	2	19	316	282	598	Cumberland.
16	36	52	122	174	296	1	1	2	123	175	298	Denbigh.
23	20	43	398	418	816	1	–	1	399	418	817	Derby.
109	135	244	875	1,127	2,002	5	5	10	880	1,132	2,012	Devon.
19	46	65	288	327	615	2	1	3	290	328	618	Dorset.
27	57	84	902	919	1,821	18	9	27	920	928	1,848	Durham.
51	81	132	717	1,138	1,855	31	8	39	748	1,146	1,894	Essex.
16	23	39	63	75	138	–	1	1	63	76	139	Flint.
86	142	228	716	797	1,513	20	6	26	736	803	1,539	Glamorgan.
50	119	169	804	1,140	1,944	12	9	21	816	1,149	1,965	Gloucester.
34	62	96	230	311	541	1	–	1	231	311	542	Hereford.
20	35	55	285	418	703	3	1	4	288	419	707	Herts.
1	3	4	55	81	136	–	–	–	55	81	136	Hunts.
42	44	86	979	1,223	2,202	15	11	26	994	1,234	2,228	Kent.
70	78	148	4,654	5,451	10,115	294	214	508	4,958	5,665	10,623	Lancaster.
36	62	98	480	622	1,102	1	–	1	481	622	1,103	Leicester.
67	98	165	482	601	1,083	9	–	9	491	601	1,092	Lincoln.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	4,375	6,492	10,867	309	372	681	2,947	3,214	6,161
London, City of - -	164	190	354	3	3	6	59	69	128
Merioneth - - -	38	47	85	–	–	–	17	24	41
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*) - -	476	685	1,161	18	26	44	32	35	67
Monmouth - - -	331	305	636	–	–	–	21	28	49
Montgomery - - -	79	90	169	–	–	–	13	21	34
Norfolk - - - -	476	561	1,037	2	1	3	91	127	218
Northampton - - -	294	365	659	–	–	–	30	61	91
Northumberland - -	539	498	1,037	3	–	3	76	96	172
Nottingham - - -	448	435	883	3	1	4	116	109	225
Oxford - - - -	191	289	480	1	–	1	30	57	87
Pembroke - - -	83	81	164	–	–	–	6	12	18
Radnor - - - -	33	28	61	–	–	–	3	4	7
Rutland - - - -	31	22	53	–	–	–	1	4	5
Salop - - - -	291	329	620	1	–	1	47	78	125
Somerset - - - -	510	650	1,160	20	11	31	113	155	268
Southampton - - -	663	831	1,494	7	6	13	186	243	429
Stafford (*b*) - - -	827	832	1,659	2	1	3	269	336	605
Suffolk - - - -	337	421	758	–	1	1	58	55	113
Surrey (*c*) - - -	436	644	1,080	4	1	5	64	91	155
Sussex - - - -	404	513	917	112	195	307	144	167	311
Warwick (*b*) - - -	952	1,005	1,957	1	1	2	125	188	313
Westmorland - - -	44	55	99	–	–	–	18	21	39
Wilts - - - -	304	373	677	2	–	2	62	80	142
Worcester (*b*) - - -	420	517	937	1	–	1	41	94	135
York (East Riding) - -	313	341	654	26	34	60	59	110	169
„ (North Riding) -	304	355	659	3	1	4	26	43	69
„ (West Riding) (*b*) -	1,782	1,986	3,768	16	4	20	468	489	957
TOTALS - - -	26,555	32,597	59,152 (*d*)	671	780	1,451	7,658	9,240	16,898

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(*d*) Seventy-eight of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B[6].

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			Counties.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
115	150	265	7,746	10,228	17,974	228	294	522	7,974	10,522	18,496	London (ex. C. of London).
–	3	3	226	265	491	24	11	35	250	276	526	London, City of.
16	12	28	71	83	154	–	–	–	71	83	154	Merioneth.
30	25	55	556	771	1,327	10	5	15	566	776	1,342	Middlesex.
25	61	86	377	394	771	6	2	8	383	396	779	Monmouth.
14	33	47	106	144	250	4	–	4	110	144	254	Montgomery.
109	175	284	678	864	1,542	3	–	3	681	864	1,545	Norfolk.
22	45	67	346	471	817	3	–	3	349	471	820	Northampton.
34	38	72	652	632	1,284	15	2	17	667	634	1,301	Northumberland.
153	214	367	720	759	1,479	2	–	2	722	759	1,481	Nottingham.
38	47	85	260	393	653	1	1	2	261	394	655	Oxford.
24	34	58	113	127	240	3	–	3	116	127	243	Pembroke.
6	5	11	42	37	79	–	–	–	42	37	79	Radnor.
2	2	4	34	28	62	–	–	–	34	28	62	Rutland.
25	25	50	364	432	796	4	1	5	368	433	801	Salop.
98	121	219	741	937	1,678	–	1	1	741	938	1,679	Somerset.
81	124	205	937	1,204	2,141	16	5	21	953	1,209	2,162	Southampton.
140	162	302	1,238	1,331	2,569	11	5	16	1,249	1,336	2,585	Stafford.
75	106	181	470	583	1,053	–	–	–	470	583	1,053	Suffolk.
29	48	77	533	784	1,317	13	6	19	546	790	1,336	Surrey.
59	74	133	719	949	1,668	3	–	3	722	949	1,671	Sussex.
44	68	112	1,122	1,262	2,384	5	8	13	1,127	1,270	2,397	Warwick.
4	5	9	66	81	147	2	–	2	68	81	149	Westmorland.
47	69	116	415	522	937	5	–	5	420	522	942	Wilts.
26	60	86	488	671	1,159	2	–	2	490	671	1,161	Worcester.
22	27	49	420	512	932	14	3	17	434	515	949	York, E. Rid.
28	33	61	361	432	793	7	3	10	368	435	803	„ N. Rid.
103	137	240	2,369	2,616	4,985	28	22	50	2,397	2,638	5,035	„ W. Rid.
2,376	3,493	5,869	37,260	46,110	83,370	885	653	1,538	38,145	46,673	84,908	Totals.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884,** and **1886—1895,** inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1st JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46
1892	78,838	56,234	16,898	5,706	71·33	21·43	7·24
1893	80,893	58,306	16,878	5,709	72·08	20·86	7·06
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1895	85,089	62,322	16,898	5,869	73·24	19·86	6·90

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1895.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1895.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey	94	56	15	23	59·6	15·9	24·5
Beds	530	417	38	75	78·7	7·2	14·1
Berks	841	650	131	60	77·3	15·6	7·1
Brecon	204	175	7	22	85·8	3·4	10·8
Bucks	465	371	55	39	79·8	11·8	8·4
Cambridge	605	488	46	71	80·7	7·6	11·7
Cardigan (*b*)	305	153	37	115	50·2	12·1	37·7
Carmarthen (*b*)	376	206	46	124	54·8	12·2	33·0
Carnarvon	316	153	46	117	48·4	14·6	37·0
Chester (*b*)	1,723	1,257	317	149	73·0	18·4	8·6
Cornwall	830	671	102	57	80·8	12·3	6·9
Cumberland	598	440	121	37	73·6	20·2	6·2
Denbigh (*b*)	298	172	74	52	57·7	24·8	17·5
Derby	817	624	150	43	76·4	18·3	5·3
Devon	2,012	1,471	297	244	73·1	14·8	12·1
Dorset	618	484	69	65	78·3	11·2	10·5
Durham	1,848	1,516	248	84	82·0	13·4	4·6
Essex	1,894	1,483	279	132	78·3	14·7	7·0
Flint (*b*)	139	72	28	39	51·8	20·1	28·1
Glamorgan	1,539	1,170	141	228	76·0	9·2	14·8
Gloucester	1,965	1,304	492	169	66·4	25·0	8·6
Hereford	542	390	56	96	72·0	10·3	17·7
Herts	707	581	71	55	82·2	10·0	7·8
Hunts	136	119	13	4	87·5	9·6	2·9
Kent (*c*)	2,228	1,881	261	86	84·4	11·7	3·9
Lancaster (*b*)	10,623	8,124 (*d*)	2,351	148	76·5	22·1	1·4
Leicester	1,103	860	145	98	78·0	13·1	8·9
Lincoln	1,092	798	129	165	73·1	11·8	15·1
London (excluding City of London).	18,496	12,070	6,161	265	65·3	33·3	1·4
London, City of	526	395	128	3	75·1	24·3	0·6
Merioneth	154	85	41	28	55·2	26·6	18·2
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*)	1,342	1,220	67	55	90·9	5·0	4·1
Monmouth	779	644	49	86	82·7	6·3	11·0
Montgomery	254	173	34	47	68·1	13·4	18·5
Norfolk	1,545	1,043	218	284	67·5	14·1	18·4
Northampton	820	662	91	67	80·7	11·1	8·2
Northumberland	1,301	1,057	172	72	81·3	13·2	5·5
Notts	1,481	889	225	367	60·0	15·2	24·8
Oxford	655	483	87	85	73·7	13·3	13·0
Pembroke	243	167	18	58	68·7	7·4	23·9
Radnor	79	61	7	11	77·2	8·9	13·9
Rutland	62	53	5	4	85·5	8·1	6·4
Salop	801	626	125	50	78·2	15·6	6·2
Somerset	1,679	1,192	268	219	71·0	16·0	13·0
Southampton	2,162	1,528	429	205	70·7	19·8	9·5
Stafford (*b*)	2,585	1,678	605	302	64·9	23·4	11·7
Suffolk	1,053	759	113	181	72·1	10·7	17·2
Surrey (*c*)	1,336	1,104	155	77	82·6	11·6	5·8
Sussex	1,671	1,227	311	133	73·4	18·6	8·0
Warwick (*b*)	2,397	1,972	313	112	82·3	13·0	4·7
Westmorland	149	101	39	9	67·8	26·2	6·0
Wilts	942	684	142	116	72·6	15·1	12·3
Worcester (*b*)	1,161	940	135	86	81·0	11·6	7·4
York (East Riding)	949	731	169	49	77·0	17·8	5·2
„ (North Riding)	803	673	69	61	83·8	8·6	7·6
„ (West Riding) (*b*)	5,035	3,838	957	240	76·2	19 0	4·8

(*a*) "Union-Counties," *see* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.
(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, *see* Note (*c*) to Table IX.
(*d*) *See* Note (*d*) to Table IX.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1894 and 1st January 1895; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey	45	48	93	48	46	94	3	–	–	2	1	–
Beds	227	295	522	241	289	530	14	–	–	6	8	–
Berks	356	474	830	383	458	841	27	–	–	16	11	–
Brecon	88	112	200	92	112	204	4	–	–	–	4	–
Bucks	176	287	463	182	283	465	6	–	–	4	2	–
Cambridge	250	348	598	252	353	605	2	5	–	–	7	–
Cardigan (*b*)	127	182	309	138	167	305	11	–	–	15	–	4
Carmarthen (*b*)	178	207	385	174	202	376	–	–	4	5	–	9
Carnarvon	136	179	315	138	178	316	2	–	–	1	1	–
Chester (*b*)	756	922	1,678	768	955	1,723	12	33	–	–	45	–
Cornwall	362	455	817	361	469	830	–	14	1	–	13	–
Cumberland	302	297	599	316	282	598	14	–	–	15	–	1
Denbigh (*b*)	119	159	278	123	175	298	4	16	–	–	20	–
Derby	394	397	791	399	418	817	5	21	–	–	26	–
Devon	884	1,119	2,003	880	1,132	2,012	–	13	4	–	9	–
Dorset	300	335	635	290	328	618	–	–	10	7	–	17
Durham	913	891	1,804	920	928	1,848	7	37	–	–	44	–
Essex	689	1,064	1,753	748	1,146	1,894	59	82	–	–	141	–
Flint (*b*)	62	75	137	63	76	139	1	1	–	–	2	–
Glamorgan	708	742	1,450	736	803	1,539	28	61	–	–	89	–
Gloucester	800	1,114	1,914	816	1,149	1,965	16	35	–	–	51	–
Hereford	230	309	539	231	311	542	1	2	–	–	3	–
Herts (*b*)	264	412	676	288	419	707	24	7	–	–	31	–
Hunts	55	75	130	55	81	136	–	6	–	–	6	–
Kent (*c*)	952	1,229	2,181	994	1,234	2,228	42	5	–	–	47	–
Lancaster (*b*)	4,869	5,552	10,421	4,958	5,665	10,623	89	113	–	–	202	–
Leicester	465	613	1,078	481	622	1,103	16	9	–	–	25	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1895, as compared with 1st January 1894.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	481	595	1,076	491	601	1,092	10	6	–	–	16	–
London (excluding City of London).	7,833	10,181	18,014	7,974	10,522	18,496	141	341	–	–	482	–
London, City of -	240	286	526	250	276	526	10	–	–	10	–	–
Merioneth - -	66	80	146	71	83	154	5	3	–	–	8	–
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*) -	532	750	1,282	566	776	1,342	34	26	–	–	60	–
Monmouth - -	397	401	798	383	396	779	–	–	14	5	–	19
Montgomery - -	110	143	253	110	144	254	–	1	–	–	1	–
Norfolk - - -	648	855	1,503	681	864	1,545	33	9	–	–	42	–
Northampton - -	339	455	794	349	471	820	10	16	–	–	26	–
Northumberland -	650	613	1,263	667	634	1,301	17	21	–	–	38	–
Notts - - -	688	732	1,420	722	759	1,481	34	27	–	–	61	–
Oxford - - -	269	388	657	261	394	655	–	6	8	–	–	2
Pembroke - -	113	132	245	116	127	243	3	–	–	5	–	2
Radnor - - -	40	36	76	42	37	79	2	1	–	–	3	–
Rutland - - -	35	25	60	34	28	62	–	3	1	–	2	–
Salop - - -	354	432	786	368	433	801	14	1	–	–	15	–
Somerset - - -	710	926	1,636	741	938	1,679	31	12	–	–	43	–
Southampton - -	943	1,177	2,120	953	1,209	2,162	10	32	–	–	42	–
Stafford (*b*) - -	1,221	1,322	2,543	1,249	1,336	2,585	28	14	–	–	42	–
Suffolk - - -	439	566	1,005	470	583	1,053	31	17	–	–	48	–
Surrey (*c*) - -	539	767	1,306	546	790	1,336	7	23	–	–	30	–
Sussex - - -	670	919	1,589	722	949	1,671	52	30	–	–	82	–
Warwick (*b*) - -	1,094	1,237	2,331	1,127	1,270	2,397	33	33	–	–	66	–
Westmorland - -	73	81	154	68	81	149	–	–	5	–	–	5
Wilts - - -	414	520	934	420	522	942	6	2	–	–	8	–
Worcester (*b*) - -	509	649	1,158	490	671	1,161	–	22	19	–	3	–
York (East Riding) -	418	506	924	434	515	949	16	9	–	–	25	–
„ (North Riding)	356	435	791	368	435	803	12	–	–	–	12	–
„ (West Riding) (*b*)	2,297	2,589	4,886	2,397	2,638	5,035	100	49	–	–	149	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.
(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1885 and 1st January 1895; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.

UNION-COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	36	54	90	48	46	94	12	(*e*)	4	1	–	–
Beds	230	242	472	241	289	530	11	47	58	1	5	6
Berks	334	446	780	383	458	841	49	12	61	5	1	6
Brecon	74	104	178	92	112	204	18	8	26	2	1	3
Bucks	179	299	478	182	283	465	3	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Cambridge	236	326	562	252	353	605	16	27	43	2	3	4
Cardigan (*b*)	138	177	315	138	167	305	–	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Carmarthen (*b*)	156	192	348	174	202	376	18	10	28	2	1	3
Carnarvon	125	164	289	138	178	316	13	14	27	1	1	3
Chester (*b*)	637	772	1,409	768	955	1,723	131	183	314	13	18	31
Cornwall	306	428	734	361	469	830	55	41	96	6	4	10
Cumberland	259	263	522	316	282	598	57	19	76	6	2	8
Denbigh (*b*)	127	161	288	123	175	298	(*e*)	14	10	–	1	1
Derby	401	377	778	399	418	817	(*e*)	41	39	–	4	4
Devon	726	998	1,724	880	1,132	2,012	154	134	288	15	13	29
Dorset	252	326	578	290	328	618	38	2	40	4	–	4
Durham	748	719	1,467	920	928	1,848	172	209	381	17	21	38
Essex	609	899	1,508	748	1,146	1,894	139	247	386	14	25	39
Flint (*b*)	50	56	106	63	76	139	13	20	33	1	2	3
Glamorgan	533	587	1,120	736	803	1,539	203	216	419	20	22	42
Gloucester	812	1,094	1,906	816	1,149	1,965	4	55	59	–	6	6
Hereford	212	268	480	231	311	542	19	43	62	2	4	6
Herts (*b*)	244	317	561	288	419	707	44	102	146	4	10	15
Hunts	76	83	159	55	81	136	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Kent (*d*)	764	1,150	1,914	994	1,234	2,228	230	84	314	23	8	31
Lancaster (*b*)	3,725	4,505	8,230	4,958	5,665	10,623	1,233	1,160	2,393	123	116	239
Leicester	445	519	964	481	622	1,103	36	103	139	4	10	14
Lincoln	443	560	1,003	491	601	1,092	48	41	89	5	4	9
London (excluding City of London) (*c*)	6,284	8,703	14,987	7,974	10,522	18,496	1,690	1,819	3,509	169	182	351
London, City of	242	325	567	250	276	526	8	(*e*)	(*e*)	1	–	–
Merioneth	66	98	164	71	83	154	5	(*e*)	(*e*)	1	–	–
Middlesex (*b*) (*d*)	332	506	838	566	776	1,342	234	270	504	23	27	50
Monmouth	337	435	772	383	396	779	46	(*e*)	7	5	–	1
Montgomery	111	139	250	110	144	254	(*e*)	5	4	–	1	–
Norfolk	541	844	1,385	681	864	1,545	140	20	160	14	2	16

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1895, as compared with those on the 1st January 1885; and the

UNION-COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1885.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1895.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton	332	407	739	349	471	820	17	64	81	2	6	8
Northumberland	498	473	971	667	634	1,301	169	161	330	17	16	33
Notts	509	665	1,174	722	759	1,481	213	94	307	21	9	31
Oxford	290	410	700	261	394	655	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Pembroke	124	172	296	116	127	243	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Radnor	28	39	67	42	37	79	14	(*e*)	12	1	–	1
Rutland	36	24	60	34	28	62	(*e*)	4	2	–	–	–
Salop	334	462	796	368	433	801	34	(*e*)	5	3	–	1
Somerset	618	835	1,453	741	938	1,679	123	103	226	12	10	23
Southampton	826	988	1,814	953	1,209	2,162	127	221	348	13	22	35
Stafford (*b*)	1,068	1,090	2,158	1,249	1,336	2,585	181	246	427	18	25	43
Suffolk	425	519	944	470	583	1,053	45	64	109	5	6	11
Surrey (*d*)	423	648	1,071	546	790	1,336	123	142	265	12	14	27
Sussex	573	760	1,333	722	949	1,671	149	189	338	15	19	34
Warwick (*b*)	998	1,185	2,183	1,127	1,270	2,397	129	85	214	13	9	21
Westmorland	68	78	146	68	81	149	–	3	3	–	–	–
Wilts	400	545	945	420	522	942	20	(*e*)	(*e*)	2	–	–
Worcester (*b*)	433	546	979	490	671	1,161	57	125	182	6	13	18
York (East Riding)	341	386	727	434	515	949	93	129	222	9	13	22
„ (North Riding)	324	357	681	368	435	803	44	78	122	4	8	12
„ (West Riding)(*b*)	2,014	2,193	4,207	2,397	2,638	5,035	383	445	828	38	45	83

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1888 (30th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1885 and 1895 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	—
Carmarthen	–	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester	Hawarden	—
Denbigh	St. Asaph	—
Flint	–	Hawarden. St. Asaph.
Herts	–	Barnet.
Lancaster	–	Todmorden.
Middlesex	Barnet	—
Stafford	Dudley	—
Warwick	Shipston-on-Stour	—
Worcester	–	Dudley. Shipston-on Stour.
York (West Riding)	Todmorden	—

(*c*) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1885 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London," and may be taken to be approximately correct.
(*d*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX. The re-arrangement applies to both 1885 and 1895.
(*e*) Decrease.

TABLE XIV.—Showing for *England* and *Wales* :—

(*a*) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1893.

(*b*) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1893.

(*c*) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1893 to the Number of

(*d*) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population to Fifty-sixth Report of the Registrar General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	AGES.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(*a*) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1893, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	6	2	85	38	227	133	634	624
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	11
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	10
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	1	2	1	10	1
Naval and Military Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1
TOTAL	6	2	85	39	230	134	676	647
Idiot Establishments	1	3	69	41	272	140	332	183
GRAND TOTAL	7	5	154	80	502	274	1,008	830
(*b*) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1893 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	–	–	12	1	9	10	61	41
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	12	1	9	11	65	43
Idiot Establishments	–	–	5	2	10	5	17	15
GRAND TOTAL	–	–	17	3	19	16	82	58
(*c*) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1893, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1893, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	–	–	141·2	26·3	39·6	75·2	96·2	65·7
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	*	–	*
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	141·2	*	39·1	82·1	96·2	66·5
Idiot Establishments	–	–	72·5	*	36·8	35·7	51·2	82·0
GRAND TOTAL	–	–	110·4	37·5	37·8	58·4	81·3	69·9
(*d*) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1893	64·7	54·1	4·9	5·0	2·8	2·9	4·3	4·3

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1893, in the same Institutions.
the whole Population during the Year 1893 (taken from Tables XI. and XII. of the

AGES.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,468	1,416	5,490	5,651	6,793	7,617	5,904	7,796	3,965	5,647	2,104	3,209	495	934	31	93	27,202	33,159
59	50	185	243	260	277	198	304	162	241	105	179	33	63	3	7	1,019	1,375
26	32	107	154	233	242	274	276	170	215	83	133	30	73	–	12	936	1,147
17	17	112	115	134	173	154	202	124	187	86	132	34	40	–	12	673	881
24	–	25	–	23	–	47	–	61	–	40	–	7	–	1	–	230	–
5	4	76	31	117	51	118	35	97	25	45	11	11	1	–	–	473	159
1,599	1,519	5,995	6,194	7,560	8,360	6,695	8,613	4,579	6,315	2,463	3,660	610	1,111	35	124	30,533	36,721
186	94	181	76	78	37	52	28	25	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,196	611
1,785	1,613	6,176	6,270	7,638	8,397	6,747	8,641	4,604	6,324	2,463	3,660	610	1,111	35	124	31,729	37,332
111	94	429	374	744	523	624	504	487	470	465	483	194	273	25	29	3,161	2,802
2	1	9	3	25	8	25	3	21	18	24	11	5	5	1	4	113	53
3	1	15	11	36	24	32	23	20	24	22	17	4	12	1	2	136	114
6	3	8	10	17	7	15	13	14	12	20	15	9	11	–	5	89	79
1	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	–
1	–	–	–	6	–	1	2	2	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	16	3
124	99	464	398	832	562	698	545	544	525	538	526	215	301	27	40	3,528	3,051
2	6	2	4	3	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	34
126	105	466	402	835	563	700	545	547	526	538	526	215	301	27	40	3,572	3,085
75·6	66·4	78·1	66·2	109·5	68·7	105·7	64·6	122·8	83·2	221·0	150·6	391·9	292·3	*	311·8	116·2	84·5
33·9	20·0	48·6	12·3	96·2	28·9	126·3	9·9	129·6	74·7	228·6	61·5	*	79·4	*	*	110·9	38·5
*	*	140·2	71·4	154·5	99·2	116·8	83·3	117·6	111·6	265·1	127·8	*	164·4	–	*	145·3	99·4
*	*	71·4	87·0	126·9	40·5	97·4	64·4	112·9	64·2	232·6	113·6	*	275·0	–	*	132·2	89·7
*	–	*	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	–	*	*	–	–	56·5	–
*	–	–	–	51·3	–	8·5	57·1	20·6	40·0	111·1	– –	*	–	–	–	33·8	18·9
77·5	65·2	77·4	64·3	110·1	67·2	104·3	63·3	118·8	83·1	218·4	143·7	352·5	270·9	*	322·6	115·6	83·1
10·8	63·8	11·0	52·6	38·5	*	38·5	–	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	36·8	55·6
70·6	65·1	75·5	64·1	109·3	67·0	103·7	63·1	118·8	83·2	218·4	143·7	352·5	270·9	*	322·6	112·6	82·6
5·3	5·2	7·4	7·2	12·7	10·9	20·1	15·3	36·0	29·5	70·8	69·2	143·0	130·3	272·4	249·7	20·3	18·1

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE XV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Asylums during the Year 1894, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination, and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES:						
Apoplexy	79	96	175	147	61	60
Brain, Abscess of	6	2	8	8	47	39
Brain, Atrophy of	60	39	99	68	60	61
Brain, Organic Disease of	36	36	72	64	56	46
Brain, Softening of	39	18	57	40	56	58
Brain, Tumour of	11	14	25	23	39	54
Chorea	1	1	2	2	31	55
Epilepsy	203	165	368	277	35	41
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic	173	163	336	244	50	48
Hemiplegia	16	32	48	40	64	62
Locomotor Ataxy	4	–	4	4	49	–
Meningitis, Cerebral	69	37	106	96	50	45
Meningitis, Spinal	8	2	10	2	43	42
Myelitis	3	–	3	2	33	–
Paralysis, Bulbar	1	2	3	1	58	38
Paralysis, General of the Insane	955	251	1,206	947	42	42
Paralysis, Toxic: (Alcoholic)	3	1	4	4	64	39
Paraplegia	6	8	14	7	40	61
Spinal Sclerosis	1	1	2	1	32	42
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES:						
Angina Pectoris	2	–	2	2	58	–
Aorta, Aneurism of	8	–	8	8	57	–
Bronchitis	75	67	142	116	64	66
Emphysema	1	–	1	1	42	–
Endocarditis	3	5	8	5	62	49
Goitre	–	1	1	1	–	35
Heart, Aneurism of	2	–	2	2	65	–
Heart, Degeneration of	62	80	142	118	63	60
Heart, Valvular Disease of	133	185	318	271	57	59

Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.—*continued.*						
Lung, Congestion of	2	8	10	10	57	55
Lung, Gangrene of	11	6	17	17	48	46
Pericarditis	8	3	11	10	62	39
Phthisis	386	484	870	687	41	41
Pleurisy	15	16	31	22	47	49
Pneumonia	249	203	452	399	52	53
Pulmonary Embolism	–	2	2	2	–	44
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES:						
Abdominal Tumour	1	1	2	2	35	55
Addison's Disease	1	2	3	3	27	49
Bowel, Obstruction of	10	7	17	16	49	50
Bright's Disease, Acute	5	2	7	5	41	40
Bright's Disease, Chronic	71	85	156	141	62	57
Colitis	7	14	21	21	58	54
Cystitis	5	3	8	7	57	56
Diarrhœa	5	13	18	13	48	61
Dysentery	19	15	34	31	58	58
Enteritis	8	12	20	16	49	52
Gall Stones	2	4	6	6	59	59
Hernia, Inflamed	1	–	1	1	67	–
Hernia, Strangulated	3	9	12	11	60	59
Hydatid Cysts	–	1	1	1	–	60
Kidney, Abscess of	2	1	3	3	53	30
Liver, Diseases of	8	7	15	15	66	51
Nephritis	2	–	2	2	52	–
Ovarian Disease	–	5	5	4	–	52
Peritonitis	18	20	38	37	47	52
Prostate, Disease of	1	–	1	–	71	–
Pylorus, Stricture of	–	1	1	1	–	59
Spleen, Disease of	1	–	1	1	71	–
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of	3	5	8	8	46	34
Typhlitis	3	3	6	6	42	43
Urethra, Stricture of	1	–	1	1	40	–
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous)	–	2	2	2	–	62

Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES:						
Anæmia, Pernicious	2	6	8	7	47	44
Atrophy	3	2	5	3	41	47
Cancer	37	82	119	110	60	57
Carbuncle	1	–	1	1	56	–
Diabetes	2	2	4	3	45	66
Diphtheria	4	7	11	8	42	48
Enteric Fever	4	11	15	13	34	37
Erysipelas	8	7	15	12	55	62
Gout	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hodgkin's Disease	1	–	1	1	30	–
Influenza and its Complications	23	42	65	48	47	56
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer	–	3	3	2	–	59
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myxædema	–	1	1	1	–	47
Purpura	1	–	1	1	60	–
Pyæmia	5	2	7	7	48	62
Rheumatic Fever	2	3	5	4	53	40
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	–	4	40
Scrofula	2	8	10	6	39	41
Septicæmia	3	6	9	9	45	43
Small Pox	15	–	15	1	44	–
Syncope	1	1	2	2	73	60
Syphilis	5	2	7	7	42	42
Tuberculosis	26	24	50	42	39	43

Table showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died, &c.—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Averages Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP V.:						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of	1	5	6	4	26	52
Cellulitis	–	1	1	1	–	56
Gangrene of leg, foot, or hand	7	5	12	8	60	51
Senile Decay	260	306	566	410	74	76
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE:						
Asphyxia by Choking (Accidental)	2	–	2	2	50	–
Asphyxia by Drowning (Accidental)	1	1	2	–	23	23
Asphyxia by Hanging (Suicidal)	6	1	7	4	49	35
Asphyxia by Strangulation (Suicidal)	1	1	2	1	43	38
Asphyxia by Suffocation (Accidental)	4	3	7	6	46	26
Burns or scalds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fall: astride a chair, causing rupture of old perineal abscess	1	–	1	1	51	–
Fractured Ribs: Bronchitis after (Accidental)	1	–	1	1	79	–
Fracture or Dislocation	8	2	10	10	65	33
Poisoning by Arsenic (Accidental)	1	–	1	1	52	–
Railway Train: run over by (Suicidal)	–	1	1	–	–	36
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus	2	–	2	2	42	–
Throat Cut (Suicidal)	1	–	1	–	63	–
TOTAL	3,250	2,676	5,926	4,741 *	51	53

* This total differs from that in Appendix B[1]. In the case of one Asylum the examinations could not at this distance of time be classified according to the particular causes.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of the 6th April **1891**; the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893**, inclusive; and the RATIO [per **10,000**] of the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number Admitted during the FIVE YEARS to the whole Population on the 6th April 1891; arranged according to their PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

Note.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the Year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1891, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for some of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. xi, published in 1894.)

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the FIVE YEARS, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PROFESSIONAL.						
	(a) Not including Army and Navy:						
1	Clergymen (Established Church)	24,232	–	29	–	12·0	—
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	17,687	8,872	13	8	7·4	9·0
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners.	18,936	101	30	–	15·8	—
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists and midwives.	*	*	17	6	*	*
5	Barristers	19,978	–	8	–	13·5	—
6	Solicitors and attorneys			19	–		
7	Law clerks and law students	27,374	106	24	–	8·8	—
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding telegraph and telephone service).	31,768	8,546	40	1	12·6	1·2
9	Civil engineers	*	*	29	–	*	*
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders	51,280	213	30	–	5·9	—
11	Artists in painting and sculptors	*	*	16	2	*	*
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	50,628	144,893	38	137	7·5	9·5
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	24	3	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music	19,495	10,111	23	19	11·8	9·9
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	13,717	5,192	12	7	8·7	13·5
16	Chemists and druggists	20,590	1,340	29	–	14·1	—
17	Engravers and photographers	*	*	13	1	*	*

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891. M.	POPULATION. F.	LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive. M.	LUNATICS. F.	Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891. M.	F.
	PROFESSIONAL.						
	(*b*) *Army and Navy:*						
18	Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(*a*)	–	23	–	—	—
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates).	201,775(*b*)	–	202	–	10·0	—
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(*a*)	–	8	–	—	—
21	Seamen (Royal Navy) - - - - -	(*a*)	–	13	–	—	—
22	Royal Marines - - - - - - -	(*a*)	–	3	–	—	—
23	Army pensioners - - - - - -	*	–	30	–	—	—
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and navy pensioners.	*	*	25	–	*	—
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(*a*) *Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:*						
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - -	*	*	21	–	*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants and agents -	7,395	488	5	–	6·8	–
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, linen, lace, fustian, tape, thread dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	15,388	821	28	2	18·2	24·4
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber, wood cork, bark, merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	79,167	2,230	37	1	4·7	4·5
29	Coal merchants and dealers - - -	22,407	1,392	14	1	6·2	7·2
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors, breeders and dealers; livery stable keepers.	11,027	344	12	–	10·9	—
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, wine, spirit, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers and furniture dealers.	*	*	61	2	*	*
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(*b*) *Subordinates:*						
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	288,044	18,577	277	6	9·6	2
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not including constructors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph and telephone clerks, &c.	156,516	5,205	76	5	4·9	9·6
34	Commercial travellers - - - - -	43,800	165	53	–	12·1	—

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

(*a*) Census figures not applicable.

(*b*) Not Census figures. Information kindly supplied by the War Office, and relates to 1st April 1891.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(c) *Tradesmen:*						
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	24,102	11,292	17	3	7·1	2·7
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,562	3,426	20	1	9·7	2·9
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	66,348	53,151	68	37	10·2	7·0
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	331,189	77,078	210	17	6·3	2·2
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastry cooks -	92,202	38,522	77	13	8·4	3·4
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	13,090	15,880	15	4	11·5	2·5
	AGRICULTURAL.						
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	269,205	*	143	18	5·3	*
42	Agricultural labourers - - - - -	709,283	24,150	537	25	7·7	14·5
43	Farm servants (indoor—engaged in farming occupations—not domestic servants).			8	10		
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).	49,741	157	31	–	6·2	—
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - -	*	*	12	–	*	*
46	Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	*	*	81	3	*	*
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - -	*	*	8	–	*	*
48	Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	*	33	–	*	*
	PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
49	Silk manufacture: silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze, and crape workers and makers.	16,235	32,562	8	14	4·9	4·3
50	Cotton and flax manufacture: flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	251,813	399,536	113	217	4·5	5·4
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	107,812	139,017	51	64	4·7	4·6
52	Paper makers - - - - - - - -	12,014	8,029	8	4	6·7	5·0
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	60,367	24,564	31	8	5·1	3·3

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron and steel manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchorsmiths, chainsmiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, pewterers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze, and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, jacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, sword and bayonet makers, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	641,032	37,968	453	16	7·1	4·2
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, ship builders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	134,528	556	79	–	5·2	—
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	*	*	65	5	*	—
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - -	220,661	348	184	–	8·3	—
58	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	58,757	1,996	57	6	9·7	30·1
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	*	*	99	29	*	*
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - -	119,496	89,224	118	45	9·9	5·0
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - -	202,648	46,141	170	16	8·4	3·5
62	Hatters and hatmakers (not straw) - -	16,363	12,585	11	6	6·7	4·8
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - -	24,063	1,274	25	1	10·4	7·8
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre, hemp, and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,715	8,701	13	3	9·5	3·4

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS—*continued.*						
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker dealer.	25,060	24,039	26	21	10·4	8·7
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers	*	*	161	1	*	*
67	Furriers, skinners, fellmongers, tanners, currriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	*	*	18	4	*	*
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers.	6,623	468,904	3	395	4·5	8·4
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	102,062	19,125	74	10	7·2	5·2
70	Glove makers and leather glovers - -	2,756	9,199	2	5	7·3	5·4
	PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
71	Miners: coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, baryta miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	556,916	4,721	243	3	4·4	6·4
72	Quarriers: stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	*	*	21	–	*	*
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal, peat cutters and burners.	58,721	240	39	–	6·6	—
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters and stone dressers.	*	*	174	–	*	—
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk labourers and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	48,956	2,743	23	1	4·7	3·6
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies -	72,606	–	35	–	4·8	—
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers.	*	*	21	–	*	*
	DOMESTIC.						
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	*	*	–	3,242	—	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	*	1,399,537	139	1,449	*	10·4
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	51,274	158,349	45	254	8·8	16·0

*These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1889–1893, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
81	Innkeepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, ale, porter, cider dealers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,448	77,884	78	31	9·7	4·0
82	Police and prison officers - - - -	42,261	540	32	–	7·6	—
83	Sheriff officers, county, municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	13,988	5,243	7	1	5·0	1·9
84	Manufacturing chemist, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, French polishers, japanners, paper stainers, ink makers, blacking makers and dealers, match, firework and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	*	*	72	12	*	*
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - -	40,608	–	46	–	11·5	—
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	30,848	648	28	1	9·1	†
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	88,326	3,064	43	5	4·9	16·3
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - -	107,445	380	123	–	11·4	—
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	24,895	330	22	2	8·8	†
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	6,912	185,246	3	64	4·3	3·5
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	35,466	789	5	–	1·4	—
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	*	*	95	–	*	*
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen and flymen.	*	*	51	–	*	*
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers	169,283	973	88	1	5·2	†
95	Chimney sweepers and soot merchants -	7,747	85	11	–	14·2	—
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars.	42,387	16,552	85	61	20·1	36·9
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	28	101	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	123	73	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Unknown."	*	*	2,076	2,053	*	*
	TOTAL‡ - - -	14,052,901	14,949,624	8,058	8,557	—	—

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.
† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.
‡ *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the

(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table II.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,459,544	1,456,661	2,916,205	1,004,852	980,872	1,985,724	715,610	746,168	1,461,778
Married - -	-	-	-	5,560	28,860	34,420	240,399	414,354	654,753	1,348,422	1,193,676	2,842,098
Widowed -	-	-	-	71	169	240	2,095	3,840	5,935	24,978	48,874	73,852
TOTAL -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,465,175	1,485,690	2,950,865	1,247,346	1,399,066	2,646,412	2,089,010	2,288,718	4,377,728

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. Under 15.			15—19			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	186	115	301	421	434	855	719	636	1,356	1,163	1,036	2,198
Married - -	-	-	-	2	10	12	41	179	220	586	946	1,532
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	52	74
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	6	19	7	25
TOTAL -	186	115	301	423	445	868	767	819	1,586	1,789	2,041	3,830

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and at the time of the Census of 1891; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	2·9	7·2	6·5	6·8	16·3	13·9	15·0
Married - -	-	-	-	3·6	3·5	3·5	1·7	4·3	3·4	4·3	6·3	5·4
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8·8	10·6	10·0
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	2·9	6·1	5·9	6·0	8·6	8·9	8·7

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single"; that three-quarters of the "single" population asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

Time of the Census of **1891**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
of the Census of the 6th April 1891.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
236,227	282,449	518,676	119,037	161,962	280,999	64,983	97,752	162,735	44,318	82,358	126,676	8,716,363	8,908,665	17,625,02
1,319,275	1,306,642	2,625,917	985,950	921,317	1,907,267	593,784	507,786	1,101,570	358,158	244,014	602,172	4,851,548	4,916,649	9,768,19
55,575	128,638	184,213	86,892	221,806	308,698	111,457	281,341	392,798	201,112	439,642	643,754	484,990	1,124,310	1,609,30
1,611,077	1,717,729	3,328,806	1,191,789	1,305,085	2,496,874	770,124	886,879	1,657,003	606,588	766,014	1,372,602	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,52

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1889** to **1893** inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

Ages.												Total.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
606	597	1,203	285	401	686	141	189	331	81	117	199	3,603	3.526	7,129
1,149	1,098	2,247	933	820	1,753	570	409	979	387	206	592	3,668	3,667	7,335
93	171	264	142	295	437	168	317	485	272	491	763	698	1,330	2,028
25	10	34	21	9	30	13	5	17	7	4	11	89	35	124
1,872	1,876	3,748	1,381	1,524	2,905	892	920	1,812	747	818	1,565	8,058	8,557	16,615

PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1889** to **1893** inclusive, to the whole POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

Ages.												Total.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
25·7	21·1	23·2	23·9	24·8	24·4	21·7	19·3	20·3	18·3	14·2	15·7	4·1	4·0	4·0
8·7	8·4	8·6	9·5	8·9	9·2	9·6	8·1	8·9	10·8	8·4	9·8	7·6	7·5	7·5
16·7	13·3	14·3	16·4	13·3	14·2	15·1	11·3	12·4	13·3	11·2	11·9	14·4	11·8	12·6
11·6	10·9	11·3	11·6	11·7	11·6	11·6	10·4	10·9	12·3	10·7	11·4	5·7	5·7	5·7

those of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Patients Admitted					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	474	488	962	3,428	3,804	7,232
Melancholia	290	354	644	1,441	2,204	3,646
Dementia — Ordinary	161	76	236	1,002	636	1,638
Dementia — Senile	33	26	59	338	349	687
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy)	104	55	159	421	330	751
Other Forms of Insanity	68	41	109	299	194	493
TOTAL	1,129	1,040	2,169	6,929	7,517	14,446

TABLE XXI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums	6,345	6,865	13,211
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House)	721	675	1,396
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial)	466	632	1,098
TOTAL	7,533	8,172	15,705

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive; arranged according to the

during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.								
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,902	4,292	8,194	42·0	46·9	44·4	49·5	50·6	50·1	48·4	50·2	49·3
1,731	2,558	4,289	25·7	34·0	29·7	20·8	29·3	25·2	21·5	29·9	25·8
1,162	712	1,874	14·2	7·3	10·9	14·4	8·5	11·3	14·4	8·3	11·3
371	376	746	2·9	2·5	2·7	4·9	4·6	4·8	4·6	4·4	4·5
525	385	910	9·2	5·3	7·3	6·1	4·4	5·2	6·5	4·5	5·5
367	234	601	6·0	4·0	5·0	4·3	2·6	3·4	4·6	2·7	3·6
8,058	8,557	16,615	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number.					
Yearly Average of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Yearly Average of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4,571	4,758	9,329	1,774	2,108	3,882	72·1	69·3	70·6	27·9	30·7	29·4
545	423	968	176	253	429	75·6	62·6	69·3	24·4	37·4	30·7
332	414	746	135	218	352	71·1	65·5	67·9	28·9	34·5	32·1
5,448	5,594	11,043	2,085	2,578	4,663	72·3	68·5	70·3	27·7	31·5	29·7

TABLE XXII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.					
				Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private - - - - -	1,129	1,040	2,169	50	31	82	146	11	156	4·4	3·0	3·8	12·9	1·1	7·2
Pauper - - - - -	6,929	7,517	14,446	735	581	1,316	1,021	271	1,291	10·6	7·7	9·1	14·7	3·6	8·9
TOTAL - - -	8,058	8,557	16,615	786	612	1,398	1,167	281	1,448	9·8	7·2	8·4	14·5	3·3	8·7

TABLE XXIII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years. Yearly Average of the Number having Suicidal Propensity.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,120	1,040	2,160	224	263	487	19·8	25·3	22·5
Pauper - - - - -	6,929	7,517	14,446	1,594	2,170	3,764	23·0	28·9	26·1
TOTAL - - -	8,058	8,557	16,615	1,818	2,433	4,251	22·6	28·4	25·6

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned
County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and
and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclu-

[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	56	76	251	597
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	83	59	437	263
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	51	37	368	381
Religious Excitement	11	10	111	145
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	6	17	39	144
Fright and Nervous Shock	5	8	54	130
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink	234	68	1,202	521
„ Sexual	23	8	52	38
Venereal Disease	53	11	36	15
Self-abuse (Sexual)	22	2	116	13
Over-exertion	4	4	30	23
Sunstroke	66	4	64	5
Accident or Injury	126	22	218	55
Pregnancy	–	10	–	75
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	35	–	454
Lactation	–	15	–	117
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	14	–	73
Puberty	27	17	23	44
Change of Life	–	105	–	182
Fevers	21	7	63	56
Privation and Starvation	14	20	76	87
Old Age	257	266	93	127
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	216	182	591	613
Previous attacks	–	–	–	–
Hereditary influence ascertained	–	–	–	–
Congenital defect ascertained	–	–	–	–
Other ascertained causes	27	23	41	31
Unknown	–	–	–	–

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England sive.

Years inclusive was 8,058 of the Male and 8,557 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		Total. ‡			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
36	78	343	750	4·3	8·8
84	39	604	361	7·5	4·2
90	89	508	507	6·3	5·9
20	25	142	180	1·8	2·1
4	26	49	187	·6	2·2
5	15	65	153	·8	1·8
239	101	1,675	690	20·8	8·1
17	12	92	59	1·1	·7
30	4	118	30	1·5	·4
32	5	171	20	2·1	·2
3	2	37	29	·5	·3
18	2	148	10	1·8	·1
57	12	401	89	5·0	1·0
–	7	–	92	–	1·1
–	58	–	547	–	6·4
–	11	–	143	–	1·7
–	19	–	106	–	1·2
7	11	57	72	·7	·8
–	61	–	348	–	4·1
8	6	93	69	1·2	·8
14	16	104	122	1·3	1·4
89	133	440	526	5·5	6·1
277	251	1,085	1,046	13·5	12·2
–	–	1,300	1,817	16·1	21·2
–	–	1,699	2,171	21·1	25·4
–	–	470	351	5·8	4·1
30	24	98	78	1·2	·9
–	–	1,511	1,483	18·8	17·3

‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889—1893** inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during PRIVATE. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,129 Males and 1,040 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL:		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	45	107
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	95	34
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	163	117
Religious Excitement	22	38
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	12	38
Fright and Nervous Shock	9	27
PHYSICAL:		
Intemperance, in Drink	204	71
,, Sexual	21	5
Venereal Disease	35	2
Self-abuse (Sexual)	47	9
Over-exertion	7	4
Sunstroke	38	3
Accident or Injury	44	14
Pregnancy	–	5
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	69
Lactation	–	13
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	31
Puberty	5	7
Change of Life	–	68
Fevers	25	18
Privation and Starvation	3	3
Old Age	38	40
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	98	107
Previous Attacks	167	240
Hereditary Influence ascertained	243	292
Congenital Defect ascertained	108	44
Other ascertained causes	30	18
Unknown	150	120

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
PAUPER. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 6,929 Males and 7,517 Females.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
298	643	4·0	10·3	4·3	8·6
509	327	8·4	3·3	7·3	4·4
316	389	14·4	11·3	5·0	5·2
120	142	1·9	3·7	1·7	1·9
37	149	1·1	3·7	·5	2·0
56	126	·8	2·6	·8	1·7
1,471	619	18·1	6·8	21·2	8·2
71	54	1·9	·5	1·0	·7
83	28	3·1	·2	1·2	·4
124	11	4·2	·9	1·8	·1
30	25	·6	·4	·4	·3
111	7	3·4	·3	1·6	·1
357	76	3·9	1·3	5·2	1·0
–	87	–	·5	–	1·2
–	478	–	6·6	–	6·4
–	130	–	1·3	–	1·7
–	75	–	3·0	–	1·0
51	66	·4	·7	·7	·9
–	280	–	6·5	–	3·7
68	51	2·2	1·7	1·0	·7
101	119	·3	·3	1·5	1·6
401	486	3·4	3·8	5·8	6·4
987	940	8·7	10·3	14·2	12·5
1,133	1,578	14·8	23·1	16·4	21·0
1,456	1,880	21·5	28·1	21·0	25·0
361	307	9·6	4·2	5·2	4·1
68	60	2·7	1·7	1·0	·8
1,360	1,364	13·3	11·5	19·6	18·1

TABLE XXVI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions during the Five Years was 1,167 of the Male and 281 of the Female SEX.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics Admitted during the Five Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL :				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	54	26	4·6	9·3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	124	13	10·6	4·6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	102	13	8·7	4·6
Religious Excitement	5	1	·4	·4
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	2	3	·2	1·1
Fright and Nervous Shock	7	1	·6	·4
PHYSICAL :				
Intemperance, in Drink	299	56	25·6	19·9
„ Sexual	43	15	3·7	5·3
Venereal Disease	53	4	4·5	1·4
Self-Abuse (Sexual)	3	–	·3	–
Over-Exertion	11	1	·9	·4
Sunstroke	21	–	1·8	–
Accident or Injury	81	5	6·9	1·8
Pregnancy	–	3	–	1·1
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	3	–	1·1
Lactation	–	2	–	·7
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	2	–	·7
Puberty	–	–	–	–
Change of Life	–	11	–	3·9
Fevers	11	1	·9	·4
Privation and Starvation	11	6	·9	2·1
Old Age	3	2	·3	·7
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	137	36	11·7	12·8
Previous Attacks	57	19	4·9	6·8
Hereditary Influence ascertained	186	54	15·9	19·2
Congenital defect ascertained	2	1	·2	·4
Other ascertained causes	9	3	·8	1·1
Unknown	322	86	·27·6	30·6

* This Table may be compared with Table XXIV., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive.*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions during the Five Years was 1,818 of the Male and 2,433 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity during the Five Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	116	285	6·4	11·7
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	201	127	11·1	5·2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	132	172	7·3	7·1
Religious Excitement	38	61	2·1	2·5
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	15	67	·8	2·8
Fright and Nervous Shock	16	45	·9	1·8
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink	375	179	20·6	7·4
„ Sexual	19	12	1·0	·5
Venereal Disease	20	6	1·1	·2
Self-Abuse (Sexual)	45	8	2·5	·3
Over-Exertion	8	9	·4	·4
Sunstroke	40	2	2·2	·1
Accident or Injury	96	24	5·3	1·0
Pregnancy	–	41	–	1·7
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	178	–	7·3
Lactation	–	56	–	2·3
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	34	–	1·4
Puberty	12	17	·7	·7
Change of Life	–	120	–	4·9
Fevers	26	20	1·4	·8
Privation and Starvation	27	36	1·5	1·5
Old Age	91	94	5·0	3·9
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	256	310	14·1	12·7
Previous Attacks	323	510	17·8	21·0
Hereditary Influence ascertained	481	734	26·5	30·2
Congenital defect ascertained	38	43	2·1	1·8
Other ascertained causes	16	23	·9	·9
Unknown	280	359	15·4	14·8

* This table may be compared with Table XXIV., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted.

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—
The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893**
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (*see* TABLE XVIII.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years:												
Single	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	3	9	73	17	90
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	144	43	187
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	9
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4
TOTAL	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	6	13	225	64	289
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years:												
Single	–	–	–	·2	·2	·2	·8	·5	·7	6·3	1·6	4·1
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·4	1·7	1·8	24·6	4·5	12·2
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18·2	7·7	12·2
TOTAL	–	–	–	·2	·2	·2	1·0	·7	·8	12·6	3·1	7·5

The above Tables may be compared with Tables

TABLE XXIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients with Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed arranged according to their FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Admitted during the Five Years:			
Mania	3,902	4,292	8,194
Melancholia	1,731	2,558	4,289
Dementia { Ordinary	1,162	712	1,874
Dementia { Senile	371	376	746
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	525	385	910
Other forms of Insanity	367	234	601
TOTAL	8,058	8,557	16,615

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.
the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

- - - - - - - - - - AGES.

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
105	19	124	47	10	56	11	2	14	1	–	1	245	52	297
392	87	480	240	44	284	49	10	59	5	–	5	832	186	1,019
27	15	42	28	15	43	13	5	18	3	1	5	75	41	117
6	–	6	4	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	1	16
530	123	652	319	69	388	75	17	92	9	2	11	1,167	281	1,448
17·3	3·2	10·3	16·5	2·5	8·2	7·8	1·1	4·2	1·2	–	·5	6·8	1·5	4·2
34·1	7·9	21·4	25·7	5·4	16·2	8·6	2·4	6·0	1·3	–	·8	22·7	5·1	13·9
29·0	8·8	15·9	19·7	5·1	9·8	7·7	1·6	3·7	1·1	·2	·7	10·7	3·1	5·8
28·3	6·6	17·4	23·1	4·5	13·4	8·4	1·8	5·1	1·2	·2	·7	14·5	3·3	8·7

XVIII. and XIX. for *all* patients admitted.

SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1889** to **1893** inclusive;

Of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years with Suicidal Propensity to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients Admitted during the same Period.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
628	828	1,456	16·1	19·3	17·8
924	1,378	2,302	53·4	53·9	53·7
132	105	238	11·4	14·7	12·7
57	47	104	15·4	12·5	13·9
29	31	59	5·5	8·1	6·5
49	44	92	13·4	18·8	15·3
1,818	2,433	4,251	22·6	28·4	25·6

TABLE XXX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—
The Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were
Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number
Number of Patients admitted during the same Five Years (*see* Table XVIII.).
Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients with Suicidal Propensity admitted during the Five Years:												
Single	6	7	13	76	98	175	152	185	337	244	292	537
Married	–	–	–	–	2	3	13	61	74	141	319	461
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	15	21
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	3
TOTAL	6	7	13	77	101	178	167	246	413	394	628	1,022
Proportion [per cent.] of Yearly Average of Suicidal Patients admitted during the Five Years to Yearly Average of the Whole Number of Patients admitted during the same period:												
Single	3·2	6·1	4·3	18·1	22·6	20·5	21·1	29·1	24·9	21·0	28·2	24·4
Married	–	–	–	–	*	*	31·7	34·1	33·6	24·1	33·7	30·1
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	27·3	28·8	28·4
TOTAL	3·2	6·1	4·3	18·2	22·7	20·5	21·8	30·0	26·0	22·0	30·8	26·7

* The percentages in this division are not given, as, owing to the small

Note.—This Table may be compared with Tables XVIII.

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military **1889** to **1893** inclusive.

of SUICIDAL Patients admitted to the YEARLY AVERAGE of the WHOLE

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
114	155	269	55	104	159	32	44	77	17	19	36	697	906	1,603
259	357	616	252	251	503	181	136	317	101	56	157	948	1,182	2,130
19	47	66	31	90	121	43	85	128	63	100	163	163	338	501
3	2	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	7	17
395	561	956	340	447	787	258	267	524	181	177	358	1,818	2,433	4,251
18·8	26·0	22·4	19·3	25·9	23·2	22·7	23·3	23·3	21·0	16·2	18·1	19·3	25·7	22·5
22·5	32·5	27·4	27·0	30·6	28·7	31·8	33·3	32·4	26·1	27·2	26·5	25·8	32·2	29·0
20·4	27·5	25·0	21·8	30·5	27·7	25·6	26·8	26·4	23·2	20·4	21·4	23·4	25·4	24·7
21·1	29·9	25·5	24·6	29·3	27·1	28·9	29·0	28·9	24·2	21·6	22·9	22·6	28·4	25·6

number of patients admitted at that age, they are likely to mislead.

and XIX., which apply to *all* the patients admitted.

The annual returns made by Clerks to Boards of Guardians of the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the several Unions and parishes on the 1st of January 1895, are summarised in Appendix A. This summary shows how many patients were maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and in Workhouses, and how many were residing with relatives and others. The statistics of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, classed as Workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are given in a separate Table following this Summary.

Appendices B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4, and B^6, give tabulated information for 1894, respecting all patients in institutions of every kind for the insane and as to patients who are in single charge, i.e. not in an institution.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths will be found tabulated in Appendix B^1, in which are also given particulars of the average daily number resident during the year, the recovery and death rates, and the total number of post-mortem examinations made.

Appendix B^3 shows with regard to the above-mentioned patients how many were deemed curable, were lunatics so found by inquisition, and were chargeable to county and borough rates.

In Appendix B^5 statistical information respecting "Voluntary Boarders" is furnished, giving their numbers on the 1st of January 1894, and 1895, and also showing the changes which took place among them.

Appendix B^6 shows the number of patients boarded out from Asylums in a Union Workhouse under Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

The deaths by suicide which took place during the year are tabulated in Appendix B^2. The total number of such deaths for 1894, excluding two cases where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, but including a case where the act was committed after escape, was 14. Of these deaths (including one case where the act was committed whilst the patient was away from the Asylum on leave) 10 were of patients in County and Borough Asylums. One patient committed suicide in a Metropolitan licensed house, and three in Provincial licensed houses.

Particulars of these suicides are given under the heads of the institutions to which the deceased belonged.

Deaths, due certainly or most probably to suffocation in epileptic fits, of 6 persons were notified to us during the past year. Five of these deaths occurred in County and Borough Asylums, and 1 in a Metropolitan District Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.

No additional Asylum was opened in 1894. The new Asylum for the County Borough of Sunderland is about to be opened and will bring up the number of County and Borough Asylums to 69. County and Borough Asylums.

On the 1st of January 1895, there were in the 68 County and Borough Asylums 61,908 patients, viz. 458 males and 604 females of the private class; 27,493 males and 33,263 females who were paupers; and 72 males and 18 females who were criminals.

The total admissions into these Institutions in 1894 were 16,632 (8,005 males and 8,627 females), but of these 1,309 (621 males and 688 females) were transfers from one Institution for lunatics to another, and 55 (27 males and 28 females) were admitted on fresh reception orders through expiry of previous reception orders, under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act 1890 and Section 7 of the Act of 1891. So that the number of patients newly placed under care during the year was 15,268 (7,357 males and 7,911 females). Of these admissions 2,187 were re-admissions of cases which had at some time previously been under treatment in the same Asylum. Admissions.

The discharges from these Institutions in 1894 of patients who were recovered were 6,181 (2,581 males and 3,600 females); the discharges not recovered were 2,977 (1.353 males and 1,624 females). In the discharges "not recovered" were included patients transferred to other care, and patients for whose further detention fresh reception orders were obtained on account of expiry of previous orders. The deaths in the Asylums during the year were 5,927 (3,250 males and 2,677 females). In 4,760 of these deaths post-mortem examinations were made; giving a percentage to the total deaths of 80·3, an increase of 1½ per cent. upon the year 1893. In three Asylums, viz. Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset and Derby Borough, every death was followed by post-mortem examination. In seven Asylums, viz., Derby County, Kent (Chartham), Leicester and Rutland, London (Cane Hill), London (Claybury), Worcester, and Hull Borough Asylums these examinations were made in 95 per cent. of the deaths; but at two Asylums, Northampton and East Sussex, the percentage was under 40. Discharges. Deaths. Post-mortem examinations.

The average daily number of patients resident was 61,072 (27,538 males and 33,534 females).

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (exclusive of cases received on transfer and of cases re-admitted on fresh reception orders through the expiry of previous orders) was 40·48 (35·08 for males and 45·51 for females).

The deaths calculated on the average daily number of patients resident in 1894 were in the proportion of 9·70 for

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

both sexes (11·80 per cent. for males and 7·98 per cent. for females). On the total number under treatment the death rate was 7·74 per cent. (9·24 for males and 6·41 for females).

The usual statistical information of the County and Borough Asylums is given in Appendices B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4, and B^6.

In Appendix Q will be found a list of the Asylums with the names of their medical superintendents, and of the clerks of the visiting committees.

The management of the County and Borough Asylums continues to be satisfactory. There is every reason to believe that the visiting committees selected from the County and Borough Councils are very zealous in the discharge of their duties, and ready to accede to our suggestions, and to effect improvements. Detailed information as to the condition of the County and Borough Asylums will be found in Appendix C, where are printed the entries made by us at our visits.

Provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children.

The question of the provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children has of late been publicly discussed. In our 45th Report, p. 48, we referred to the subject, and suggested that the larger counties, or two or more of the smaller in union, might well consider the advisability of exercising the power given by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act 1890, and building separate Idiot Asylums. We added that in our opinion such Asylums should be of an inexpensive character. At the Northampton County Asylum a block, connected with the main Asylum, has been built, which accommodates 50 idiots of the two sexes, and is filled partly by home county and partly by out-county patients, and the Middlesex County Council has determined to erect, on their Asylum estate at Wandsworth, a detached building which is intended to receive 100 idiots of each sex. The plans of this building have been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been begun. No other local authority has yet, under the power quoted, made distinct provision for this class, but the wants of the Metropolis have been fairly met by the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Idiot Asylum at Darenth.

It is very difficult to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the number of idiot and imbecile children in the country. The Registrar General's Report of the Census of 1891 gives the number of persons "mentally deranged," and of the ages from birth, up to and including 14 years, as 5,176, and elsewhere states that of the persons returned as suffering from insanity, "7,722 were either still under 10 years of age, or were returned as having been mentally deranged from childhood"; but the Report characterises the returns as "most inaccurate"; and we are unable to derive from the Census

Census returns any useful information on the subject under consideration.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children.

The opinion has often been expressed, and it is one in which we entirely concur, that the association of idiot children with the adult insane or imbecile inmates of Lunatic Asylums and Workhouses is extremely undesirable, and indeed an undoubted evil. To ascertain, as nearly as possible, the extent of this evil in institutions for lunatics (excluding those exclusively for idiots), we have obtained returns from all these institutions of the numbers in them, on 1st September 1894, of "idiot, imbecile, and epileptic children under 16 years of age." From these returns we find that the total number of such children was 525, of whom 399 were classed as idiot and 126 as imbecile, the number who, in the opinion of the medical officers, might be improved by special training being 154.

Similar returns of "imbecile and epileptic children under 16 years of age" in the Workhouses, separate Infirmaries, schools, or other similar establishments of the extra Metropolitan unions in England and Wales at the same date, have been obtained by the Local Government Board, and they are embodied in a Parliamentary paper, printed by order, dated 12th February 1895, of the House of Commons. The number of these children, no distinction being drawn between "idiot" and "imbecile," was 485, and they appear to have been found in 175 only of the 618 extra Metropolitan unions. The number improveable by special training was stated to be 178.

The term "idiot" is found to be very elastic, and to include very various degrees of mental incapacity. At the top of the scale, and excluding cases of mere slow and backward development, will be found children who by appropriate training may be raised to the position of self-supporting citizens; but our experience obliges us to conclude that the proportion of such cases is a small one, and that, as regards the great majority of those who come under our notice, attempts at mental development and industrial training are rewarded by very poor results. Still, on the grounds of humanity, of the immense relief afforded to poor families by the removal of idiot children from their midst, and of the desirability of dissociating such children from the adult insane in institutions, we shall at all times most gladly afford our support to any proposals for making separate Asylum provision for this class, subject always to the view as to the character of the provision expressed in our 45th Report, as quoted above. We fully realise, however, the difficulty of making such provision under the Lunacy Acts.

The returns we have referred to afford, of course, no indication of the number of children of the descriptions mentioned who reside with their parents or friends. We may safely assume, however, that it exceeds, and probably largely

 exceeds,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

exceeds, the sum of the numbers given in the returns. From these returns we gather that in Lancashire there were in Asylums and Workhouses together, only 204; in Yorkshire 88, in Northamptonshire 53, in Warwickshire 46, in Staffordshire 43, in Kent 41, in Gloucester 38, in Essex 35, and in each of the other counties fewer than 30 children of the descriptions in question.

Provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children.

A Pauper Idiot Asylum, to be conducted economically, ought not to be built, we think, for fewer than 400 or 500 patients; and it is probably only one of the more populous counties, such as Lancashire or Yorkshire, that would feel justified in providing at the cost of the county, separately from other local authorities, an establishment of that size. It is not probable that local authorities would unite (as they are empowered to do) in providing these Asylums, for there appears to be little disposition to combine for such purposes, and indeed, the tendency at present is rather towards the dissolution of unions already existing for similar objects. We think, however, that Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire might each very properly provide an Asylum, and if the supply of idiots from the county itself were not sufficient at once to fill it, we doubt not that any excess of accommodation would be eagerly sought after by other authorities, and be a source of profit.

The destination of idiots attaining to adult age, and not rendered capable of self-support, would have to be considered and in the majority of cases it could only be, we suppose, the Lunatic Asylum or the Workhouse.

Cheap accommodation for private patients.

In last year's Report we referred to the question of the provision by local authorities of Asylum accommodation for patients of the private class, whose means allowed the payment of but very moderate charges for their maintenance; and we mentioned the instances in which steps were being taken or contemplated for making such provision. The Manor House on the Claybury Asylum estate, there noticed, has been prepared and opened by the London County Council for the reception of male private patients at low rates; the adaptation of parts of the Dorset Asylum for the same purpose is in progress, but we are unable to report any definite action on the part of the West Riding Council, which, we understood, was in search of a suitable site for a separate Asylum for private patients. The Committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum are erecting a detached building for such patients, on the Asylum estate, and this is but the first portion of a larger plan.

The City of Exeter Asylum has separate wards for private patients, a certain number of whom are there received; and the City of London Asylum also receives a fair number. The North Wales Asylum at Denbigh has a private department in the Asylum, and the erection of a detached private block in lieu of this is contemplated; there is the Carew Building,

Building, detached, at the Cornwall Asylum, and several other Asylums receive a few patients of this class, but do not lodge them separately from the pauper patients. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

We continue to be strongly impressed by the need of cheap accommodation for the insane who are not paupers, but who cannot afford to pay much for treatment. We think that such accommodation should be separate from that provided for the pauper class, and preferably should be placed on a different site, and be under different management from, the pauper Asylum; or if on the same estate, and under the same general management, should be in a detached and entirely separate building with a separate approach; and we are of opinion, further, that it would be undesirable to attach a private department to any of the larger Asylums, the administration of which should already fully engage the undivided attention of their superintendents. Cheap accommodation for private patients.

An Asylum for private patients, erected by one of the more populous counties or boroughs, should, in order to economical working, contain some 200 beds to begin with, and be so planned as to admit of easy enlargement to the extent of 300 beds. The Building should be of simple design, plain and inexpensive, but substantial, and capable of affording a degree of comfort to the patients, commensurate with the charges to be made. It should not be regarded by the local authority erecting it as a source of profit in any larger measure than may be required to provide for the gradual recoupment of its cost, and for its proper up-keep.

Subject to these conditions, we think a local authority may properly and justifiably exercise the power conferred by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act 1890, by providing an Asylum for private patients distinct from their pauper Asylum.

The provision of Asylums of this character need not affect injuriously the extension of the system of Lunatic Hospitals on a charitable basis, to which we presently refer, and desire also to advocate. There is undoubtedly ample room for both classes of Asylum accommodation.

The following changes occurred during the year in the office of medical superintendents :—

Dr. Frank Percival, who was previously assistant medical officer of the Prestwich Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham, in the place of Dr. Wallis, on the appointment of the latter to a seat at our Board. Changes among medical superintendents.

Dr. Edwin Goodall, late assistant medical officer of the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Carmarthen Asylum, in the place of Dr. Hearder, who died in the early part of 1894.

Dr. Higgins, the medical superintendent of the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, retired at the beginning of the year,

County and Borough Asylums.

and has been succeeded by Mr. Rothesay Stewart, the assistant medical officer.

Assaults on medical superintendents.

It has been generally, but, we regret to say, not universally recognised by county councils that the duties which devolve upon the medical superintendents and others who have the care of the insane are so arduous and dangerous as to entitle them to look forward to pensions when, from length of service or accident, they shall have become unable to continue their discharge.

In our Forty-fifth Report we entered at some length into the question, and gave our reasons for supporting the view, which we have restated above.

But the occurrence during the year of three murderous assaults upon superintendents seems to give increased support to it.

Dr. Wiglesworth, the Medical Superintendent of the Lancashire County Asylum, at Rainhill, was murderously attacked by a male patient suffering from mania, with delusions of persecution. As he was passing through the ward he was struck in the neck with a sharp instrument, of which the patient had possessed himself by some unknown means.

One of the principal arteries of the neck was wounded, and but for the presence of mind of Dr. Wiglesworth himself, who controlled the hæmorrhage by manual pressure, he must have bled to death. Surgical assistance was obtained, and the ligature of an important artery followed; and we are glad to say that, after a long period of convalescence, Dr. Wiglesworth has been able to return to the discharge of his important duties.

At Wonford House a violent attack was made upon Dr. Deas, the Medical Superintendent, by a male patient, under the influence of delusions of persecution and hallucinations of hearing. While Dr. Deas' back was turned, he struck him violently on the head with the thick end of a walking stick, which inflicted a severe scalp wound, and caused great nervous shock.

The third assault of this kind was by a male imbecile, who was believed to be harmless, at Leavesden Asylum, who suddenly attacked Mr. Case, the Medical Superintendent, with a piece of iron, sharpened to a point, with which he cut the clothing and inflicted a slight wound in the body.

It was due to no want of intention or energy on the part of the patient that a more severe and dangerous injury was not inflicted.

Short Account of the several Asylums, including a Reference to the more important Additions and Improvements sanctioned last Year.

We give the following short summary of the history of the several County and Borough Asylums, including a reference to

to the more important additions and improvements, the plans for which were sanctioned last year. Such of these additions and improvements as were not estimated to exceed 1,000*l.* in cost are tabulated in Appendix D. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The Counties of Bedford, Herts, and Huntingdon, and the Borough of Bedford, united for Asylum purposes in 1847. A site of 257 acres, near Arlesey, in Beds, was acquired, but it was not until 1860 that the present Asylum, which was originally built for 500 patients, was opened. The increase of patients, chiefly from Beds and Herts, led to subsequent enlargement, the most recent additions consisting of two wings, the plans of which were sanctioned in 1877. On the 1st of January the patients on the books of the Asylum were 1,091. Beds, Herts, and Hunts.

The site for a separate Asylum for Herts has been purchased for 6,991*l.* It comprises 174 acres, near St. Albans; the Asylum is to accommodate about 600 patients. The buildings are to be so constructed and arranged as to admit of further development from time to time as the necessities of the County may require. The agreement for union is to be so modified as to admit the absorption by Beds and Hunts of as many of the surplus Herts beds in the present Asylum as they may require.

The Asylum for Berks, Reading, and Newbury is near Moulsford Station on the Great Western Railway. It was opened in 1870 for 285 patients, and was enlarged in 1881, when provision was made for 545 patients in all, not reckoning those who could sleep in certain dormitories intended in case of need for infectious cases. The recent erection of a detached hospital has brought into general use the dormitories above referred to. The Asylum estate is about 80 acres freehold and 108 leasehold. Berks Asylum.

There were 554 patients in the Institution on the 1st of January last; the total accommodation being for 609.

The opening of the Bucks Asylum at Stone, near Aylesbury, took place in 1853. It was designed for 100 patients of each sex, and for its site 20 acres were purchased. The Asylum now has 53 acres of land. The supply of water was originally deficient, and to secure a more adequate supply from a well, a small additional quantity of land was purchased in 1856. Enlargement took place in 1865, and in 1867 a detached chapel was erected. In 1875 additions to the Asylum were made by enlargement of its laundry, and by provision of dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients; a nurses' block and sanitary improvements were finished in 1892. Bucks Asylum.

Amongst the matters to which, at our last visit to the Asylum, attention was called, were insufficiency of kitchen accommodation, the need of an alternative exit from one dormitory in case of fire, and an enlargement of the laundry.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

On the 1st of January there were 467 patients in the Asylum.

Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge Asylum.

Cambridge County, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Borough opened their Joint Asylum in 1858 at Fulbourn on a site of 43 acres. The Asylum, which was designed for 224 patients, has been extended on several occasions; the last enlargement was commenced in 1888. The medical officer of health, who had reported defects in the drainage system, made certain suggestions which we supported. There is still no detached hospital here. We regret, from a sanitary point of view, that the walls of the wards just erected are unplastered. A serious fire occurred in this Asylum in 1872. On the 1st of January last the Asylum contained 494 patients, and there was some overcrowding.

Carmarthen Asylum.

The Carmarthen Asylum is close to the town of that name, and is conveniently placed in reference to the three counties in union, viz., Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. It was designed for 106 patients of each sex; its site comprised 46 acres only, but, in the circumstances, that acreage satisfied the Secretary of State. The Asylum was opened in September 1865. Haverfordwest contracted in 1866 for the reception in this Asylum of its pauper lunatics. In 1869 additions were designed, but, through opposition by Cardigan, they were delayed. A dwelling-house on the Asylum estate, called Job's Well, was afterwards occupied by patients. Additions for female patients and a hospital for 10 infectious cases of each sex were occupied in 1881. Cardigan had opposed these additions, but the Secretary of State ordered them to be carried out. About this time a house called Rhyd-y-gors, a mile from the Asylum, was taken on lease for 21 years. In 1883 conversion of workshops into an infirmary for male patients was carried out, and in 1884 a block of workshops was provided. A chapel was erected in 1888; the stone work of which was quarried, prepared, and carried by the patients. The defects in this Asylum observed, when last inspected, were the absence of artificial heating of the corridor leading to the wards, imperfect arrangements for fire alarm, also for exit from No. 3 male dormitory in case of fire, a lack of outside handles to the doors of single rooms. Good mess and recreation rooms are much required for the attendants. A small infectious hospital is also required, that provided being larger than is necessary, and used as ordinary accommodation for 31 women. The quantity of land attached to this Asylum is inadequate for its requirements. The Asylum contained 557 patients on the 1st of January last.

Cheshire Asylum at Upton.

The Cheshire Asylum, near Chester, was opened in 1829 for 90 patients. New wings were erected in 1848. In 1852 the Asylum land was 10 acres only; the patients were 241, including Chester Borough patients taken in by contract. In 1854 and 1855 further additions were approved. In 1858 the

the beds were 310, and the Asylum held 55 acres of land. In 1860 a dining hall and other new buildings were added. In 1863 the patients were 420. In 1864 the recreation hall was enlarged. An outbreak of typhoid fever led in 1879 to the reorganisation of the Asylum sewerage by the introduction of baskets intercepting the solid sewage, and of "Bell" drains. Observation dormitories, provided in 1882, improved the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients, and the Asylum estate has since been extended by several purchases of land. In 1891 the laundry was enlarged. Though many of the Chester Borough patients have been removed, the Asylum is overcrowded, and cases have been refused admission for that reason. Plans, however, for its enlargement, which will provide a central administrative block, five new wards connected therewith by corridors, accommodation for 404 male patients, and a detached hospital, have been passed. Some cases in 1893 of typhoid fever, not traceable to any insanitary condition of the Asylum, illustrated the need of the hospital. The patients on the 1st of January this year were 617. The extent of the Asylum land is now 127 acres. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The Cheshire Asylum, near Macclesfield, designed in blocks for 300 patients of each sex, was first occupied in 1871. The first purchase of 65 acres has been supplemented by subsequent acquisitions of 33 acres. The water supply for extinction of fire was improved in 1876, and epileptic and w.c. blocks have since been added, also an annexe for women. The total accommodation here is for 736 patients; 718 were on the books on the 1st of January last. A detached hospital has been lately provided on our recommendation. The laundry needs extension, and the sewage arrangements are unsatisfactory. Plans of a new boiler and chimney, and alterations of the workshops and workmen's mess-room, have had the sanction of the Secretary of State. The estimated cost of these works was 2,000*l*. Cheshire Asylum, Parkside.

The Cornwall Asylum at Bodmin was opened in 1819. In 1845 the Committee added land, and soon afterwards enlarged the Asylum by the erection of a separate building. In 1860 a chapel was erected and more land was acquired. A part of the Asylum was, at an early date, and still is, appropriated to private patients. A separate building to accommodate 52 such cases was finished in 1867. The Asylum beds were then raised to 462. A detached building for 128 patients was commenced in 1870, and a dining hall and accommodation for 170 patients were provided in 1885. Last year a more ample supply of water was provided. There are many defects in this Asylum which could be remedied. The disposition of sewage is unsatisfactory: the exits in case of fire are insufficient: the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal is inadequate: there is no detached hospital: the wards, which contained 725 patients on the 1st January, are overcrowded: and the chapel is too small. Cornwall Asylum.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Cornwall Asylum.

Plans at an estimated cost of 4,480*l.* for necessary alterations and improvements, comprising the provision of several escape staircases for use in case of fire, bath-rooms and sanitary additions to several of the wards, were sanctioned during the year.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.

A site, comprising 100 acres, at Garlands, near Carlisle, was purchased for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum in 1855. The Asylum, which was designed for 220 patients, was opened in 1862.

Plans for additions were approved in 1864, and a new chapel was completed in 1875. In 1877 five and-a-half acres were bought for sewage irrigation, and plans for a new residence for the superintendent were sanctioned. The next improvements were new workshops, and enlargement of the kitchen and laundry. Pressure for further accommodation was relieved by the erection of buildings for each sex between 1880 and 1884. In 1884, 30 additional acres were bought. The plans of a detached hospital were approved in 1892. The Asylum, on the 1st January last, lodged 580 patients.

During the past year the Asylum Committee submitted plans, which subsequently received the approval of the Secretary of State for a separate building for 12 private patients. This work is part only of a larger scheme which the Committee have in view: the general proposal being to erect two separate buildings, similar to that of which the plans have been approved, and in due time to erect a central building in connection therewith. The estimated cost of the initial part of the scheme is 3,300*l.*

Denbigh Asylum.

An Asylum for the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth, was opened in 1848, near Denbigh, partly at the expense of those counties, and partly by a charity subscription. Its original accommodation was for 154 paupers, and 12 charity patients. The Asylum estate was then 19 acres. In 1862 additions to the Asylum for 200 patients were sanctioned. In 1863 a detached chapel and a recreation hall were completed, the patients having risen to 321, of whom 15 were charity cases. The Asylum was again enlarged by a wing in 1881, and in 1882 the chapel was increased in size. About 1891, further extension of the Asylum, or the erection of another elsewhere, was mooted; an adjoining farm was purchased, and to facilitate the extension of the Asylum a better water supply was sought. Much delay in these matters compelled us, in 1892, to threaten the counties with a report to the Home Secretary, under Section 247 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. In 1894, plans for the extension were submitted by the Asylum Committee, and we were informed that the better supply of water could be obtained, but differences as to extension between the Councils of the five named Counties obstructed progress. We therefore, in October last, had no alternative but to report to the Secretary of State the failure of the several Counties to satisfy

satisfy the requirements of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as regards Asylum accommodation. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The Asylum was overcrowded, especially in the female division, when visited in April last, though 73 patients were boarded out. A country house, about three miles distant, has been taken on lease, and its recent occupation by women yields some temporary relief. The patients on the books on the 1st of January were 560. Denbigh Asylum.

Derbyshire opened its Asylum, at Mickleover, a few miles out of Derby, with 150 beds in each division, in 1851. The site consisted of 79 acres. In 1868 the women's infirmary was converted into two-storied buildings, and thereby more beds were provided for female patients. The Derby Borough patients were afterwards received, but withdrawn in 1870. In that year a chapel was built. An additional ward for females was provided in 1873, and a block for male patients in 1884. Further additions to the Asylum have very recently been made, including a new residence for the Superintendent and improvements in the laundry. Warming and ventilation of the wards on the "Plenum" system are also recent works. At our last visit we suggested extension of the recreation and dining hall, further improvements of the laundry, telephonic communication with Derby, and between certain points in the Asylum. We also commented on the lack of proper exits from the observation dormitories, and the want of single rooms convenient to those dormitories. In this Asylum were 464 patients at the beginning of the year. Derbyshire Asylum.

The Asylum for the County of Devon, situate at Exminster, near Exeter, was opened in 1845. The Asylum originally provided 450 beds. An addition was made about 1857, and in 1859 a detached building was erected for working patients. Cholera visited the Asylum in 1866 and led to the provision of an isolation hospital. Devon Asylum.

The pressure for further accommodation resulted in repeated extensions, the most recent providing accommodation for 132 female and 60 male patients. The Asylum estate, which at its opening consisted of only 17 acres, has by subsequent purchases been raised to 121 acres.

The re-drainage of the Asylum was skilfully carried out a few years ago. The patients on the 1st of January were 1,063.

During the past year we have been in communication with the Asylum Committee with regard to proposed alterations and additions, the plans for which had been submitted for examination. The consideration of so much of the works as adds to the accommodation of patients has been deferred, pending a settlement of an adequate increase of the water supply for the additional number of patients; but a plan and contract for increasing this supply, at a cost of 1,470*l.*, have received the approval of the Secretary of State. Plans have also been approved by him

County and Borough Asylums.

Devon Asylum.

for the following works, viz.:—A new laundry, new nurses' block, quarters for an additional medical officer, the extension of the kitchen and stores, the provision of corridors of communication between the main building and detached blocks, and of a new building for machinery for lighting the entire Asylum by electricity. These works are expected to cost 14,450*l.*, and will add materially to the comfort and well-being of the whole establishment.

Dorset Asylum.

The earliest Asylum for Dorset was at Forston, near Dorchester. When first visited by members of our Board, in 1845, it had 136 patients. In 1863 a new Asylum was opened at Charminster, on an estate of 60 acres, which had been recently acquired: the Asylum at Forston being retained for patients. In 1890, with a view to extension, 200 acres of additional land were purchased, and new buildings have been built alongside the Charminster Asylum. These buildings, which will accommodate 367 patients, are nearly ready for occupation, and will be appropriated entirely to patients of the female sex, the original building at Charminster, which now contains patients of both sexes, being devoted to male patients. The total number of beds at Forston in 1851 was 162. The Asylum at Forston is to be abandoned. The numbers on the books at Forston and Charminster on the 1st of January were 506.

The principal improvements proposed by the Committee during the year, and approved by the Secretary of State, comprised the provision of a new chapel, at the cost of 2,350*l.*, electric lighting of the asylum, and additions to and alterations in the Charminster Asylum buildings. The proposed alterations are designed to render the accommodation for the male patients more suitable for its purpose, especially for those of the private class. The cost of these alterations is estimated at 4,500*l.*; that of the electric lighting at 3,888*l.*

Durham County Asylum.

For Durham County an asylum site was purchased in 1855 at Sedgefield, 10 miles from the City of Durham. The Asylum was opened in 1858 for 312 patients. It consisted of a main building of three stories and two separate blocks of two stories. An artesian well supplied the water. Additions to the Asylum were first mooted in 1860. New workshops were erected in 1862, and by conversion of the old shops more beds were obtained. The Asylum farm was also extended to 160 acres. Further permanent additions to the buildings were completed in 1868. Additional blocks for each sex were the next undertaking. This extension was followed by several additions (*inter alia*) for chronic cases, and by the provision of new waterworks, a new chapel, and wards for male epileptic patients. The Asylum has 332 acres of freehold and 14 acres of leasehold land. A new laundry is the last structural work here. The patients on the 1st of January last were 1,409.

The

The Essex Asylum, at Brentwood, designed for 448 patients, was opened in 1853. The original site of 86 acres was increased by purchases of additional land in the following year, in 1860, and in 1872. Enlargement of the Asylum was approved in 1868. A mansion at Brentwood was in 1874 included in the Asylum accommodation. More recently a house at Mistley has been acquired for female patients, also a house at Leyton for males. In 1879 a new recreation hall and other additions to the Asylum were approved, and a large annexe was opened in 1888. The presence of diseases suggestive of defective sanitation led to examination of the Asylum drainage in 1891, and the defects discovered were dealt with by the Committee, but not, we think, in a very thorough manner. A mansion at Haroldswood, and a house at Walthamstow have been acquired for the accommodation of patients. At the beginning of this year 1,516 patients were on the Asylum books. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Essex Asylum.

The plans of an Infectious Hospital, at an estimated cost of 3,000*l.*, have been approved. These plans were in substitution for plans previously approved, but the cost of which, if carried out, would have amounted to 4,400*l.*

In 1857, Glamorgan retired from its Union with the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, and selected a site for a separate Asylum at Angelton, near Bridgend. The Asylum was opened in 1864. Extension took place in 1871. Detached wards for infectious cases were approved in 1877, and increased day space in 1880. An auxiliary Asylum at Parc Gwylt was opened in 1887. At Angelton and Parc Gwylt there were on the 1st January 1,162 patients. We have urged a separate Asylum for the insane paupers of Cardiff, improvement of the Assistant Medical Officer's quarters at Angelton, the erection of an isolation hospital, and suitable accommodation for pathological research. Glamorgan Asylum.

Plans for an additional reservoir, for the supply of water to the Asylum at Parc Gwylt, estimated to cost 6,500*l.*, were approved during the year.

Gloucestershire had, in union with subscribers to a charity, an Asylum at Gloucester in 1845, and in the Asylum were 271 patients. Additional wards were sanctioned in 1847. About 24 acres were, in 1851, the extent of the Asylum land. A wing was added in 1854, and further alterations were sanctioned in the following year. The subscribers were bought out and retired from the union in 1856, and extensive additions to the building, including a residence for the Superintendent, were authorised. In 1871 other additions and a detached chapel were built, and a few years afterwards the female division was enlarged. An auxiliary Asylum, built upon land at Barnwood, and designed for chronic and harmless patients, was opened in 1883. The two Asylums contained on the 1st of January 1,069 patients. At our visit last year we recommended Gloucester Asylum.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

mended better warming of the auxiliary Asylum, and, at the old Asylum, an increase in the number of w.c.'s.

Hants and Isle of Wight Asylum.

Hants opened its Asylum at Knowle in 1852 for 400 patients, with 105 acres. Its accommodation was increased in 1857 by conversion of workshops into wards and by the erection of new shops. Additions to the buildings were approved in 1861, again in 1874 and 1883. A detached chapel was provided in 1875. More land was purchased in 1879, and a new wing was occupied in 1884. Portsmouth and Southampton patients were formerly received here. Isle of Wight and Winchester patients are still received. The drainage was reconstructed in 1887. Typhoid fever has frequently visited the Asylum. The drainage and water supply being suspected, a new water supply was provided in 1893. The recurrence of typhoid fever in 1892 and 1893 indicated sanitary defects in the w.c. arrangements and in the supply of warm air to the wards. To these matters we called the attention of the Committee, who acted promptly in the matter, and submitted plans for six new sanitary spurs and for installing a new hot-water supply. The contract for these works, which amounted to 8,074*l.*, has been approved, and it is to be hoped that when the works have been completed the Asylum may be restored to a sanitary condition.

There are over 1,000 patients in this Asylum; but on the removal of the Isle of Wight patients, on the completion of the Asylum now in course of erection for that island, 200 beds will become vacant.

Hereford County and City Asylum.

Hereford County and City provided a joint Asylum, in 1871, for 200 patients of each sex. The estate comprised 110 acres at Burghill, three miles from the city. The water supply comes from wells on the estate, and was improved in 1876. On the books were 386 patients on the 1st of January. A few cases were boarded out. The Asylum will soon require enlargement, and a detached Hospital is much needed. The building has been recently heated and ventilated with success on the "Ashwell-Nesbit" system.

Kent Asylums.

Kent had, prior to 1845, provided an Asylum near Maidstone for over 300 patients. Shortly after that date additions were proposed, but the idea was abandoned, and the pressure for accommodation of the county lunatics was met, in 1859, by discharge of the patients chargeable to boroughs in the county. Maidstone patients were, however, taken back in 1862. Enlargement was sanctioned in 1864, and the patients of several Kent boroughs were re-admitted. Further accommodation and the purchase of 100 acres were authorised in 1866; more land was purchased in 1867; enlargement of the chapel and the erection of new buildings took place in 1869; an addition to the male division and an Infectious Hospital were provided between 1870 and 1872. The erection of a second Asylum, at Chartham, near Canterbury, was decided on

on in 1872, but no part was occupied till 1875. At both Asylums there have been later additions and improvements. In 1886 a detached Hospital was provided for the Chartham Asylum. On the 1st January last there were 1,593 patients at Barming Heath, and 870 at Chartham. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Kent Asylum.

The first Asylum for Lancashire was built near Lancaster, and was opened in 1816. In 1845 it had 668 patients. Two other Asylums for the county, one at Prestwich for 400, the other at Rainhill for 450 patients, were opened in 1851. In 1856 additions to the Lancaster and Rainhill Asylums were sanctioned, and a better water supply was obtained for the former Asylum. Further enlargement of Rainhill followed in 1861. The accommodation at each Asylum was subsequently increased on several occasions, and in 1873 a fourth Lancashire Asylum was opened at Whittingham. At Lancaster in 1881, at Whittingham in 1883, at Prestwich in 1884, and at Rainhill in 1886 auxiliary annexes were opened. Each Asylum has gradually also increased its quantity of land. On the 1st of January 1895, Lancaster had 1,809 patients on its books; Prestwich 2,497; Rainhill 1,822, and Whittingham 1,930. Lancashire Asylums.

The chief improvements and additions proposed during the year by the Asylums Board, and the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, consist of the providing new boilers at a cost of 1,589*l.* at the Lancaster Asylum, the erection of a separate block for nurses at the Rainhill Asylum at an estimated cost of 5,500*l.*, the enlargement of the infirmary wards at the same Asylum at the cost of 1,060*l.*, and the provision of 70 additional single rooms at the Prestwich Asylum, at an estimated cost of 11,238*l.*

Leicester Borough and County united in 1851 with Rutland in the joint use of an existing Asylum, which had been originally established at the joint expense of the county, and subscribers to a charity, and opened in 1837. The Asylum, which at the time of the Union provided 250 beds, was enlarged in 1856. The Borough retired from the Union with the two counties under a Private Act of 1865, and removed its patients. Further enlargements were approved in 1877 and 1878. A site for a new Asylum was purchased in 1878, but the proposal was afterwards abandoned. Extension of the Asylum was opposed by us on account of the limited area of land (37 acres only), but owing to the pressure for further accommodation, the erection of extensive blocks has since been reluctantly agreed to. There were at our last visit 30 charity cases only in the wards. The total of insane inmates was 469, on the 1st of January last. Leicestershire Asylum.

The parts of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland (divisions of Lincoln County), and the Boroughs of Lincoln and Grantham united in 1846 to build an Asylum at Bracebridge, near Lincoln City, for 266 patients, and bought 45 acres. The Lincolnshire Asylum.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

Asylum was opened in 1853. In 1859 the Asylum was added to, and further additions were sanctioned in 1864 and 1869, yet need for additional accommodation arose in 1889, and still continues. The number of patients on the 1st of January last was 731.

The union which existed between the local authorities interested in the Asylum was dissolved in 1893; but owing to differences of opinion which have arisen between the several local authorities, no settlement has yet been come to as to the valuation of the Asylum property, and the amount to be paid, to those local authorities which may retire and withdraw their pauper patients from the Asylum.

In these circumstances we reported to the Secretary of State that the above-mentioned local authorities had failed to satisfy the requirements of the Lunacy Acts as regards Asylum accommodation. The Secretary of State has caused requisitions to be served upon the defaulting authorities, calling upon them to provide Asylum accommodation.

London County Asylums.

The County of London has five Asylums, situate respectively at Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane Hill, and Claybury. Of the four Asylums taken over in 1889, under the Local Government Act 1888, from Middlesex and Surrey, that at Hanwell was opened in 1831. It was designed for 969 patients; the estate contained 83 acres, and has since been increased. Colney Hatch was opened in 1851. It was designed for 1,258 beds; the land originally taken was 130 acres, but additional land has been since acquired. In 1857 the enlargement of both Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums was determined on. Our Board entertained very strong objections to the enlargement, but in the special circumstances reluctantly gave way. On the 1st of January last the patients at Hanwell were 1,960; at Colney Hatch, 2,211; the former was crowded; the latter had but two vacant beds in each division. The Asylum at Banstead was opened in 1877. It was designed for 1,500 chronic and quiet cases, but very soon after its opening acute and violent cases, as well as chronic and quiet were and still are received. Their reception led to many alterations, the original structural arrangements not being suitable for acute and violent cases. On the 1st of January last the Banstead patients were 2,000. Cane Hill Asylum was taken over simultaneously with the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, and Banstead Asylums. It was originally a Surrey Asylum, and was opened in 1883 for 1,224 patients. By subsequent additions accommodation for over 2,000 patients has been provided, and on the 1st of January last 2,018 were on the books. The fifth London Asylum, at Claybury, was designed in 1887 for 2,000 patients, and was opened in 1893. The Asylum estate embraces 270 acres. There is also a mansion on the estate, which has been adapted for the reception of 50 male patients of the private class, and plans have recently been approved for additional cottages for attendants, and

and for a pathological laboratory. At this Asylum, on the 1st of January last, there were 2,173 patients. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

In February last approval was given by the Secretary of State to the purchase of a site for another (sixth) Asylum for the county, at Bexley Heath. The Asylums Committee proposed to erect a general Asylum on this site for 2,000 acute and chronic cases. To the aggregation of so many patients in one institution we objected, unless it was restricted to the reception of only chronic cases; but our objections were overruled by the Home Secretary. The original proposal to build two Asylums, each with 1,000 beds, we much preferred to the erection of one Asylum for 2,000 patients. In the acquisition of the Bexley site the London County Council have, we think, been tardy in listening to our warnings in regard to the demand for pauper lunatic accommodation by the county, and we fear that troubles are ahead in that direction. London County Asylums.

The Middlesex Asylum at Wandsworth was originally provided by Surrey for 400 of its lunatic paupers. It was opened in 1841, added to in 1846, and was further enlarged between 1853 and 1854. A further provision of single rooms and the erection of a detached hospital took place between 1874 and 1877; a new chapel, a recreation hall, a mortuary, and extension of workshops were added between 1880 and 1890. The Asylum was transferred to the County of Middlesex in 1889, consequent upon the passing of the Local Government Act 1888. In the Asylum at the beginning of the year were 1,121 patients, 40 being London cases received under contract. The better drainage of the Asylum has lately received attention. Provision of supplementary observation dormitories is a recent improvement. A block for idiots has been planned as an annexe to the Asylum. Middlesex Asylum.

The Asylum for the Counties of Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor is at Abergavenny. It was opened with 215 beds in 1851. The County and City of Hereford were originally united with the above-named counties in providing Asylum accommodation, but retired from the Union in 1867. The Asylum provided 333 beds in 1852, and additions were then in progress for 30 more. In 1858 accommodation was provided for 130 more patients. Two additions to the Asylum were made between 1875 and 1884. In 1891 an additional male infirmary ward and accommodation for nurses was provided, and at the same time sanitary improvements were carried out. Last year the patients had risen to 946; the Asylum was full, but a dissolution of the Union is contemplated. The Asylum Committee owns 132 acres and rents 127 acres. Monmouth, &c., Asylum.

The Asylum for Norfolk is situate at Thorpe, near Norwich. It was opened in 1814. Additions to the building were made upon an economical scale in 1858. In 1860 the Norwich patients were received. Several enlargements of the Asylum occurred between 1863 and 1878. The erection of an auxiliary Norfolk Asylum.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

annexe for chronic cases and an enlargement of the Asylum chapel were completed in 1879. In 1892 a new residence was provided for the Medical Superintendent. In 1881 the Norwich patients were removed. In 1890 an outbreak of typhoid fever and dysenteric diarrhœa occurred, and led to better ventilation of the drains. In 1893 typhoid fever re-visited the Asylum, but its origin baffled detection, though it pointed to sanitary defects in the Asylum which have not yet been discovered. We have condemned the male observation dormitory here as unsafe, and we have told the Committee that we consider that the water supply is unsatisfactory. The patients, including some Suffolk and London cases, numbered 784 on the 1st of January.

Norfolk Asylum.

During the year the Committee decided to erect three pairs of cottages for attendants, and the plans for these, at an estimated cost of 1,229*l.*, have been approved.

Northampton Asylum.

Northamptonshire opened an Asylum for its pauper lunatics in 1876. The Asylum was planned for 271 patients of each sex, and was built upon an estate of 193 acres, at Berrywood. Plans for additions for 150 patients were sanctioned in 1885, and a detached hospital was soon afterwards provided. A block for idiot children was opened in 1888, and 53 additional acres were purchased in 1890. There have been several outbreaks of diarrhœa and fever, but investigation failed to discover its origin. Last year there was no outbreak. Nearly half of the 826 patients in the Asylum last year were out-county cases. A recent boring for an addition to the water supply and the construction of a new reservoir have more than satisfied the requirements of the Asylum. The Asylum owns 246 acres of land.

Northumberland Asylum.

The Asylum for Northumberland was not opened till 1859. Several enlargements have been sanctioned. The most important additions were finished in 1888. They included a new dining hall and accommodation for 150 patients, and since then the infirmaries have been extended, improved w.c. blocks have been built out, a house for the head male attendant has been provided, also a new mortuary with rooms for pathological work.

The gas works being worn out, we have advised the installation of electric light and the erection of a new laundry. The Asylum Chapel, which is capable of seating some 200 patients, requires enlargement, the patients having risen in number to 599 at the beginning of this year.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

An Asylum at Sneinton was opened in 1812 by subscribers in conjunction with the County and Borough of Nottingham. It has been at various times enlarged. In 1845 it had 212 patients, in 1853 nearly 250. Our Board suggested in that year a separation of the subscribers, and in 1855 the union was dissolved and the private patients left. An enlargement for 40 additional patients was reluctantly acceded to by our Board in 1862, and was carried out in 1863, also an enlargement

ment for 50 more patients in 1865. In 1880, the union between the County and Borough being dissolved, the Borough opened an Asylum for itself and withdrew its patients. We have long condemned the Asylum at Sneinton for its structural defects and limited site, and the County is now seeking a site for a new Asylum. On the 1st of January last there were 338 patients. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Nottingham-shire Asylum.

Oxford County and City originally shared the existing Asylum at Littlemore. The County of Berks and the Borough of Abingdon united with them in 1845, and Reading followed in 1847. This union rendered necessary an extension of the building, and led to an additional purchase of land. The Asylum land in 1852 was only 22 acres; the beds were then 385. New wards were constructed for 122 patients in 1853. The patients had risen in 1857 to 500. Alterations and improvements in the building were noticed in 1859. In 1869 the County of Berks gave up all but 83 beds, and Reading all its beds. More land was purchased in 1873, and in 1877 the union between Berks and Oxford was dissolved. In 1883 a new chapel and a new residence for the Medical Superintendent were provided. The patients on the books on the 1st of January were 523, and the Asylum was nearly full. Windsor has a limited number of patients here. The Asylum has within the last few years benefited by the construction of a new system of drains. Oxford Asylum.

The Salop Asylum at Bicton was opened in 1845, with 80 patients. The Counties of Salop and Montgomery and the Borough of Wenlock united for Asylum purposes in 1847, and considerable additions and alterations in the Asylum became necessary. In 1859 two wings, a new chapel, and new offices were built. The original acreage, about 15 acres, was then increased by the purchase of 14 more; the drainage was also improved. Overruling the opposition of Montgomery, the Secretary of State, in 1864, ordered the plans of an extension of the Asylum to be carried into effect. In 1874 the Secretary of State refused, upon the opposition of Montgomery, to give his approval to a dissolution of the union. An outbreak of erysipelas concurrent with overcrowding led to further improvement of the drainage between 1874 and 1876. In 1879 Montgomery again successfully resisted an attempt to dissolve the union. Salop Asylum.

Further enlargement was sanctioned in 1879, our Board then vainly urging increase of its land; however, two small plots were purchased in 1882. An outbreak of fever, in 1887, necessitated a reconstruction of the drains. In 1888 the water supply was found to be contaminated, but this defect was soon remedied by sinking a new well.

In 1893 a recurrence of typhoid fever induced us to call the attention of the Committee to the sanitary condition of the institution. Last year there was no return of the fever. The patients on the 1st of January were 784.

County and Borough Asylums.

Somerset Asylum.

The year 1848 saw the opening of the Somerset Asylum, near Wells. Detached buildings, for convalescing and chronic cases, and very cheap in construction, were provided about 1855. In 1860 a dining hall and workshops were provided, and in 1865 an additional wing was built without authority, but this enlargement was retrospectively approved.

A new chapel and a new recreation hall were subsequently erected, and 22 single rooms were added. Further and extensive additions and several purchases of land followed. In 1877 the City of Bath united with the County. This union compelled further enlargements and ultimately led, in 1891, to a proposal for a second Asylum. A site for that Asylum was found near Taunton in 1891, and plans and contract for its erection, at a cost of 113,300*l.*, were approved in 1892. The Asylum is designed to accommodate 200 male and 250 female patients. Typhoid fever showed itself in the old Asylum in 1893. Investigation failed to discover its origin. The patients, on the 1st of January, were 891.

Staffordshire Asylum at Stafford.

The first Asylum for Staffordshire was provided at Stafford. It was opened in 1818. In 1845 it had 259 patients, and the County and subscribers were joint owners. The union with the subscribers was dissolved in 1853 by the County Justices purchasing from the subscribers their property and interest in the Asylum. Important enlargement, to accommodate 300 patients, was sanctioned in 1881. There were 872 patients on the books on the 1st of January. The sewage arrangements have recently been improved.

Early in the year the plans of an infectious hospital for six patients of either sex, and for quarters for an assistant medical officer, were approved by the Secretary of State. The Asylum Committee decided not to carry out the work on the plans as approved, and have since submitted amended plans, which are under consideration.

Staffordshire Asylum, Burntwood.

A second Asylum for Staffordshire at Burntwood, near Lichfield, was opened in 1864, but though it has been since added to, in 1891 it was overcrowded, and still is in that condition, having over 600 patients. The laundry has been recently enlarged and improved. In view of the urgent necessity for further accommodation for female patients in the Staffordshire Asylums, the General Asylum Committee resolved to provide additional wards on the female side at this Asylum, and at the same time to erect a new Infirmary. Plans of these additions were submitted and approved during the year, and a contract for the works, at the cost of 16,075*l.*, was subsequently made. The additions will accommodate 147 patients.

Staffordshire. Third New Asylum at Cheddleton.

The want of Asylum accommodation for the lunatics belonging to this County and to the County Boroughs of Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton having become acute, plans for a new Asylum, to be erected on a site at Cheddleton,

Cheddleton, near Leek, which had been acquired in the previous year, were, after some amendments, approved. The Asylum is designed to accommodate 300 patients of each sex, with administrative offices of sufficient size to allow for an extension of accommodation for 300 patients. The estimated cost was 145,000*l.*, but the contract for the work amounted to 165,115*l.*

County and Borough Asylums. Staffordshire. Third new Asylum at Cheddleton.

The Suffolk Asylum is at Melton. It was opened in 1829, and in 1845 it provided accommodation for 244 patients. Its inadequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the County was reported by our Board to the Secretary of State in 1879, but defects in the sewerage and water supply delayed enlargement. After reconstruction of the drainage and erection of a new laundry and water towers, additions for 80 patients of each sex were approved and carried out. Typhoid fever soon afterwards broke out, and, notwithstanding that, by large expenditure, a new water supply was provided, fever has ever since recurred at intervals. The drainage does not appear to be in fault, and the Committee are trying to ascertain the cause of the epidemic. Satisfactory infirmaries have lately replaced very poor provision for the sick patients. The Asylum had 551 patients at the beginning of this year.

Suffolk Asylum.

The Surrey Asylum is at Brookwood. It was partially opened in 1867, but its full occupation was delayed by an insufficient water supply, which was finally procured. Several additions have since been sanctioned. More land has also been acquired, bringing the total area of the Asylum property to 223 acres. Rectification of the Asylum drainage within the last few years has been a great improvement. The last addition to the building was an extension of the female infirmary. The County patients on the 1st of January were 839; but the total number of patients on the books, including many London and other patients, was 1,074.

Surrey Asylum.

East and West Sussex delayed the purchase of a site for an Asylum, upon the plea of agricultural distress and local burdens, till 1855. The Asylum was opened in 1859, by which time the Borough of Brighton had united with the County for Asylum purposes under a special Act. The Asylum is near Hayward's Heath, and was originally planned for 450 beds. An artesian well is the source of its water supply. A new wing was added in 1863, and further enlargements were authorised in 1869 and 1873. These included a recreation hall, single rooms, and an extension of the laundry. In 1877 a detached hospital was provided in the place of some cottages which had been previously used for hospital purposes, and in 1879 a new house for the Superintendent was commenced.

East Sussex and Brighton Asylum.

On the 1st of January last 888 patients were on the books. The provision of a detached hospital for acute cases, and special accommodation for idiot children, are under consideration

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

sideration by the Committee. Both these projects we regard favourably.

West Sussex retired from the Union, under an award of the Local Government Act Commissioners, of April 1892, and has designed an Asylum for itself on a site near Chichester, to accommodate 450 patients, with sufficient administrative offices for an Asylum for 600.

Warwick Asylum.

The County of Warwick purchased 29 acres at Hatton, and partially opened its Asylum there in 1852 for 334 patients. The relaying of the Asylum drains soon became a necessity, and the ventilation of the interior of the building was at first defective. About 1863 a new chapel was added. Since then, other additions have been made, the most important being the erection of a detached building for idiots now occupied by ordinary cases. An outbreak of typhoid fever, in 1889, necessitated further rectification of the drains, and the ventilation of some wards was also taken in hand. The acquisition, in 1891, of a large farm on lease was an addition to the Asylum property, and other land has since been acquired. There were 781 patients on the 1st of January last.

Plans for an enlargement of the Asylum, at an estimated outlay of 38,400*l.*, have been approved. The enlargement will provide additional accommodation for 91 male and 116 female patients at the main building, and for 29 male patients at the annexe at Highfield. It also comprises an improvement and extension of the kitchens, additions to the chapel, and the provision of a new residence for the Medical Superintendent, and additional accommodation for attendants.

Wilts Asylum.

Wilts opened its Asylum near Devizes in 1851. Additions were made for 30 patients in 1858. Further additions followed in 1864, 1867, 1877, and 1878, and more land was purchased in 1882. The most recent improvements have been the provision of an infectious hospital, additional dormitory accommodation, enlargement of the laundry, a new residence for the Medical Superintendent, and an improved system of sewerage. The Asylum has 133 acres of land.

On the 1st of January 719 patients were in the Asylum, which was then quite full.

Worcester Asylum.

In 1852 was opened, at Powick, the Worcester County and City Asylum, providing 188 beds, the site consisting of 45 acres. An upper storey for 82 patients was sanctioned in 1854, and shortly afterwards a new chapel. In 1858 the patients had risen to 322. Further additions followed in quick succession. These included new waterworks, a new female infirmary, a new recreation hall, more accommodation for patients, a new house for the Medical Superintendent, a new chapel, and, in 1892, a separate annexe.

The Asylum provides accommodation for 1,060 patients, and there were 1,017 in it at the beginning of the year. A detached

detached hospital is a desideratum here, the necessity for which is emphasised by an outbreak of scarlet fever last year. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Yorkshire has five Asylums, situated severally at Wakefield, at Clifton (a suburb of York City), at Beverley, at Wadsley, and at Menston. The Asylums at Wakefield, Wadsley, and Menston are for the West Riding, that at Clifton is for the North Riding, and that at Beverley for the East Riding patients. Yorkshire Asylums.

The Asylum at Wakefield, which was opened in 1818, had 433 patients in 1846, and was about that time enlarged. In 1849 it was invaded by Asiatic cholera. In 1852 the beds were 662; the extent of the Asylum land being 55 acres. In 1858 the patients were 851, and additions to the buildings were in progress, and in 1865 further additions, including a detached block and an isolation hospital, were made. In 1870 a dining hall was sanctioned, in 1873 a new laundry, and somewhat later the dining hall was re-adapted, and a new dormitory and additional single rooms were provided. Wakefield.

The prevalence of diarrhœa led to reconstruction of the drainage in 1885. The latest important structural works comprised alterations and additions to the administrative department and nurses' block in 1892. The area of the Asylum estate was increased in 1894 by the purchase of 15 acres of adjoining land at the price of 6,212*l.* On the books, on the 1st of January last, were 1,397 patients. This Asylum is quite full on the female side, and nearly full on the male. The Asylum, when last visited, was free from the severe form of diarrhœa which was prevalent there in 1892-93. We urged the plastering of the rough brick walls of the older portion of the Asylum, which is being carried out.

The erection of a hospital for acute cases at each of the West Riding Asylums is, we understand, under consideration by the General Asylums Committee of that Riding.

The opening of the Wadsley Asylum dates from 1872. Its site of 194 acres near Sheffield was purchased in 1866. Since the opening of the Asylum the erection of farm buildings, of a new chapel, of a detached block for patients, and of another for nurses, the reconstruction of the drainage, the building of a detached hospital, and the purchase of additional land, have been accomplished. Better means of escape from the upper floors of this Asylum, in case of fire, are required. The patients were 1,617 on the 1st of January last. Wadsley.

Menston, the last Asylum built for the West Riding, was opened in 1888. It is near Leeds and Bradford, and in it were 945 patients at the beginning of this year. The site, which originally comprised 287 acres, has been added to. The only noteworthy additions to the Asylum have been chronic blocks for 600 male and female patients, a detached hospital, farm Menston.

County and Borough Asylums.

buildings, and a mortuary. This Asylum has the unenviable distinction of being without a chapel or building specially appropriated to Divine Service.

Yorkshire Asylums.

Clifton.

The Asylum at Clifton was opened for the North and East Ridings in 1847 with 320 beds. It then had 88 acres of land, and more land was added in 1853 and 1856. New wings were completed in 1856, and additional farm buildings in 1858. The East Riding retired from the Union in 1867. After that event the Asylum offices and laundry were improved. A new chapel was erected in 1874, and observation dormitories about 1879. In 1889 a block for 50 female patients and an Infectious Hospital were added. A new laundry and the conversion of the old laundry into dormitories are recent structural works. At our last visit we suggested, *inter alia*, general consideration of the sanitary arrangements and provision of w.c. spurs to the wards. The wards were overcrowded, but some relief will be obtained when the Middlesbrough patients, who number 137, are removed to the Asylum which that Borough is providing.

Beverley.

The Beverley Asylum was opened in 1871 for the East Riding. The subsequent additions to it comprise waterworks, a detached hospital, extension of the infirmaries and laundry, and the purchase of 52 acres of land. There has been a difficulty about the disposal of the sewage, which has been overcome by alumino-ferric treatment. The water supply was a few years back contaminated by sewage, but the mischief was soon obviated. In this Asylum were 346 patients at the beginning of the year.

Birmingham Asylums.

The Asylum first provided by Birmingham was opened at Winson Green in 1850. It had but 22 acres of land in 1851, the beds being 312. These beds had been raised in number to 359 in 1857, but the accommodation became inadequate, and separate blocks were erected at each end of the building in 1854 upon a promise that more land would be acquired. That additional land was obtained by purchase of two small portions and by exchange, but the total quantity was afterwards reduced by a sale of portions of the Asylum estate to the Guardians for the Borough Fever Hospital in 1880 and in 1883. Our Board vainly protested, but the purchase was approved by the Secretary of State. The exercise ground for the patients is far too limited. The patients on the 1st January last, 634, practically left no vacant bed.

The second Asylum for Birmingham was opened in 1882 on a site of 72 acres, at Rubery Hill, in King's Norton, for chronic cases only. The source of water is a well, and there is a high-level reservoir. On the Asylum books, on the 1st of January, there were 665 patients. New blocks on each side, now in course of erection, will abate the overcrowding. The dining hall has also been recently enlarged. Pauper patients are admitted here by transfer only from Winson Green.

The

The existing Bristol Asylum at Stapleton was provided in 1861 in lieu of St. Peter's Hospital in the city, to accommodate the lunatic paupers of the Borough. The land originally acquired was 28 acres, which our Board thought to be insufficient. The plans were designed for 200 patients. Six more acres were purchased in 1865, an acre and a-half in 1877, nine in 1883, and a small plot in 1885. Plans for additional accommodation were approved in 1874, and a chapel was built in 1882. Further extension came under consideration in 1886, and was completed in 1888. That we then considered should be the maximum extension, viz., accommodation for about 690 patients, having regard to the limited extent of the estate. Since then the administrative department has been improved by structural additions and alterations. In the Asylum on the 1st of January the patients were 652. An Infectious Hospital has been provided. At our visit of last year improvement of the Infirmary was in progress, and telephonic communication in the Asylum was under consideration. A recent purchase of eight acres and Stapleton Mills will enable the Committee to utilize a part of the Asylum land hitherto subject to rights of way and easements which interfered with its full enjoyment. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Bristol Asylum.

The Borough of Derby, after consideration of several sites and some hesitation to dissolve its union with the County, finally opened an Asylum for itself in 1888 at Rowditch, within a short distance of Derby town, on a site of 42 acres, part of the Corporation Estate. We thought the site too small, but circumstances rendered it impossible for us to press our objection. The Asylum was designed for 300 patients, and was practically full when last inspected. Derby Borough Asylum.

The Exeter Asylum was opened in 1886, at Digby's, near Exeter. It was designed for 328 patients, with administrative buildings for 400, and the land purchased was 89 acres. There were 366 patients on the 1st of January. In this Asylum there has been a very unjustifiable conversion of dining-halls into an observation dormitory, and patients are warded in buildings which were designed for workshops when the plans received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Exeter Asylum.

The present Hull Borough Asylum dates from 1883, and took the place of an earlier Asylum opened in 1850. The Asylum had 387 patients on its books at the beginning of this year, and was quite full. Plans for an extension have been approved by the Secretary of State. Hull Asylum.

Ipswich opened its Asylum in 1870, near the town, for 100 patients of each sex, but the plans provided for extension to accommodate as many more. The subsequent improvements and additions of most importance have been new farm buildings, sewage irrigation works, a detached infectious Ipswich Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.

Ipswich Asylum.

hospital, purchases of land (about 18 acres), and the erection of a range of new workshops, enlargement of the laundry, the introduction of internal hydrants into the Asylum, and projected w.c. blocks for the female infirmary. A detached chapel is still needed. Plans of additions to relieve overcrowding have been submitted for consideration. The Asylum had 264 patients at the beginning of this year.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

The existing Leicester Borough Asylum was opened in 1869, with 274 beds. The original extent of the site was 40 acres. The enlargement of the laundry accommodation and an addition of a detached hospital were sanctioned in 1876, and improvements in the water supply were authorised in 1882. More recent improvements have been additional workshops and boiler-house, and a block for female epileptics. The sewage of the Asylum has been recently connected with the town system. To supplement the water supply from the town mains, which is cut off at night, hydrants have lately been fixed in connection with tanks in the towers of the Asylum. In consequence of a recent outbreak of fire in the building, from certain defects in construction, we have advised a search for similar defects. Further enlargement of the laundry was contemplated at our last inspection. There were 529 patients on the 1st of January last, a considerable number of vacant beds, and beds which could be vacated for the borough female lunatics.

City of London Asylum.

The City of London Asylum was opened for 250 patients, near Dartford, in 1866. The first structural additions were for female patients, and were sanctioned in 1874, followed by the provision of a detached infectious hospital in 1878. One hundred acres were added to the estate in 1888. There have been recent improvements in drainage and alterations of the interior of the Asylum, but the infirmary and laundry accommodation are inadequate. The patients on the 1st of January last were 473, including 57 private cases.

Middlesbrough Asylum.

Plans of an Asylum for Middlesbrough were approved last year. The accommodation designed is for 250 beds; the estate consists of 96 acres. The building has been commenced.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

No statutory provision was made for the pauper lunatics of Newcastle-upon-Tyne till 1864, when a site of 57 acres was obtained at Coxlodge, near the town. The original plans of the Asylum were designed for 130 patients of each sex. It was opened in 1869. Four additional acres were obtained in 1868 for removal of a sewage tank to a greater distance from the Asylum. A high-service water reservoir was sanctioned in 1877. The Asylum was slightly enlarged in 1882. New wings and improvement of the administrative buildings were works next carried out, and 36 additional acres were purchased. An outbreak of typhoid fever in 1891 led to subsequent drainage improvements. To meet a great increase in the number

number of the borough pauper lunatics through the extension of its boundaries, a considerable enlargement of the Asylum is in progress. It will relieve the overcrowding noticed at the last inspection, and will provide 361 beds for male patients, the whole of the existing buildings being devoted to females. The patients on the 1st of January were 470.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

Norwich did not submit plans for its Asylum till 1874, when, in proceedings instituted by the Secretary of State, the Court of Queen's Bench made a writ of mandamus peremptory, commanding the Corporation of Norwich to provide a sufficient Asylum. The plans having been approved, the building was completed and opened in 1880. It is at Hellesdon, near Norwich. The site, 53 acres, was approved as far back as 1866. The Asylum was designed for about 350 patients. There were 304 on the books at the beginning of the year. There is no detached hospital, though we have urged this provision more than once. Electric light supplements the gas in the interior of the building. A workshop block was added in 1893-4. Exit staircases for escape in case of an outbreak of fire have lately been provided, and outside door-handles are being substituted for locks and keys to single rooms throughout the Asylum.

Norwich Asylum.

Nottingham Borough, its union with the county having been dissolved in 1874, opened a separate Asylum for 280 beds near the town in 1880, upon 30 acres, leased from the Corporation. Additional land, 20 acres, having been leased, an Annexe for 250 patients was opened in 1889. About 1891-2 alterations in the infirmary and laundry were carried out. In this Asylum, on the 1st of January, there were 597 patients. It was then full.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.

Plymouth Borough opened its Asylum in 1891, near the Kingsbridge Road Station, at Ugborough. The site comprised 75 acres, and is between 400 and 500 feet above the sea level. The Asylum was occupied by 227 patients on the 1st of January last.

Plymouth Asylum.

After a report by our Board to the Secretary of State of default on the part of the authorities of Portsmouth to provide Asylum accommodation for the borough patients, a site of 75 acres for an Asylum was selected at Milton, near Portsmouth. The Asylum was opened in 1879 for 220 patients of each sex. The subsequent additions to the Asylum have been a new infirmary ward in 1883, a detached infectious hospital in 1886, and adjoining land in 1889, the purchase of which our Board had advised in 1874. Last year we found in the Asylum an excess in number of patients over proper accommodation, and urged the reduction of overcrowding by removal of non-borough patients. The sanitary state of the Asylum was not then good, and we remarked upon the numerous cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and suggested certain structural and other works to obviate these maladies.

Portsmouth Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.

The patients occupying the Asylum on the 1st of January last were 585.

Sunderland Asylum.

Sunderland is erecting an Asylum for its own patients within a short distance of the town. It is to provide 350 beds, with offices sufficient for 500 patients. Seventy-five acres are attached to the Asylum.

West Ham Asylum.

West Ham Borough proposes to withdraw its patients from the Essex Asylum and to provide an Asylum for itself, to accommodate about 500 patients. A site at Barking comprising 100 acres has been recently purchased with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

From the entries made in the past year by Members of our Board visiting the several County and Borough Asylums we find that the following Asylums showed overcrowding, and the attention of the several Committees of these Institutions was therefore directed to the matter:—

County and Borough Asylums.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	A new Asylum for Herts is, however, planned to meet the inadequacy of accommodation.
Cambridgeshire, Ely, and Cambridge.	The speedy occupation of an extension will soon rectify the overcrowding here.
Cheshire (Upton) - -	At this Asylum steps have been taken for enlargement.
Cornwall - - -	Enlargement is delayed, pending a settlement of the question how the Asylum sewage is to be dealt with.
Denbigh - - -	The extension of this Asylum is now under consideration of the Home Secretary.
Derbyshire - - -	Extensions are in progress to remedy overcrowding.
Devon - - -	Extension of the Asylum is planned, but approval of plans is delayed until an adequate supply of water has been assured.
Durham - - - -	The erection of an Asylum for the Borough of Sunderland promises some relief.
Hants - - - - -	The removal of the Isle of Wight patients to an Asylum for that Island will reduce the numbers.

County and Borough Asylums.		Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.
Hereford - - -	Arrangements for increasing the Asylum accommodation for the county cannot long be delayed.	
Kent: (Barming Heath) -	We have repeatedly called the attention of the Committee to overcrowding.	
(Chartham) - -	Though the proposed removal of Hastings patients will give some relief, that relief will soon be absorbed by the county.	
Lancashire: (Lancaster) - -	Overcrowding existed in both divisions in several wards, but additions undertaken will soon relieve it.	
(Prestwich) - -	There was no vacant bed, and many patients are boarded out.	
(Rainhill) - - -	There was also no vacant bed, and the wards for sick on both sides were crowded. Enlargement of those wards, though contemplated, cannot for a considerable time be carried out.	
(Whittingham) - -	There was overcrowding, while additions to provide proper reception wards, planned so far back as 1892, and approved by Secretary of State, have not yet been commenced.	
	Throughout Lancashire the pressure for Asylum accommodation is great, but another Asylum for the county is in course of provision at Winwick.	
Lincolnshire - - -	This Asylum was overcrowded, and patients are boarded out. The Union to which this Asylum belongs has, however, been dissolved, and arrangements are in progress which will relieve the pressure.	
London County (Banstead).	Additions for sick female patients, and for acute males cases only, will soon reduce the congestion here.	
	We may add that the other London County Asylums are practically full, but the provision of another Asylum at Bexley Heath is in view.	
Northumberland - -	Immediate extension cannot be avoided; some wards being evidently overcrowded.	
Oxfordshire - - -	This Asylum was full. Many beds were in places where they were not intended to be, and accommodation provided for male patients had been appropriated for female patients. We called the attention of the Committee to the matter.	
Salop - - - - -	There was a vacant bed for only one patient.	

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Somerset and Bath - -	The Asylum was not only crowded, but many patients were boarded out. A second Asylum is, however, building.
Staffordshire (Burntwood).	A ward in course of erection will, when occupied, greatly relieve the overcrowding in the female division.
(Stafford) - - -	The pressure for room is very great, and will be intensified until the new Asylum for the county at Cheddleton can be occupied.
Sussex - - - -	Had but three vacant beds in the male division; some relief will be obtained by removal of West Sussex patients, for whom an Asylum is being built.
Warwickshire - - -	Overcrowding will be removed only when proposed additional blocks are ready for occupation.
Wilts - - - -	No delay should occur in providing additional accommodation for the county. We have urged its provision.
Yorkshire - - - (North Riding).	As it must be a considerable time before the proposed Middlesbrough Asylum can be built and made ready for occupation, the annual increase of pauper lunatics in the Riding will severely tax the resources of this Asylum. We have told the Committee that it would be prudent to consider betimes how the pressure can be met.
(West Riding, Wakefield).	The female division was more than full.
Exeter - - - -	The Committee has, by improper conversion of dining-halls and workshops (specified as such in plans approved by the Secretary of State) into dormitories, an excess of patients over its proper number as regards day space.
Hull - - - -	Was more than full, but extension is in progress.
Ipswich - - - -	Had insufficient accommodation for female sick patients; the extension proposed for an infirmary in the female division is for the present deferred.
London (City) - -	The infirmary accommodation was inadequate, and we reported this inadequacy to the Committee.
Portsmouth - - -	Overcrowding existed in day-rooms and dormitories, but it could and should be obviated by removal of out-county cases. We brought this matter before the Committee.

Insanitary Conditions of certain Asylums.

At the Bucks Asylum the w.c. accommodation is scanty. We have recommended the Committee to provide w.c. spurs connected with the wards, with cross ventilation and modern fittings. Insanitary Conditions. Bucks Asylum.

In the Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Asylum there have been typhoid and scarlet fever. Analyses of the Asylum water and milk supply furnished no evidence of mischief from either of these sources; but defects were discovered in the Asylum drainage. Recommendations have been made to the Committee to apply the proper remedy. Cambridge Asylum.

The existing sewage arrangements of the Cheshire Asylum at Parkside appear to be unsatisfactory. We have urged the Committee to form a connection of the Asylum drainage with the main sewer of the Corporation of Macclesfield. Cheshire Asylum (Parkside).

The North Wales Counties Asylum at Denbigh, pending a final decision as to the mode of providing additional accommodation, still remains without a new water supply. Denbigh Asylum.

The difficulty of the water supply at the Devon Asylum will, we understand, be soon overcome. Devon Asylum.

Small-pox broke out early in February of last year in the Essex Asylum. It was supposed to have been introduced by a visitor. There being then no detached hospital, such isolation as was possible was adopted. Thirty-eight persons were attacked, 13 of them fatally. Every patient and every attendant was re-vaccinated. A medical officer from outside was employed exclusively for the sufferers, and no fresh case has occurred since 17th March last year. Essex Asylum.

To correct the insanitary condition of the Hants Asylum, where typhoid fever has repeatedly shown itself, improvement of the w.c.'s is in progress by the erection of closet spurs in connection with the wards. Hants Asylum.

Several deaths from enteritis, colitis, and typhoid fever, and the prevalence of diarrhœa, point to some serious defect in the drainage, or to contamination of the water supply, of the Kent Asylum at Barming Heath, near Maidstone. At our last visit we urged the Committee to procure an analysis of the water supply, and to hasten the works then in progress for improving the w.c.'s and drainage. Kent Asylum, Barming Heath.

Typhoid fever has reappeared in the Lincoln Asylum. Though much has been done to remedy the chief defects of the sewers, more remains to be done. The water supply which comes from the river is suspected by the Medical Superintendent to be the cause of the malady, and especially at times of drought or flood. Boiled and filtered water is Lincoln Asylum.

Insanitary Conditions.

supplied in all the wards for drinking purposes, but it is almost impossible to prevent the occasional careless use of water from taps in lavatories.

Norfolk Asylum.

The occurrence of several cases of dysenteric diarrhœa at the Norfolk Asylum led to an inquiry by the Committee into the matter. The whole of the Asylum drains were not long since relaid, and a faulty practice of washing the dairy utensils in polluted water was stopped. Suspicion has since fallen on a neighbouring sewage farm as a cause of the diarrhœa. The subject is receiving attention.

Notts Asylum.

An outbreak of small-pox in the Notts Asylum led to the erection of a temporary hospital and to the vaccination of all the inmates of the Asylum.

Stafford Asylum (Stafford).

The drainage at the Stafford Asylum, so long a cause of anxiety, is now discharged into the Corporation sewer, the Asylum meadows being thereby relieved of the excess of sewage which formerly was poured upon them. The new closet spurs are a great improvement.

Suffolk Asylum.

Contamination of the water supply seems to be the cause of the dysentery, diarrhœa, diphtheria, and typhoid fever which have visited the Suffolk Asylum more or less constantly for several years. A large expenditure on a fresh supply of water has failed to remedy the evil, but the Committee appear to be earnestly seeking a means to prevent the surface and impure water making its way into the deeper source.

Wilts Asylum.

The Wilts Asylum is overcrowded, and the detached hospital could with difficulty be vacated, should an infectious disorder invade the Asylum.

Worcester Asylum.

Several instances of scarlet fever at the Worcestershire Asylum, contracted in the first case by a male attendant, and a case of typhoid fever, from which a male patient was the sufferer (the cause of which could not be traced) have caused us to press for the erection of a detached infectious hospital. The farm cottage was utilised as such hospital, but it accommodates patients of one sex only.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

The North Riding Asylum is overcrowded, and its sanitation is imperfect. We have suggested the construction of properly ventilated closet spurs to remedy the defect.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylum, Menston.

Acute enteritis has attacked several patients in the Menston Asylum. The Medical Superintendent was unable to discover any definite cause for its occurrence, but thought that it might result from germs left from the severe outbreak of the disease two or three years ago, which followed upon the admission of a patient from a neighbouring workhouse. We have strongly recommended the adoption of every mode of disinfection.

The

The infirmary accommodation at the City of London Asylum is inadequate, the proportion of old and infirm cases being here, as in most other Asylums, greater now than formerly. We have called the attention of the Committee to this matter, and to the scanty w.c. accommodation in several wards. INSANITARY CONDITIONS. City of London Asylum.

At the Portsmouth Borough Asylum we have commented on the overcrowding in day-rooms and dormitories. We have urged the Committee to secure the removal as soon as possible of some of the pauper patients received from places not chargeable to unions in the borough. The sanitary state of the Asylum is unsatisfactory, as evidenced by cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, some of them of a serious type, and by deaths from phthisis and erysipelas. Portsmouth Asylum.

In several Asylums we have had to remark upon the rough unplastered brickwork of the internal walls. There is no doubt that unplastered walls afford lodgment for dirt and possibly noxious germs.

The following County and Borough Asylums are still without proper detached isolation hospitals: Cambridgeshire, Ely, and Cambridge, Derbyshire, Somerset and Bath, Carmarthen, Cornwall, Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Notts, Norwich, Salop, Suffolk, Worcestershire, Bristol, Birmingham (Winson Green), Birmingham (Rubery), Exeter, Hull, and Plymouth. Asylums without detached hospitals.

Detached isolation hospitals are being built at the Lancaster, Essex, and West Riding Asylums.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

Exclusive of two cases in which the suicidal act was committed before admission, the number of suicides which occurred during the year in County and Borough Asylums was 10. Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

This limited number is a matter for congratulation, when the increase in the incidence of melancholia as a form of mental disorder is taken into account.

That suicides have diminished in Asylums of late years, while increasing in frequency out of them, speaks much for modern methods of treatment of the suicidally disposed, in which prudence and boldness are happily blended. The establishment of continuous observation dormitories was one of the steps which, although not without occasional drawbacks, has exercised a marked influence for good. The knowledge by patients that someone is looking after them during the night and early morning, when impulses at self-destruction are most strongly felt, has an excellent effect.

This arrangement combined with much more freedom and

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

variety in recreation and occupation during the daytime, guarded by a not over-officious vigilance, has with suitable hygienic and dietetic influences improved the prospect of recovery in melancholia.

We now proceed to mention the suicides in detail.

Devon Asylum.

Suicide by hanging of P. N.

P. N., 67 years of age, was admitted into the Devon County Asylum on the 15th November 1894, suffering from senile dementia with loss of memory. He had threatened to drown himself previous to his admission, but although he was paralysed to some extent in the legs, and showed much mental enfeeblement, the Medical Superintendent considered him to be quite fit for care in a well-conducted Workhouse. He was placed in an ordinary ward, and did not sleep under constant observation, and, in fact, was not treated as being suicidally inclined. On the morning of the 27th he was seen several times by the attendants in the ward. Shortly after he had been last spoken to by one of them he was found in the small dormitory of the gallery in which he slept, hanging by his neckerchief, which was fastened to a bar on the outside of a window. He was partly kneeling on the ground, and was quite dead. The verdict of the coroner's jury did not impute blame to anyone.

Essex Asylum.

Suicide of A. M. O., after escape.

A. M. O., aged 36, was admitted into the Essex Asylum on the 18th January 1894, suffering from melancholia with suicidal tendencies, having set fire to her clothing just prior to her admission. While out walking with a party of 66 patients on the farm grounds under the care of six nurses she effected her escape and was vainly searched for by a number of attendants and nurses. Subsequently, her mutilated body was found on the railway near Brentwood, having been run over by a train.

The circumstances attending the escape and subsequent death of this patient were considered by our Board, and, being under the impression that the use of caution cards had not been established at this Asylum, we urged their immediate adoption. The Medical Superintendent, however, reported that these cards were in use, but that in this particular case, an error of judgment had allowed the patient to be without one, her admission card merely stating that she was described as suicidal.

Lancaster County Asylum, Whittingham.

Suicide by strangulation of E. L.

E. L., a woman aged 38, married, was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on the 13th of January 1894, suffering from mania. She was described as not being suicidal, but dangerous to others. She was full of delusions of persecutions, poisoning, etc., but showed no trace of suicidal tendency at any time. On the night of her death she was sleeping in an ordinary dormitory, and, becoming restless and noisy, was removed, with the sanction of the Medical Officer, to a single room in the corridor, where she was afterwards visited every two hours by a night nurse. At six o'clock, when

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when the night nurse was visiting every single room with the day nurse, to hand over her patients, they discovered that E. L. was lying dead in bed, having strangled herself with a narrow strip of her flannel vest.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death by strangulation, no blame being attributed to anyone.

London Asylum, Hanwell. Suicide of J. F. B. by hanging.

J. F. B., aged 36, was admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the 16th October 1893, in an advanced stage of general paralysis. He was not described as being suicidal on admission, nor did he at any time during his stay in the Asylum, give the impression that he had a suicidal inclination. His mental state was one of almost complete fatuity, and he had some convulsive seizures and was regarded as being very near the end of his rapidly advancing disease. On the night of April 14th he was sleeping in a single room, and was visited by the night attendant, who saw him alive at 1.20 a.m., but subsequently at 2 a.m. found him kneeling on the night-commode hanging by his braces from the window-frame. The attendant who put him to bed was, no doubt, to blame for allowing him to retain his braces, and it seemed a rather unusual proceeding to permit a patient so far advanced in general paralysis to sleep in any other single room than in one of those attached to an observation dormitory.

County Asylum, Northampton. Suicide of a patient from strangulation.

W. P. S. was admitted into the Northampton Asylum on the 20th of October 1894, suffering from mania. He had previously been an inmate of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, from which he had been discharged about two years previously. He slept in an observation dormitory the first night, but as he seemed much clearer in his mind, and asked to be allowed to sleep in a room by himself, saying he could sleep better there, he was on the second evening given a single sleeping-room. He went on improving apparently for the next three days, and was cheerful when he went to bed on the night of the 29th October. He was last seen alive by the night attendant at 2.10 a.m., and at four o'clock he was found dead, having made a noose of a strip of his quilt, tied it to his bedstead, and passed his head through it, his body being extended on the floor, his head and shoulders raised slightly from the ground. He was not suspected of any suicidal intention.

This suicide, with another at the York Asylum, points to the desirability of keeping all recently admitted patients as far as possible under observation at night, until sufficient time has elapsed to allow the Asylum authorities to become acquainted with their peculiarities and tendencies.

Suffolk County Asylum. Suicide of H. J. B. by strangulation.

H. J. B., aged 56, married, was admitted into the Suffolk Asylum on the 4th of April 1894, suffering from melancholia, with suicidal inclinations. He had tried to strangle himself prior to his admission; had also jumped out of window, and threatened to drown himself in the sea. He was, therefore,

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regarded as actively suicidal, and a caution card was issued to the attendants in his ward that he was on no account to be lost sight of.

On the 27th of April the patients were out in the airing court, but a thunder-storm coming on they, 34 in all, were returned to the ward to the care of one attendant, who had been cleaning windows before the patients came in, and had hurriedly placed the ladder he was using in a small store-room, pulling the door to, which closed by a spring-lock, and being under the impression that he had locked it. The attendant having missed H. J. B. from his usual seat at a quarter to five, and after vainly looking for him in the ward, found him in the store hanging by his neckerchief, which he had passed through a rung in the ladder.

These circumstances being reported to our Board led to a correspondence with the medical superintendent as to the defect in the arrangements which allowed of 34 patients, including an actively suicidal case like the deceased, being left for nearly two hours in the charge of one attendant.

The normal number of attendants belonging to the ward was four, of whom one was out working in the garden with some patients, another was away on leave, a third had been up all night on special duty, and neither of these attendants had been replaced. This disaster was clearly due to the deficiency in the staff of attendants, and our Board addressed a strong remonstrance to the medical superintendent, urging the provision of a stronger staff of attendants in future, and suggesting that the spring locks on the stores should be replaced by dead locks, when no mistake could arise in the mind of the attendant as to the state of the door.

Surrey County Asylum, Brookwood.

Suicide of a patient while out on probation.

E. J. W. was admitted into the Surrey Asylum on the 2nd of April 1894, suffering from mania. She remained noisy and excited for some weeks, then rapidly improved, but relapsed again several times until August, when she became convalescent, and continued well until November 16th, when she was allowed home on trial, and hanged herself just before her final discharge was due on the 12th December.

Suicide of a patient by hanging.

J. H. H. was admitted into the same Asylum on the 12th of July 1894, suffering from mania. He had been under care and treatment on three former occasions, and had shown some fear that he might destroy himself with his razors before his admission. He showed no tendency to suicide in the Asylum, and having steadily improved he was allowed to work at his trade in the workshops, and was discharged on a month's trial on the 7th of December. He was brought back, however, after a week's absence, feeling nervous, upset and unhappy about his wife's conduct with a lodger. From the date of his return he was cheerful and industrious until the 20th, when he destroyed himself by hanging, with the aid of his braces and handkerchief, to the bracket of a flushing tank in a w.c. He had been

been spoken to by the deputy charge attendant in the day-room at 10.35, and at 10.45 he was found suspended. and though everything was done to restore animation and respiration, it was without result. The circumstances attending this death were considered by our Board, and we could not refrain from expressing our regret that more careful supervision had not been exercised over this patient, who had relapsed after so short a trial, and we also impressed upon the medical superintendent the desirability of casing in any brackets or other dangerous points which might offer facilities for, or suggest temptation to, suicide.

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A. E., aged 46, was admitted into the Sussex Asylum on the 1st of July 1890, suffering from chronic mania of four years' duration, having been an inmate of the Asylum in the previous year. He was said to be aggressive and violent to others, but not suicidal. During the whole of the four years which elapsed before the date of his death he was never observed to exhibit any suicidal tendency, and he had for some time been employed in the blacksmith's shop, having been considered from his general conduct to be safely entrusted with a certain amount of liberty. On the morning of the 7th of February he was left in the shop at 9.50, and was found by another patient at 10 o'clock hanging to a beam, suspended by a piece of hempen packing used for making joints in steam-pipes. He was at once cut down, and artificial respiration was tried and persevered with, but without effect. This was a case in which no blame could be attributed to anyone, and the act seemed the outcome of a sudden impulse, as the brother of the patient, who came to see him on the day of his death, said that his letters had been cheerful and contented in tone.

Sussex County Asylum.
Suicide of A. E. by hanging.

W. L., a private patient, aged 52, was admitted into the North Riding Asylum on the 28th of March 1894, suffering from melancholia. He was described as suicidal in his admission order, and also as being dangerous to others. He was at first treated as a suicidal case, and slept for the first two nights under constant observation in the epileptic and suicidal dormitory with 40 other patients, where a night attendant was constantly stationed. As, however, he complained bitterly of being disturbed, and seemed rapidly improving in his mental state, he was allowed to sleep in a separate single room, but was ordered to be visited every half-hour. Four nights later he was visited, and found all right, every half-hour from 8 until 4.10, but at 4.47 he was found suspended by the neck to the top rail of his bedstead, his feet touching the ground. He was at once cut down, and the medical officer, who at once saw him, tried to restore animation, without avail. He did not present the usual appearances of suffocation, and this was confirmed by a post-mortem examination, which disclosed the fact that his

North Riding of Yorks Asylum, Clifton.
Suicide of W. L. by dislocation of the neck while trying to hang himself.

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neck had been dislocated. He had thrown himself over the head of the bed after fixing himself to the top rail of the bedstead.

The circumstances attending this suicide were considered by our Board, and a suggestion was made to the authorities of the Asylum that, in view of the great annoyance experienced by the deceased W. L., a small dormitory apart from the epileptics should, under constant supervision, be set apart, in which the suicidally-disposed inmates of the Asylum might sleep.

Deaths by Misadventure (not Suicides), or attended with Injuries, in County and Borough Asylums.

Deaths by Misadventure (not Suicides), or attended with Injuries, in County and Borough Asylums.

There is rather a long list of fatal casualties recorded during the course of last year, of which the following are the most important:—

Cheshire Asylum, Macclesfield. Death by drowning after escape.

M. W., a female patient aged 22, was admitted into the Macclesfield Asylum on the 19th of August 1893, suffering from subacute mania. She was deemed suicidal, having threatened to cut her throat. Subsequently, the symptoms of depression passed away, and she became more and more maniacal, yet, as she varied from time to time, she was kept under more strict supervision than ordinary, partly because she was occasionally depressed, and also inclined to escape. Eventually she made her escape on the 22nd of October from a bath-room window, the block of the lower sash having been removed during repairs, and not replaced. Although search was made for her, no tidings were obtained till she was about to be discharged by operation of the law, having been absent fourteen days and not recaptured. Information reached the superintendent, however, that her body had been found in the canal, near her home, some sixteen miles from the Asylum. An inquest was held, and a verdict of found drowned returned. This disaster was due to the neglect of the artisan entrusted with the repairs to the window, who had omitted to replace the stops removed for this purpose, and a letter was addressed to the superintendent urging the systematic examination of the windows from time to time, to ensure their being properly blocked.

Death from œdema of lungs and fractured thigh.

A. R., aged 72, was admitted into the same Asylum on the 13th of June 1889, suffering from senile mania. On the 4th of November 1894, he fell down after rising from his chair, and sustained an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the right thighbone. He was put to bed, and died three days afterwards with œdema of the lungs. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

At

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Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, Carlisle.

Death from exhaustion accelerated by burns.

At the Cumberland Asylum, a male patient, W. B., admitted 3rd of August 1890, died on 11th January 1894, from exhaustion from heart disease and recent bronchitis, accelerated by burns on the scalp and right hand, accidentally received. The burns were hardly extensive enough to cause death of themselves, but hastened the end of this man, who was 76 years of age, and suffering from heart disease and bronchitis of old standing. He seems to have been warming himself at an open fire protected by a guard, and either overbalanced himself or became giddy or faint, falling between the guard and the fire. He was extricated as quickly as possible by an attendant who was not far away. The accident was due to the guard being open at the top, and the Asylum authorities have upon our recommendation covered in the tops of the fireguards in all wards where feeble, stupid or excited patients are located.

Essex Asylum.

Death of A. F. from suffocation by impaction of food.

A. F., aged 33, was admitted into the Essex Asylum on the 28th of November 1890, suffering from partial dementia. General paralysis declared itself, and he was, at the date of his death, an inmate of the infirmary, in an advanced stage of the disease. He was seated near the table where the patients were taking tea on the evening of the 3rd of August, when he was noticed to be choking. He had not had his tea and was seated apart from the others and fed separately on account of his ravenous manner of feeding. The doctor was sent for immediately, but the patient was dead. Some bread pulp was found in the mouth and a small quantity in the larynx behind the epiglottis, the presence of which had caused a spasmodic closure of the glottis and suffocation. The trachea was not obstructed. The presumption was that deceased had seized a bit of bread from his neighbour while waiting to be fed.

Death from suffocation.

M. O., aged 22, was admitted into the same Asylum on the 13th of May 1893. She was, on admission, in an imbecile state and developed signs of general paralysis. She was in bed in a single room off the infirmary, and owing to her paralysed state was on a special diet of minced food and thin bread and butter without crust. On the morning of her death, 9th November 1894, she was fed by a nurse with her breakfast, and left sitting up in bed and comfortable. Twenty minutes afterwards she was found dead lying peacefully in bed. Nothing was surmised as to the actual cause of her sudden death until a post-mortem examination was made, when some soft masticated bread was found in the trachea, which had evidently caused her death by suffocation. The medical officers thought that regurgitation of the food had occurred after the patient had been left by the nurse, and this seems the likeliest solution of the matter. An inquest was held, and no blame was imputed to the nurse who fed the patient.

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Death from suffocation.

C. W. C., a male patient, aged 47, was admitted into the same Asylum on 30th July 1892, suffering from mania, and was subsequently described as a general paralytic. He was dining in the hall with other patients on the 3rd of November last, when he was noticed to be suffocating. The Assistant Medical Officer, who was summoned, removed the piece of meat and performed artificial respiration, but without avail. An inquest was held. This death, together with the two other deaths, led to a correspondence with our Board relative to the separate and careful feeding of paralytic and epileptic dements, and in this case, although the patient did not bolt his food, but was a slow and careful feeder, he was at the same time so far advanced in general paralysis as to have been placed on a minced diet. Our Board urged the serving of the meals to patients on minced diet at separate tables, and under special supervision.

Gloucester Asylum.

Death with fractured ribs.

C. B., aged 79, was admitted into the Gloucester Asylum on the 3rd of October 1894, suffering from dementia, with general bronchitis and great feebleness. He was at once placed in a padded room owing to his restlessness and feebleness. On the 12th he complained of pains in his left side and was examined by the doctor, who found two broken ribs. The charge attendant said he had found him on his face in the room about half-an-hour before he complained, with a gutta-percha utensil by his side. He had been very restless, and it was thought he must have fallen on to this, which was the only thing in the room. He was strapped up, but died on the 17th. A post-mortem verified the opinion as to the fractures, and the left lung was found to be collapsed, having been injured by one of the broken ribs. A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury at the inquest.

Kent County Asylum, Chartham.

Death with fractured ribs, congestion of the lungs, and entrance of food into the lungs.

W. B., bargeman, 50 years of age, was admitted into Chartham Asylum on the 22nd of January 1894, suffering from acute melancholia (resistive). He was said to be too restless and resistive to be examined upon admission. He was fed by the tube, and resisted strongly. On January 27th he began striking himself on the chest with his fists. This was followed by much bruising, and on the 28th several broken ribs were discovered on either side of the chest, but he seemed no worse for the fractures till February 6th. On the 7th he was fed about noon, and slept afterwards, but was found about four o'clock to be breathing very heavily, and died about eight o'clock on the same evening.

Post-mortem examination showed bronchial tubes to be obstructed by food apparently regurgitated from the stomach, and congestion of the lungs resulting from this.

The fractured ribs were found to be seven on either side. There was no pleurisy or damage to lung resulting from these fractures.

On the 10th of February a coroner's inquest was held, and it was elicited that deceased had been in the Sheppey Union Workhouse,

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Workhouse, from October 1893 till January 22nd, 1894, when he was removed to the Asylum in a cab by the Relieving Officer. He had latterly become more troublesome in the Workhouse, and finally assaulted the Wardsman on Sunday evening the 21st of January, when he was placed under restraint by the Master. It took several persons to do this, as he was extremely violent and resistive. He had been carefully examined by Dr. Cæsar, the Workhouse Medical Officer, on the day previous to this outbreak of violence, and also on the evening of that day. This was affirmed upon oath by him, and he was positive that at the time of the second examination there were no ribs broken. According to the evidence of the Relieving Officer and his Assistant, W. B. gave no trouble on the way to the Asylum; there was no occasion for coercing him or using any force towards him, and the patient was described as running upstairs on his arrival at the Asylum. He was admitted at 2.30, but was not seen by a medical officer till 4, and then he was not carefully examined on account of his restlessness and resistance. Nor was this grave omission of duty repaired subsequently, although he was fed daily, and when in a position of readiness for being fed the examination could easily have been made, and the injuries, if in existence, detected. He was not, however, examined until the 28th, when Dr. Fitzgerald, the medical superintendent, who had been absent until then, did so, and detected the broken ribs. The patient died on the 8th of February, apparently from the cause previously mentioned.

The inquest was followed on the 22nd of February by an inquiry by the Committee of Visitors, who, however, could not elicit evidence of any violence used towards W. B. after his admission, neither could they assume that the fractures had been sustained in the Workhouse, in the face of the Workhouse Medical Officer's evidence that he had on two separate occasions, viz., the Saturday and Sunday immediately preceding W. B.'s admission to the Asylum, carefully examined him and found him free from injuries.

This state of uncertainty was mainly due to the neglect shown by the assistant medical officer who first saw the patient in not then making a careful examination of him, and certifying to the Relieving Officer who brought the patient either that he was or was not free from bodily injury.

Lancaster Asylum.

Death of W. F. from shock following gastrotomy.

W. F., aged 37, a male patient, was admitted into the Lancaster Asylum in 1877, suffering from mania. He became quiet and partially demented, but was trusted and tractable, so that he was usefully employed at the workshops on errands, &c.

He was noticed to be looking ill on the 18th of June 1894, and said he had swallowed some nails. He was examined, and a hard mass was found in the epigastric region. As he became

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more collapsed a consultation was held, the stomach was opened, and a pound and three-quarters of nails, buttons, wire, &c., removed from the organ, which was found perforated at several points. He sank and died four hours afterwards from shock. There was no reason to suppose any suicidal intent entered into this demented man's mind, nor had he hitherto shown any tendency to swallow any unusual object or rubbish of any kind.

Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill.

Death of a patient with broken ribs.

H. E., aged 54, was admitted into the Rainhill Asylum on the 20th of June 1893, suffering from melancholia; he was also suffering from advanced phthisis. He was usually in bed, but was allowed up on the 13th of June, and, while up, fell in the infirmary day-room. He died on the 16th, and at the post-mortem was found to have a large bruise and blood-clot on the scalp, and fracture of eight ribs on one side; his bones were found abnormally soft, and he had very general tubercular disease of the lungs in its latest stages.

Lancashire Asylum, Whittingham.

Death of a patient on the Asylum Railway.

J. H. was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on the 23rd of December 1875, suffering from melancholia; he was a harmless imbecile, and had for many years made himself useful as handy-man to the chaplain. On the 1st of September he had gone to a farm-house for some eggs, and trespassed on the private railway from the Asylum to Grimsargh Station, this being a short cut to his destination; he was cautioned by a store-keeper who met him that a train was coming, and that he was to get off the line till it had passed; he seems to have done so, but just as the train was coming he moved up the bank a few feet, and was struck by the buffer on the near side of the engine, and hurled down the embankment, which at this point is very steep. When picked up he was found insensible, and died early next morning, his skull having been fractured. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was returned. This death led to a correspondence between our Board and the Committee of Visitors, and we impressed upon them the absolute necessity for making stringent regulations to prevent any patient, or person other than those entrusted with the repair of the line from using it as a foot-path.

Death of W. G. from congestion of lungs, accelerated by fractured ribs.

W. G., aged 36, was admitted into the same Asylum on 28th January 1876, suffering from mania, with epilepsy.

On the morning of January 28th, 1894, he had a fit while standing in the epileptic dormitory, near to one of the beds, which are low. He was seen to fall by an attendant who was in charge of the patients in the dormitory; he was attended to and had a pillow put under his head; after he came to himself he complained of being hurt, and refused his breakfast. He fell again in the passage in a second fit, and was there seen by a medical officer and sent to the infirmary and put to bed, where he remained until his death, on the 11th of February following. On the 2nd of February a bruise was noticed on the

his left side, and it seemed several days old. The medical officer examined the side for broken ribs, but though the patient winced, no crepitus was detected.

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After the death an autopsy was made, when seven ribs were found broken on the left side, and the points of some had penetrated the pleura, and in one instance the lung, which was collapsed. The fractures began behind the posterior axillary fold, and proceeded backwards from the 6th to the 12th rib inclusive; their position, and the fact also that the patient was lying in a state of post epileptic stupor, would account to some extent for their being overlooked during life. From the history of the fall, it seems most probable that the patient received the injuries by falling in a fit against the low head of one of the epileptic beds on the 28th of January.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of accidental death.

London Asylum, Colney Hatch.

Death from ruptured intestine.

J. D., æt. 41, was admitted into the Colney Hatch Asylum on the 20th of September 1894, suffering from recurrent mania. He was noted to be quarrelsome, and fighting with others without cause. On the 23rd of October he quarrelled, at two different times, with other patients, and on the second occasion he tried to get a chair from another patient; they closed and fell, and he was underneath. Next morning he complained of pain in his belly, and vomited several times. He was removed to the infirmary, and collapsed in the evening, and died. A post-mortem examination revealed rupture of the ileum and general peritonitis. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Oxford Asylum.

Death of G. A., with fractured ribs.

G. A., aged 46, was admitted into the Oxford Asylum on the 5th of July 1894, suffering from mania of seven days' duration. He had previously been an inmate of the Old Windsor Workhouse. He was described by the medical officer, on admission, as being covered with bruises on the body, and with dullness in upper part of chest on right side. He died on the 11th, having been confined to bed ever since admission, and very quiet. A post-mortem examination revealed the existence of pneumonia and fractures of three ribs, seventh, eighth, and ninth, on the left side. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes, to wit, pneumonia, accelerated by exhaustion subsequent to injuries received, but not sufficient evidence to show how or when received. These circumstances having been reported to our Board, a letter was addressed to the medical officer of the Old Windsor Union Workhouse, asking whether he had made an examination of the patient as to his bodily condition and fitness for removal, and pointing out that he was much bruised on admission to the Asylum, and complained of pains in his chest on leaving the workhouse. From the workhouse medical officer's statement it seems that the patient did complain of pain in the chest on the 2nd of July, and that the workhouse master noted the

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presence of the bruises on his chest before his removal to the Asylum. The patient was said to have been very violent on several occasions in the workhouse, resisting strenuously when being fed, and requiring the imposition of restraint. G. G., an inmate of the workhouse, in whose charge he was for a time, deposed to his extreme violence. He was strapped down from the 2nd to the 3rd of July, inclusive. He was put into a bath on the 3rd, and resisted so vigorously that it took the whole staff of the workhouse to put him into it. It required the united efforts of three persons to feed him. It was further deposed by the constable and relieving officer who removed him to the Asylum that he complained of his chest on his way thither, and that he was not violent on the road. From all this evidence it seemed almost conclusive that G. A. sustained the injuries to his chest while in the workhouse, probably while struggling with the officials and resisting their attempts at feeding or bathing him. It is most unfortunate that he was not sent earlier to the Asylum. A letter was further addressed by us to the Local Government Board, enclosing a copy of the notice of death, a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest, and a copy of the statement made by the medical officer to the Old Windsor Union, leaving the matter in the hands of that Board for such further inquiry as might seem desirable to them.

Salop Asylum. Accidental suffocation of a patient.

F. H., ætat 30, was admitted into the Salop Asylum on the 9th February 1893, having previously been for several years in the charge of a medical man. She was labouring under secondary dementia, and was sleeping on the night prior to her death in a single room. She was visited several times by the night nurse, the last time shortly after four. At a quarter past six the charge day nurse went to call her, and finding no trace of her in the bed or the room, while her clothes were lying on the bed, she was led to examine the small iron box in which the clothes were kept, and unfastening the hasp, she found the patient doubled up in the box, face downwards. She at once removed her and sent for the doctors, meanwhile performing artificial respiration. The doctors failed to restore animation, and the post-mortem examination which was subsequently made gave evidence of death by suffocation. Patient, who was fond of hiding about, had removed the clothes from the box and got into it, doubling her knees up, whereupon the hasp had fallen into the hole provided for it and she was unable to move. The patient was five feet and half-an-inch in height, and weighed about eight stones; the box was 23 inches long by 15 inches in width and depth. It was discovered from the evidence at the inquest that it was not the practice at this Asylum for the night attendant to make a round before going off duty with the charge day nurse in order to hand over the charge of the patients directly to her, being responsible for their state and condition until she had thus handed them over. Our Board pointed out that this practice was now almost

almost universally followed, and the Visiting Committee of the Asylum decided to adopt it.

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J. T., aged 60, was admitted into the Stafford Asylum on the 1st of December 1894, and died on the 27th of the same month. He suffered from acute mania, being continually restless and interfering with the other patients. On the 19th, he was knocked down by another patient who fell upon him, but he made no complaint, and the fall was not witnessed by any attendant. On the 22nd, when the charge attendant was about to bathe him, extensive bruising was found upon his left side, and was at once reported, and a medical officer saw him and discovered the fracture of several ribs. He was removed to the Infirmary, and in spite of every care and treatment died on 27th December. The fall was testified to by a convalescent patient and corroborated by another. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of accidental death, no blame being attributed to any of the Asylum officials.

Stafford Asylum.

Death from fractured ribs.

G. S., 41 years of age, and a painter by trade, was admitted into the Surrey Asylum on the 14th February 1883, suffering from mania. He had been employed for several years in the painters' shop at the Asylum, and was handed over to the attendant painter on the 16th November 1894, at nine in the morning. He was set to paint a cupboard, and after the lapse of an hour, during which time the painter had been in and out of the shop several times, he was noticed to look ill, and on being questioned said he had drunk some green paint. This paint contained a quantity of arsenic, and although the treatment appropriate to the case was adopted, he collapsed and died the same evening. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from arsenical poisoning was returned, there being no evidence to show that the patient intended to destroy himself.

Surrey Asylum, Brookwood.

Death of a patient from drinking green paint.

C. B. S., aged 40, was admitted into the South Yorkshire Asylum on the 4th November 1893, suffering from mania and general paralysis. He improved to some extent, and was out on trial at the Rotherham Workhouse for a few days, but was brought back to the Asylum and rapidly got worse. On the night of the 21st October 1894, he attacked the night attendant, who went for assistance, when the patient tried to get over the wooden partition which divides the beds in the dormitory, and fell upon it. While the night attendant was summoning help, the patient sustained a second fall over the partition on to the floor; he was then placed in a single room. He was seen and examined by the doctors, who were unable to detect any injury; subsequently he became worse, and died from peritonitis.

South Yorks Asylum, Wadsley.

Death from peritonitis after a fall.

A post-mortem revealed a very small rupture of the bladder, whence spread the fatal peritonitis. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts as above recorded.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Rubery Hill Asylum.

Death of a female patient from epileptic suffocation.

M. A. S., aged 22, was admitted into the Rubery Hill Asylum on the 27th November 1890, suffering from dementia, with epilepsy. On the morning of the 6th May 1894 she was an inmate of the infirmary dormitory, and was handed over at six o'clock by the night nurse to the day nurse, who told her to get up. She said she would in a few minutes, and the second nurse saw her sitting up in bed at 10 minutes past six, apparently about to rise. In the busy hour which followed, the two nurses on duty lost sight of her, and the charge nurse discovered her at seven o'clock lying on her face, having been seized with a fit and suffocated unnoticed by the nurses still in the room, but no doubt fully occupied in washing and dressing the more helpless of the patients. The charge nurse was undoubtedly to blame in not seeing this patient out of bed before engaging with other work.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.

THE average weekly cost of maintenance, as defined by Section 287 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, viz., lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients (excluding building, repairs, additions, and alterations), during the year ended 31st March 1894, was as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
In County Asylums	8	11⅝
In Borough Asylums	9	6⅛
In both taken together	*9	1

* The following are the details of the Average Weekly Cost during the years ended 31st March 1893 and 1894:—

	County Asylums.				Borough Asylums.			
	1892–93.		1893 94.		1892–93.		1893–94.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet)	3	4½	3	1⅜	3	4½	2	11¾
Clothing	–	7¾	–	8½	–	8½	–	9½
Salaries and wages	2	5¾	2	6⅜	2	7⅜	2	7⅝
Necessaries (*e.g.*, fuel, light, washing, &c.)	1	1	1	–⅝	1	3¾	1	3
Surgery and dispensary	–	–⅞	–	–⅞	–	–¾	–	–¾
Wines, spirits, porter	–	–⅜	–	–⅜	–	–⅜	–	–½
Furniture and bedding	–	4⅞	–	5¼	–	6⅜	–	6⅞
Garden and farm	–	6⅞	–	9⅛	–	7⅛	–	11¾
Miscellaneous	–	5⅜	–	6	–	6⅛	–	7⅛
	9	1⅝	9	2⅛	9	9⅛	9	10⅜
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum)	–	3⅛	–	2¾	–	2⅜	–	4¼
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head	8	10½	8	11⅝	9	6¾	9	6⅛

Registered Hospitals.

Registered Hospitals.

The number of registered hospitals remains the same as at the date of our last report, and we regret that we are unable to place on record any notable addition to their endowment by the public, or any indication of an approaching increase in their number.

As has been so frequently pointed out, one of the most pressing needs of the lunacy system, within our jurisdiction at least, is that of suitable provision for the care and treatment of educated persons of small means, whose social position and refinement render them unsuitable for the wards of county asylums. For this class there is at present no accommodation which is at once of a suitable character, and comes within their resources, other than that which is provided by the registered hospitals and in some licensed houses.

In a few of the former there is such endowment as enables them to give an adequate amount of assistance to cases of this description, but the majority of them are dependent for the means to dispense charity upon the difference between the payments and the cost of their wealthier patients. As this is an uncertain and a precarious quantity, the tendency has not unnaturally been to allot a somewhat wide margin to the reception of well-paying patients. But as the hospitals were originally founded for charitable purposes, this object should by them all be persistently kept in view, especially by those of them, of which there are several, whose income is greatly in excess of their expenditure.

In some of the hospitals this is done to a considerable, if not to an altogether adequate extent, and an endeavour is being made to accumulate funds which shall serve as a fixed future endowment for charitable purposes. In others, however, the charitable principle appears to be in danger of being overlooked, and patients who are otherwise suitable are not infrequently discharged from them for no other apparent reason than that their payments are unable to be continued.

For many persons of this class annexes to county asylums for private patients would afford no proper provision, as in their origin and essential character not charitable, and properly providing only such accommodation and treatment as would be represented by very moderate payments.

The well-equipped hospital, endowed either by the public or from surplus income, should afford to such as these the amenities and even the luxuries of which disease and its consequences have alone deprived them, and public benevolence, with this object, could have no higher development.

To all the hospitals for the insane, which it is our statutory duty to visit once a year, we have, as usual, paid two visits during the year, and to some of them, special additional visits, and upon these occasions we have generally been able to give satisfactory reports of their condition and management.

Registered Hospitals.

Excluding those for State patients and idiot institutions, they contained on the 1st January 1895 2,376 patients, as compared with 2,394 at the same date in the previous year, showing a decrease of 18. The idiot institutions at the same dates contained 1,553 and 1,596 patients, which represents an increase of nine.

In Appendix Q. we give a list of the hospitals, and in Appendix G. copies of entries made at our first visits during the year. In Appendix F. we continue to give an abstract of their accounts for the year.

We now proceed to mention such matters as seem to require more detailed notice with reference to their course and progress, and to special incidents which have occurred within them.

Manchester Hospital, Cheadle.

Suicide of a voluntary boarder.

A voluntary boarder (C. W.), in the Cheadle Hospital, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train when out walking with a party of patients and attendants.

The jury attached no blame to anyone, but we thought that a person who was said to have frequently threatened suicide, and more than once attempted it, should not have been received as a boarder, but certified and placed under special supervision.

We have had occasion, at other times, to complain of persons certifiably of unsound mind, and, in our opinion, unsuitable for retention as boarders, being received and retained in this hospital and its dependencies in that position.

We have now made such representations to the committee and the superintendent as we hope will prevent any recurrence of this illegality.

Wonford House, Exeter.

So far as we know, there has been no advance in any endeavour to provide Wonford House with a suitable recreation room, the absence of which must materially limit its resources for the recreation and treatment of the patients.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

Various structural and other improvements at Barnwood House have been effected during the past year, or are now in progress, and comprise the heating of all w.c.'s and lavatories, the completion of the excellent new rooms for patients of the excited class, and the provision of increased accommodation for the superintendent and for the domestic servants, by extensive alterations in the centre of the main building.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

Extensive additions and alterations have been made at The Lawn, Lincoln, with the object of increasing its appliances for the treatment and comfort of the patients. They comprise a handsome dining-hall and recreation room, rooms for the matron and servants, and for visitors, a kitchen and other offices, all of which will add greatly to the resources of the hospital.

Alterations

Alterations in w.c.'s and lavatories, and the plastering of wards not hitherto plastered, have considerably improved the sanitary appliances and condition of St. Luke's Hospital. REGISTERED HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

The erection of an excellent new kitchen at the Bethel Hospital has enabled the old kitchen to be converted into a good mess-room for the attendants. Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

Twenty-seven acres of additional land have been purchased to improve the property at the farm owned by St. Andrew's Hospital, and the extensive structural alterations at the Hospital itself, to which reference was made in our last report, are still in active progress. St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

Plans have been submitted to us and approved for the erection of a small detached building at the Warneford Asylum for cases of infectious disease, such as we think should be provided for every institution of this class; and for the removal of walls and the substitution of light open fences in the airing-grounds. Warneford Asylum, Oxford.

The important structural and other alterations at the Coton Hill Hospital, which we indicated in our report of last year, and which consist of new cross-ventilated sanitary spurs, a complete reconstruction of the drainage, and the provision of a supply of good water, are being vigorously prosecuted, and will no doubt conduce greatly to the comfort and well-being of the patients. Coton Hill, Stafford.

We report with much satisfaction that plans have been submitted to, and approved by, us for the erection at Bethlehem Hospital of a recreation hall, with reception rooms, dressing-rooms, and offices. This will add so largely to the resources of the Hospital that we hope no time will be allowed to elapse before the necessary works are carried into execution. Bethlehem Hospital.

The plastering of bedroom and other walls hitherto unplastered is still in progress.

Many minor but not unimportant structural improvements have been recently effected at the York Retreat. The Retreat, York.

The death of a lady, from eating yew leaves, took place in this hospital at the close of the year. She had been regarded as suicidal and closely watched, but she somehow succeeded in evading the vigilance of her nurses to the extent of being able to procure and eat leaves of yew, which grew in the garden, and had been used for decorating the rooms at Christmas. Death from eating yew leaves.

It was impossible to say whether this was done with a suicidal intention or not, but the coroner's jury regarded it as accidental, and exonerated the nurses from all blame. We thought it well to suggest to the superintendent and the Committee that yew leaves should not again be used for decorative purposes, and that the trees which furnished them should be replaced by shrubs of a more harmless character.

Registered Hospitals.

Holloway Sanatorium.

Plans for the erection of a detached residence for the chaplain at the Holloway Sanatorium have been submitted and approved. At the same hospital it is with much regret that we have to report the circumstances of a death which necessitated our holding a special inquiry, the results of which reflected seriously upon the management of the hospital.

Death of Thomas Weir.

On the 2nd of October notice was sent to our office that Thomas Weir, a patient admitted into the Holloway Sanatorium on the 17th of July had died therein on the 30th of September from "exhaustion from acute mania." There was nothing on the face of this notice to show that the circumstances of the death were at all unusual, but on the 4th of October we were informed that the friends, not being satisfied as to the cause of death, had requested the coroner to hold an inquest, which had accordingly been arranged. It was held next day, but on applying for a copy of the depositions we found that it had been adjourned for a fortnight.

On the 21st of October we received a copy of the complete depositions and verdict of the jury, which were considered at a Board meeting on the 24th, and on the following day two members of the Board paid a special visit to the Sanatorium, and made a full inquiry upon oath.

The following report was subsequently presented to the Board :—

"On the 25th of October, by direction of the Board, we paid a special visit to the Holloway Sanatorium for the purpose of making further and personal inquiry into the circumstances attending the death therein of Thomas Weir, as to which a coroner's jury had found, after an adjourned inquest, that it was 'due to exhaustion following mania, and that, in their opinion, sufficient medical supervision was not exercised, and that the mechanical restraint was excessive and too long continued."

We inspected the entries in the case-book, register of mechanical restraint, head attendant's daily report book and register of extra diet; saw the apparatus for dry-packing, and had its mode of application practically demonstrated to us; and examined upon oath, and at length, Dr. Little, the senior assistant medical officer or deputy superintendent, James Graham, the night attendant at the Retreat, Joseph Charles Ingham, the charge attendant thereat, and Dr. Philipps, the medical superintendent.

From these persons we had a general re-statement of the facts deposed to at the inquest, but we also asked for, and obtained further and fuller information, especially upon the following points :—

1. The constitution of the medical staff, and its relations to the visitation of the Retreat, the imposition of restraint, and the medical supervision of patients undergoing it.

2. The methods of mechanical restraint in use in the Sanatorium, by whom ordered and carried into effect, in whose

whose charge the appliances, and the amount of supervision during its continuance.

3. The application of the arrangements under these heads to the case of the deceased patient.

(1.) We found that the medical staff usually consists of the medical superintendent, the deputy superintendent, and two male and one female assistant medical officers.

One of the male assistant medical officers has charge, under the deputy superintendent, of the Retreat, and sleeps and has his quarters and his breakfast there.

Since the 1st of August last, there has been no third male assistant medical officer, and no member of the medical staff has resided or slept at the Retreat, and, as a rule, no second daily medical visit has been paid to it, although it contains the most excitable and troublesome patients in the establishment, who are in charge of eight attendants. At the date of Mr. Weir's death, not only was there no third male medical assistant, but Dr. Philipps and Dr. Moore were from home, and Dr. Little was considered by Dr. Philipps to be in indifferent health.

As regards the imposition of mechanical restraint, no previous consultation appears to take place between the medical superintendent and the two senior male assistant medical officers, who alone are authorised to order its use. They are, however, expected to inform him subsequently of its employment in any case. They do not see it applied for the first time, nor do they apparently consider it a necessary part of their duty, even where it is used for prolonged periods, to pay more frequent visits in order to notice its influence upon the patient.

(2.) The methods of mechanical restraint in use at this hospital are stated to be the continuous bath, gloves, and the dry-pack. This last is applied in the following manner, and it was so applied in our presence to one of the attendants :—

The apparatus consists of a blanket and five broad leather straps, connected at intervals by loops with two strips of webbing about six feet in length. The patient is laid upon the blanket, which is drawn over him and folded so as to envelope him tightly from head to foot. He is then laid upon one of the strips of webbing, and the other is brought down the centre of the front of his body, and the straps are drawn sufficiently tight to restrain the movement of all his limbs and keep his arms close to his sides. The upper part of the blanket is then sewn back, to prevent interference with respiration by the nose and mouth, and the two lower ends of the webbing are tied between the feet. It altogether depends upon the degree in which the straps are tightened whether or not there is interference with the necessary movement of the chest for respiratory purposes, and with the circulation.

When restraint has been decided on, the order for its employment is given by the assistant medical officer to the

Registered Hospitals.
Holloway Sanatorium.
Death of Thomas Weir.

head attendant, and by him to the charge attendant, who gives practical effect to it, but not necessarily, or apparently usually, in the presence either of a medical officer or the head attendant. The instruments of mechanical restraint when not in use appear, from the evidence of Ingham, to be kept by the charge attendants.

When the dry-pack is used, instructions are given to them by the head attendant to release the patient from restraint twice in the 24 hours, but the hours at which this is done, and the restraint reimposed, seem to be left to the discretion or convenience of the charge attendants.

The returns of restraint appear in the head attendant's daily report book as well as in the statutory register of mechanical restraint, of which a copy for last quarter should have been, but was not, sent to our office, the medical superintendent stating that he was unaware of the requirements of the Act in this particular.

No special arrangements appear to be made for the continuous supervision by day or night of patients who are absolutely helpless while undergoing this form of restraint.

(3.) Mr. Thomas Weir, 24 years of age, and an engineer, was admitted into the Holloway Sanatorium on the 17th July of this year by transfer from Hoxton House, where he had previously resided in a state of melancholia for two years.

He was described in the case-book on admission as "a pale and delicate-looking man, with a pale and flabby tongue, and muscles in poor condition; silent and depressed, and under a strong conviction of his own unworthiness."

A week afterwards he began to be restless and suspicious, and to make attacks upon the attendants, and upon the 25th of July, nine days after his admission, he was, for the first time, restrained in the dry-pack for four and a-half hours.

Violence and attempts at escape recurred at intervals, and again on the 9th of August recourse was had to the dry-pack for three hours, and again on the 11th for four and a-half hours.

He frequently refused to take medicine, and occasionally food, but there was no further resort to restraint until the 3rd of September, when it was imposed for two hours, and again for longer periods on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, and 13th. On the 26th an entry appears in the case book that, owing to his repeated attacks on the attendants, it had been found necessary to keep him more or less continuously under restraint by means of the dry pack.

At about eight o'clock on that evening he escaped from the pack, and making his exit through a door which should have been kept locked, on to the upper floor where the attendants sleep, obtained access to the roof through an open window.

Dr. Little was informed of his escape, and four hours afterwards he was found on the roof and brought back into the house, but Dr. Little was not informed of this fact until the next morning.

Until this time Mr. Weir had been sleeping in the dry pack in

in the observation room, where other patients sleep, and an attendant is supposed to be constantly on duty, but where there is no recording station by which to test his vigilance. REGISTERED HOSPITALS. Holloway Sanatorium.

There is an additional night attendant at the Retreat, who patrols the building every half-hour, and records his visits at a station in the corridor. A window from the dormitory looks into this corridor, and faces the single room into which Mr. Weir was now put, after having been forced into the dry pack after a severe struggle, in which at least five attendants took part, the head attendant not being present, and neither Dr. Little nor he being made aware of it until the next morning. Death of Thomas Weir.

The charge attendant, who appeared to be respectable and intelligent, but has been only two years in this hospital, and had no previous experience, stated that he was in the habit of immediately reporting struggles with patients, but that, under the circumstances, he did not think it necessary upon this occasion, although the struggle was of a severe nature. It is to be noted that no specific regulation on this point appears in the attendants' printed rules.

Mr. Weir remained noisy and excited, and was kept continuously in the dry pack up to the time of his death, on the 30th, with two intervals each day for necessary purposes, and for a bath and outdoor exercise. These were stated to occupy about three hours at each end of the day, but at night he would remain continuously under restraint for 12½ hours. The duration of the intervals and the periods of their recurrence within the 24 hours were left to the discretion, and, as we were informed, had to suit the convenience, of the attendant in charge and his assistants. During all this time the patient was under no special observation or supervision.

By day it was said that attendants would be about, for most of it, on the landing doing their house work, and at night the patrol attendant stated that he looked through a slit in the wall every half-hour and went into the room about five times while he remained on duty.

The door was kept shut and the light out, otherwise it would have been possible for the attendant in charge of the dormitory to have kept the patient under observation by looking through the window already referred to.

The patient was seen once a day by a medical officer, and occasionally by chance twice, but no regular evening visit was paid to him.

At the morning visits on the 27th and 28th of September he was stripped and examined by Dr. Little to search for any possible results of the exposure incident upon his escape, but not to test the effect of prolonged restraint.

He had two pints of milk allowed daily as extra diet but no beef tea or stimulant, and no provision was made for any food being given to him during the night.

On the 28th and 29th of September, only a morning medical visit was paid to him, although he still remained in restraint.

Registered Hospitals. Holloway Sanatorium. Death of Thomas Weir.

At intervals up to 2.30 on the morning of the 30th he was visited by the night patrol, who found him noisy but noticed no physical change in him. At four o'clock he had ceased to be noisy, and the night attendant entering his room saw that he was dying, and sent for Dr. Little, who found him dead.

A post-mortem examination, made at the request of the relatives, by Dr. Mackenzie, Assistant Physician and Pathologist at St. Thomas's Hospital, showed abrasions on the lower, and discolorations of the upper, extremities caused by pressure of the dry pack straps. The organs were all comparatively healthy. He "thought that death might have resulted from exhaustion or collapse, and that being in a dry pack would tend to produce a waste of muscular energy, and might tend to produce this exhaustion."

As the result of our inquiry we have to report to the Board :—

1. That, in our opinion, the use of the dry pack, *in the form seen by us practically* at the Holloway Sanatorium, ought not to be permitted in the treatment of insane patients. Even in the hands of discreet and humane persons it is an unnecessarily severe form of restraint, and when not under most careful supervision and control, is liable to impose upon the patient severe suffering and even dangerous results. It renders him incapable of movement, and any indiscreet tightening of the straps may lead to dangerous interference with the respiratory and circulatory functions. The older form of packing, which simply consisted in the envelopment of the patient in sheets and blankets, was comparatively harmless, although needing the control of judicious employment and careful supervision. The leather straps have added a serious danger to a form of restraint which was already not unattended by it.

2. That mechanical restraint should not be employed in any institution for the insane, except upon the direct authority and direction in each case, of the Medical Superintendent, or, in his absence, of the Deputy Superintendent.

3. That whenever complete mechanical restraint is used in any case the patient should not only be placed under continuous observation, both by night and day by skilled attendants, and visited at short intervals by members of the medical staff; but that frequent opportunities should be afforded to the patient of attending to the calls of nature and changing a position which from continuance may cause severe suffering.

4. That the appliances for mechanical restraint should be kept in charge of some member of the medical staff, and that their first application at least should be made under his personal superintendence, and as a means of medical treatment.

5. That the subsequent imposition of restraint in any case should

should invariably be effected in the presence of the head attendant, and that he should immediately report to the Medical Superintendent or his deputy, both its use, and any struggle with a patient which may take place at such time, or upon any other occasion. It being also the duty of the charge attendants to inform the head attendant immediately of such occurrences. REGISTER HOSPITAL Holloway Sanatorium.

We entirely concur in the finding of the jury that sufficient medical supervision was not exercised in this case, and that the mechanical restraint was excessive and too long continued. The possible serious results of long-continued restraint of an extreme character do not appear to have been recognised, as we think they should have been, and there has, in our judgment, clearly been a deficiency of medical attention, both to this case and to the patients generally in the Retreat, where the need of medical care and supervision is most urgent.

We are also of opinion that, until the permanent covered communication between the main building of the Sanatorium and the Retreat has been completed, which we are informed is contemplated, an assistant medical officer should constantly reside at the latter and spend most of his time there, so as not only to be easily accessible in case of emergency, but also to exercise the necessary observation of a class of cases which especially requires medical treatment, and due supervision of the attendants, and that meanwhile a temporary covered communication should be established with the main building."

Upon this report being read it was decided to at once forward a copy of it to the chairman of the Managing Committee of the Sanatorium, with the request that he would attend at our office and inform us what immediate action was proposed to be taken upon it.

The chairman of the committee duly attended the next meeting of our board, and promised, on behalf of his committee, that the matter should receive their most careful consideration, that all the direct recommendations of the report should be at once carried into effect, and that the regulations of the Sanatorium should be so revised and enlarged as both to provide for this being done, and also to prevent the possibility in future of such irregularities in the management of the hospital as had been made evident by our inquiry.

These verbal promises were subsequently confirmed by the written undertaking of the committee, and were considered to afford the best guarantee that we were in a position to demand; but at a later period we were surprised to find that the committee had not proposed to revise the "Regulations," which are unalterable except with the approval of the Secretary of State, but bye-laws only, which could be varied at will by the committee themselves.

To this we strongly demurred, as not, in our opinion, at all fulfilling the obligation entered into with our board; and we, therefore, continued to press for such a revision and enlarge-

Registered Hospitals. Holloway Sanatorium.

ment of the general regulations as should afford adequate security for the non-recurrence of the serious defects which had been disclosed in the management of the Sanatorium.

We are now glad to report that changes, which were certainly desirable, have been made in the Medical Staff; that the strap apparatus for packing has been destroyed; that enlarged and revised regulations are being prepared, and will be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State; and that, meanwhile, instructions have been given at the Sanatorium which embody all the recommendations of our report.

Although we have had reason to be well satisfied with the management of the hospitals generally, the results of the above inquiry obviously indicate that our power of control over them, which at present is very limited, should be extended by the Legislature.

They contain more than a third of all the private patients who are under our cognizance, as well as a large and increasing number of voluntary boarders; there is no legal limit to the number of patients and boarders who may be received into any of the existing hospitals, irrespective of their capacity, and the admission of the latter requires no sanction from us.

While licensed houses are re-licensed annually, and may have their licences revoked, either by us or upon our representation, the hospitals when once registered are under little control, beyond that of their governing bodies.

It is true that, in the case of new hospitals, regulations for their government have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval before complete certificates of registration can be issued; but there is no power to compel the resubmission of existing regulations, when once approved, however defective in working they may have proved, or however completely the conditions may have changed. Although the Lunacy Act 1890 gives us authority to enforce the regulations in any hospital, it does not empower us to make fresh ones, or to take any action respecting matters for which no specific provision has been made in the regulations themselves. All that we can do is to criticise, represent, and recommend.

Mechanical restraint.

We have requested the Superintendents of all institutions for lunatics, in their statutory notices of death, both to the coroners and ourselves, to specify the employment of mechanical restraint in all cases in which it was employed within seven days previously to the date of death.

As regards the use of restraint generally, we have obtained from all the lunatic asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, returns and descriptions of the means of mechanical restraint employed, and of the methods of its employment.

In these returns we are informed that in 19 county and borough asylums, 3 hospitals, and 28 licensed houses, a total of 50 out of the 155 institutions, no mechanical restraint whatever is at any time made use of; that the dry-pack, but in the older forms alone, is used in three institutions only, and the wet-pack in 24; and that in most of the remaining institutions the

the amount of restraint is very small, and the means used are the sleeved-jacket or dress, gloves, and, occasionally, belt and armlets. REGISTERED HOSPITALS. Mechanical restraint.

It is a significant and suggestive fact that mechanical restraint can be altogether dispensed with in asylums of all classes, containing upwards of 17,000 patients.

We have issued a fresh regulation on the subject of mechanical restraint, in substitution for that of the 9th of April 1890, and a copy of it will be found in Appendix P.

The only special circumstances that we have occasion to refer to here with reference to Idiot Institutions are the following:—

A change has occurred in the office of Superintendent of the Earlswood Asylum by the resignation of Dr. Lloyd Francis, and the appointment of Dr. Corner, who had been for some time assistant medical officer of Bethlem Hospital. Earlswood Asylum. Change of medical superintendent.

An unfortunate accident occurred in this Asylum, which resulted in the death of D. E. B., a female idiot child six years of age. This patient slept in a dormitory with others in charge of a night nurse. A few minutes before six on the morning of Monday, April the 9th, the nurse quitted the dormitory, shutting the door after her, and proceeded to a bathroom situated on the same corridor, where she began to prepare a bath. Leaving the hot water turned on, she passed on to another dormitory, intending to return shortly. During her absence the child, D. E. B., appeared to have got out of the dormitory, wandered into the bath-room, and climbed into the bath, where the nurse found her a few minutes later severely scalded. She died two days afterwards, and a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. Death from scalding.

Criminal and State Institutions.

As our Report in Appendix H indicates, the Broadmoor Asylum continues to be maintained generally in a very satisfactory state, and its management to be conducted with much tact and good judgment. CRIMINAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS. Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

Although many improvements have been effected since the previous visit, we noticed that much reparation of paint and whitewash, as well as of floors and stairs, was needed in many parts of the establishment.

The Royal Military Hospital at Netley, as our Report in Appendix I. will show, not only maintains its satisfactory position, but affords many indications of advancing efficiency, but some of the rooms need brightening and decorating to bring them up to the standard of the best modern Asylums. The care and treatment of the patients are evidently well provided for. Royal Military Hospital, Netley.

CRIMINAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.
Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.

The Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth was found in its usual good order when last visited, and numerous indications of continued progress were visible. The re-flooring of rooms, the reconstruction of w.c.'s, and the construction of a Turkish bath, were being proceeded with. A copy of our Report will be found in Appendix K.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

SINCE the date of the last Report there has been a further diminution in the number of licensed houses by the relinquishment of the licences of Munster House; the Great House; Homelea; 24, Royal Crescent; all in the Metropolitan District; and of Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

The total number is now 76, and of these 25 are in the Metropolitan District and 51 in the Provinces.

On the 1st of January 1894, the number of patients resident therein was 3,848, of whom 1,737 were males and 2,111 females; 3,022, in the proportion of 1,358 males to 1,664 females, being of the private class; 376 males and 447 females, a total of 823, paupers, and 3 male criminals.

On the 1st of January 1895, the corresponding figures were as follows:—Number of patients resident 4,173, of whom 1,784 were males, and 2,389 females, 3,005, in the proportion of 1,342 males to 1,663 females, being of the private class; 439 males and 726 females, a total of 1,165 paupers, and 3 male criminals.

A list of the licensed houses is given in Appendix Q., together with the names of their proprietors and licensees, and the number of patients for which each house is licensed; and in Appendix B. will be found the statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths therein.

We are able to report satisfactorily, upon the whole, of the state in which we have found most of these houses at our statutory visits, which are paid twice a year to those beyond, and six or eight times a year to those within, the Metropolitan area.

In some of them we have had to press for such improvements as were necessary to bring them up to a reasonable standard, and generally our recommendations have been both well received and promptly complied with. In a few instances, however, they still remain, as regards comfort and appliances for treatment, at a lower level than we think desirable; but we are glad to notice that the inevitable tendency of this policy is to cause the gradual extinction of such of them as pursue it.

In the following sections we notice in detail such matters affecting individual houses as seem to us to require it.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Bethnal House.

Plans for extensive alterations and improvements at Bethnal House have been submitted to and approved by us, and we hope that they will be promptly carried into effect, as they will add materially to the comfort and convenience of the establishment.

The licence of this house has already been reduced to 300, but it is quite understood that the carrying out of these additions and alterations will not affect the question of a further reduction in the numbers for which this house is licensed, if at any time we should think it desirable.

Camberwell House.

Continuous effort has been made at Camberwell House to bring up the interior of the house to a satisfactory standard of brightness and comfort, and the process has been so successful as to afford ample encouragement towards further endeavours in the same direction.

Suicide by strangulation.

A suicide took place therein, under the following circumstances:—

A. W., a male patient, 40 years of age, was admitted on the 30th of October, suffering from melancholia, with a history of suicidal threats and attempts.

A special caution card was issued to the attendants, with reference to him, but he does not appear to have been placed in special charge of one attendant.

On the evening of the 12th of November he was seen to go to the w.c., and a few minutes afterwards, as he did not re-appear, an attendant went to look for him, and found him seated on the closet, dead, with his neckerchief tied tightly and knotted round his neck.

An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by strangulation."

We were of opinion, which we expressed to the superintendent, that in a case of acute melancholia, such as this, with active suicidal tendencies, the patient should have been placed in special charge of a particular attendant, who should have been held responsible for his safety.

Grove Hall.

The improvements at Grove Hall, referred to in our last Report, have been completed, and have largely increased its comfort and cheerfulness. Much, however, still remains to be done before it can be considered altogether suitable for its purpose as a curative establishment.

Hoxton House.

We continue to notice progressive improvement in the state of Hoxton House, which of late years has undergone a veritable transformation.

The movements among the patients are very numerous, involving an almost entire change of the population during the year.

We record with approval the introduction of skilled hospital nursing into the infirmaries.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Further improvements have been effected at Peckham House, where every disposition is shown to carry our suggestions into effect.

Peckham House.

We are glad to report that hospital nursing has been introduced into the infirmaries.

The name of Dr. H. C. Halsted has been included in the licence in place of Dr. Warnock, who has resigned.

Northumberland House.

A good deal has been done to improve Northumberland House, but many more improvements will have to be effected before its condition can be regarded as altogether satisfactory.

Wyke House.

We have to report the death of Mrs. Willett, one of the co-licensees of Wyke House.

Munster House.

The licence of Munster House has been relinquished by the licensees.

Moorcroft House.

A death by misadventure occurred at Moorcroft House, and formed the subject of a coroner's inquest.

Death by misadventure.

J. E. J. was admitted on the 17th of June, with acute suicidal melancholia, having been previously discharged recovered.

He was in the habit of sipping hot water for indigestion, and on the morning of the 7th of July this was brought to him as usual, but was found to be too hot and put aside to cool; shortly afterwards the attendant handed it again to the patient, who then asked him to reach him a handkerchief from his drawer; while doing this, the patient swallowed more of the water, with the result that he was seized with œdema of the glottis, from which, although laryngotomy was performed, he died.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure," and we thought that all necessary care had been taken.

Homelea.

The license of Homelea has lapsed.

Hayes Park.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Benbow, the license has been continued to Mrs. Benbow and Dr. H. F. Winslow.

Great House.

Mrs. Davey has relinquished the licence of the Great House, which has, therefore, been closed as a licensed house.

Silverton House.

The license of Silverton House has been transferred to Dr. and Mrs. Macartney, who have, with our sanction, removed the patients to newly licensed premises at the Grange, East Finchley, where much better accommodation is provided.

The Huguenots

The name of Miss Leech has been omitted from the license of the Huguenots, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Leech substituted.

24, Royal Crescent.

The license of 24, Royal Crescent has lapsed.

Provincial Licensed Houses.

The extensive alterations at Springfield House, which were in contemplation at the date of our last Report, are now completed, and have added greatly to its convenience and comfort. Provincial Licensed Houses. Springfield House.

Some additions to the furniture and decoration of Dinsdale Park have improved its condition, and added to its comfort; and we hope that further progress will be made in the same direction. Dinsdale Park.

Our reports upon the structural defects of Dunston Lodge have been very unfavourable; but in consequence of subsidence and consequent serious cracking of the walls, owing to mining operations beneath it, we have refused to allow any fresh buildings to be erected, or other extensive alterations effected, upon the present site. Dunston Lodge.

The license of Vernon House has lapsed. Vernon House.

The license of Westbrook House has been granted to John C. Burnett and John F. Briscoe. Westbrook House.

The license for Harpenden Hall has been transferred from Dr. Maclean to Mr. A. H. Boys, M.R.C.S., and Hugh Frazer, M.A., M.B. Harpenden Hall.

By the death of Dr. Harmer the license of Redlands has fallen into the hands of Mr. W. A. Harmer and Mrs. S. L. Harmer. Redlands.

The name of Miss Mary Newington has been added to the license of Tattlebury House. Tattlebury House.

The suicide of a male patient occurred at Overdale under the following circumstances:— Overdale.

W. M. K. C. was admitted 17 December 1892, suffering from melancholia. He was actively suicidal, and placed in charge of a special attendant, to whom a caution card was issued. On the morning of his death, on the 5th of February 1894, he went to the w.c., accompanied by his attendant, who remained on the landing outside the door. In a few minutes, as the patient did not come out, he opened the door, and found him suspended by a piece of blind cord to a waterpipe, dead or dying. Medical assistance was summoned, and efforts to restore animation made, but without effect. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence returned, but no light was thrown upon the source from which the cord was obtained by the patient. Suicide by hanging.

In our communication with the medical licensee we suggested alterations in the w.c.'s, and also in the form of the caution cards.

The case strikingly illustrates the great importance of all pipes and other points of suspension in w.c.'s and other

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

places accessible to patients, but not under constant observation, being cased in or otherwise made safe.

Haydock Lodge.

The condition of Haydock Lodge, and especially of that part of it devoted to the second class patients, has given rise to a good deal of unfavourable comment by Visiting Commissioners. Attempts are being made to remedy the defects complained of, and we hope that they will be of such a character as to accomplish that object.

Tue Brook Villa.

The name of Mr. Thomas has been withdrawn from the license of Tue Brook Villa, which now stands in the name of Mr. George Duffus alone.

Suicide by shooting.

The suicide of a male patient (H. B. C.) in the same house took place on the 3rd of May.

This patient was admitted in May 1892, when he was depressed and had threatened suicide. He improved so much, however, that for the 18 months preceding his death he had been allowed to go out alone, and upon one of these occasions he must have procured the pistol with which he subsequently shot himself at the Asylum, from the effects of which he died a week afterwards.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide, and added a rider that the patient should have been searched each time after his return to the Asylum; but it did not appear to us that any necessary precaution had been omitted, or that we could properly endorse that suggestion.

Heigham Hall.

At our suggestion, an addition to the medical staff at Heigham Hall has been made by the appointment of an assistant medical officer.

The Grove, Catton.

Mr. T. J. C. Rackham, one of the licensees of the Grove, Catton, has died, and the license now stands in the name of Mrs. Rackham alone.

Boreatton Park.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Herbert Sankey, the license of Boreatton Park has been continued to Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and Dr. E. H. O. Sankey.

Brislington House.

Dr. Charles Fox has retired from the license and management of Brislington, and the license has been granted to Dr. Bonville and Mrs. Fox. The question of the water supply at this house is to receive attention forthwith.

Bailbrook House.

While able and glad to commend the many improvements which have recently been made in Bailbrook House, we have thought it necessary more than once to repeat our recommendations for such an alteration in the airing court, which forms the exercising ground for the worst class of patients, as will render it suitable for its purpose, which at present, in our opinion, it certainly is not.

Moat House, Tamworth.

Moat House is now licensed solely to Mr. E. Hollins: Mr. John Francis Woody having died.

A suicide

A suicide took place at the Ticehurst Asylum under the following circumstances :— PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

S. J., a male patient, admitted on the 4th of January, suffering from suicidal melancholia, was placed in special charge of an attendant, who had precise written and verbal instructions that he was never to be left, which were, apparently, strictly complied with. Ticehurst Asylum. Suicide by precipitation.

On the day after his admission the patient came down stairs to his sitting-room, eat a hearty breakfast, and talked cheerfully.

While standing near the fireplace, his attendant by his side, he suddenly threw himself head first against the angle of the chimney-piece, inflicting a severe scalp wound and fracturing his spine, from which he died two days afterwards.

There appeared to have been no want of care on the part of the attendant, and so the jury found in returning their verdict.

Considerable structural alterations have been effected, with our sanction, at St. George's Retreat, with a view of extending and improving the accommodation for the ladies, and the license has been varied by the addition of 5 to the number of female patients, making the numbers 15 men, 60 women; total 75. St. George's Retreat.

The license of Glendossill and Hurst Houses has been granted to S. H. Agar, Mary Agar, John J. Agar, and S. H. Agar, Jun., instead of to S. H. Agar, S. H. Agar, Jun., and Elizabeth H. Agar. Glendossill and Hurst Houses.

Plans have been approved for the erection of a Head Attendant's cottage, and the male infirmary has been completed in a satisfactory manner, at Fisherton House. Fisherton House.

A death occurred in this house from fractured ribs, which a coroner's jury decided to have been accidentally sustained by a fall. Death from fractured ribs

The patient, G. D., a male, refused food, under the belief that it was poisoned, and had to be fed by means of the tube during the 12 days that he remained under care. This operation was performed with difficulty, and required the assistance of five attendants. Five days before his death, on his way from the dormitory, he was seen to fall against a chimney-piece, but he made no complaint, and it was not until the 8th of July, two days before his death, that attention was directed to his chest, and he was found to have sustained fractures of three and dislocation of two ribs on the left side.

These produced pneumonia, from which he died.

The state of Fiddington House is far from satisfactory. We have no reason to doubt that the patients are kindly treated, but their accommodation needs improvement in all directions. Fiddington House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

The Craven Street Retreat continues to afford the poorest accommodation for patients. We have, however, no reason to believe that the patients are otherwise than kindly treated.

Craven Street Retreat.

Greta Bank.

The names of Mrs. Dorothy Parker and Mr. Thomas Parker have been added to the license of Greta Bank.

Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum has ceased to be a licensed house, and been registered as an "Institution for Idiots."

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

ALL the single patients, within our official cognizance, not being lunatics so found by inquisition, have been visited by us once, and about half of them, twice, during the year. Generally we have been able to make good reports of the state in which we found them, and of the provision made for their care and treatment, and we have nothing special to mention here with reference to them.

The following table shows the number registered at our office, and the numerical changes which have occurred among them :—

	M.	F.	T.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1894				186	252	438
Registered during the year				58	62	120
				244	314	558
Discharged and removed	46	64	110			
Died	10	10	20			
				56	74	130
Remaining 1st January 1895				188	240	428

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

THE number of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st January 1895, was 16,898 of whom 7,658 were men, and 9,240 women, and they were distributed as follows :—

Lunatics in Workhouses.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan District Asylums	2,880	3,141	6,021
In ordinary Workhouses - -	4,778	6,099	10,877

Official visits were paid by us during the year to 359 of these institutions, and we saw in them 14,378 persons of unsound mind, of whom 5,931 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

We regret to find no evidence of any increasing desire on the part of the guardians to make suitable provision in Workhouses for the reception or retention of harmless insane persons, who could have therein all the attention and care they require, and at a reduced cost, instead of crowding out from Asylums, as at present, cases in which Asylum treatment is almost essential to recovery.

Still, upon the whole, while leaving much to be desired, the condition and treatment of the insane in ordinary workhouses show a tendency to reach a higher level. They will, however, need to attain to a much higher standard before they can be regarded as satisfactory.

As our reports, copies of which are given in Appendix L., will show, the Metropolitan District Asylums continue to provide for the patients who are confined in them good accommodation and treatment, and they are conducted in a generally satisfactory manner.

Darenth Asylum. Death by scalding.

At the Darenth Asylum, E. S., an imbecile girl, 16 years of age, was accidentally scalded while being bathed, and died the same day.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

It appeared that the nurse had infringed the "Bath regulations" by turning on the hot and cold water together, by leaving the bath-room without a nurse, and by not testing the heat of the water by means of a thermometer, and we represented these facts to the Local Government Board, who we found had already taken independent action in the matter.

In the result, the Committee of the Asylum made additions to the number of nurses, and took other steps to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

Prosecutions.

Prosecutions

In the two following cases of ill-treatment of patients by attendants prosecutions undertaken at our instance resulted in conviction.

Prosecutions Liddle's Case.

Edward Liddle, an attendant at the Dunston Lodge Lunatic Asylum, was fined 20*s.* and costs at the Gateshead Police Court for assaulting a patient.

Liddle, who was off duty at the time of the occurrence, and the worse for drink, came into the room where the patient, an inoffensive man, was lying quietly in bed and began to teaze him. On the patient striking Liddle the latter retaliated by striking the patient several blows, drawing blood from his mouth.

Onions' Case.

Fanny Onions, a nurse at the York Retreat, was summoned before the York Bench for ill-treating and assaulting four lady patients in the hospital.

Information given to the medical officer in charge of the hospital by three of the other nurses led to Onions' suspension, and to her subsequent dismissal by the Committee. According to the evidence of these nurses Onions had been seen on several occasions to ill-treat the patients in her charge, by pulling their hair or striking them with her open hand or hair brush. The hearing of the case resulted in fines to the amount of 43*s.* and costs being imposed.

Changes in the Commission.

Changes in the Commission.

We have to record with regret the death, in December last, of our Colleague, Mr. James Wilkes, who had been for more than 50 years officially connected with the care and treatment of the insane. He had been for 14 years Medical Superintendent of the Stafford County Asylum, when, in 1855, he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy by Lord Cranworth. He continued to be a paid member of our Board until 1878, when he resigned, but was at once appointed an Honorary Commissioner.

During the whole period of his office as a paid Commissioner he discharged the duties with ability and efficiency, whilst, as an honorary member of the Board, he gave valuable counsel and assistance as long as health and strength remained to him.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Hatherton*,

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson*,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and Workhouses, and Residing with Relatives or others, chargeable to the various Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1895, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[*Note.*—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey	19	17	36	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	7	9	22	25	47
Holyhead	11	9	20	–	–	–	6	7	13	9	5	14	26	21	47
Total	30	26	56	–	–	–	7	8	15	11	12	23	48	46	94
BEDS:															
Ampthill	14	18	32	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	17	21	38
Bedford	53	58	111	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	53	68	121
Biggleswade	46	38	84	–	–	–	3	7	10	16	22	38	65	67	132
Leighton Buzzard	18	21	39	–	–	–	5	1	6	4	10	14	27	32	59
Luton	57	66	123	–	–	–	–	5	5	9	11	20	66	82	148
Woburn	9	14	23	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	10	17	27
Total	197	215	412	–	–	–	11	27	38	30	45	75	238	287	525
BERKS:															
Abingdon	25	31	56	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	4	7	30	37	67
Bradfield	19	24	43	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	22	30	52
Cookham	17	32	49	–	–	–	6	9	15	3	6	9	26	47	73
Easthampstead	20	16	36	1	1	2	–	9	9	3	–	3	24	26	50
Faringdon	15	22	37	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	19	25	44
Hungerford	15	17	32	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	–	5	21	21	42
Newbury	43	30	73	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	17	21	51	52	103
Reading	53	68	121	–	–	–	29	17	46	1	–	1	83	85	168
Wallingford	20	24	44	–	–	–	7	6	13	1	1	2	28	31	59
Wantage	17	15	32	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	2	3	20	21	41
Windsor	31	42	73	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	32	46	78
Wokingham	17	29	46	–	1	1	–	3	3	6	3	9	23	36	59
Total	292	350	642	1	2	3	59	72	131	27	33	60	379	457	836
BRECON:															
Brecknock	31	23	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	31	27	58
Builth	17	14	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	18	17	35
Crickhowell	22	35	57	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	26	41	67
Hay	10	21	31	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	5	8	15	27	42
Total	80	93	173	–	–	–	4	3	7	6	16	22	90	112	202

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham	20	28	48	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	1	3	23	32	55
Aylesbury	22	33	55	–	–	–	3	6	9	5	10	15	30	49	79
Buckingham	4	23	27	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	3	3	9	27	36
Eton	33	43	76	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	35	46	81
Newport Pagnell	32	30	62	–	–	–	3	11	14	1	3	4	36	44	80
Winslow	9	6	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	11	7	18
Wycombe	29	57	86	–	–	–	5	13	18	3	7	10	37	77	114
Total	149	220	369	–	–	–	20	35	55	12	27	39	181	282	463
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge	49	63	112	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	52	69	121
Caxton and Arrington	11	15	26	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	7	10	15	25	40
Chesterton	26	35	61	–	–	–	3	3	6	5	7	12	34	45	79
Ely	23	31	54	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3	28	36	64
Linton	10	19	29	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	5	11	16	26	42
Newmarket	27	33	60	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	28	38	66
North Witchford	25	22	47	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	4	4	28	33	61
Whittlesey	6	17	23	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	7	18	25
Wisbech	32	42	74	–	–	–	2	9	11	8	12	20	42	63	105
Total	209	277	486	–	–	–	13	33	46	28	43	71	250	359	603
CARDIGAN:															
Aberayron	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	16	16	32
Aberystwith	29	27	56	–	–	–	6	12	18	6	13	19	41	52	93
Cardigan	18	14	32	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	14	20	25	29	54
Lampeter	5	8	13	–	–	–	1	5	6	6	4	10	12	17	29
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	10	11	21	–	–	–	–	2	2	11	23	34	21	36	57
Tregaron	10	4	14	–	–	–	5	4	9	4	9	13	19	17	36
Total	79	70	149	–	–	–	13	24	37	42	73	115	134	167	301
CARMARTHEN:															
Carmarthen	32	41	73	–	–	–	13	14	27	11	26	37	56	81	137
Llandilo Fawr	18	20	38	–	–	–	3	4	7	8	9	17	29	33	62
Llandovery	8	14	22	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	–	6	17	15	32
Llanelly	39	29	68	–	–	–	2	6	8	28	36	64	69	71	140
Total	97	104	201	–	–	–	21	25	46	53	71	124	171	200	371
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	25	21	46	–	–	–	5	6	11	16	29	45	46	56	102
Carnarvon	23	18	41	–	–	–	4	3	7	15	20	35	42	41	83
Conway	19	23	42	–	–	–	3	6	9	4	7	11	26	36	62
Pwllheli	14	8	22	–	–	–	2	17	19	6	20	26	22	45	67
Total	81	70	151	–	–	–	14	32	46	41	76	117	136	178	314

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Boarding out, Pauper Lunatics or Idiots.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER:															
Altrincham*	42	54	102	–	–	–	[illegible]	13	22	2	–	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birkenhead	109	132	240	–	–	–	34	35	69	5	11	16	147	178	325
Chester	37	37	74	1	6	7	24	43	67	5	5	10	67	91	158
Congleton	25	34	59	–	–	–	7	8	15	5	1	6	37	43	77
Hawarden	13	8	21	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	18	11	29
Macclesfield	61	79	140	1	–	1	12	17	29	4	6	10	78	102	180
Nantwich	49	63	112	–	–	–	10	8	18	15	21	36	74	92	166
Northwich	31	33	64	1	–	1	1	1	2	14	20	34	47	54	101
Runcorn	20	22	42	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	1	2	24	29	53
Stockport	127	180	307	1	–	1	35	43	78	8	19	27	171	242	413
Tarvin	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	13	12	25
Wirral	21	23	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	23	44
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell	41	47	88	–	1	1	4	6	10	1	2	3	46	56	102
Bodmin	24	26	50	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8	29	30	59
Camelford	7	5	12	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	6	7	10	13	23
St. Columb Major	10	18	28	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	11	20	31
Falmouth	25	36	61	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	5	5	28	45	73
St. Germans	11	22	33	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	22	35
Helston	16	27	43	–	–	–	8	5	13	1	2	3	25	34	59
Launceston	10	10	20	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	3	11	15	26
Liskeard	37	42	79	–	–	–	4	9	13	2	3	5	43	54	97
Penzance	30	36	66	–	–	–	4	9	13	–	–	–	34	45	79
Redruth	50	48	98	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	–	–	60	62	122
Stratton	8	8	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	8	17
Truro	29	43	72	–	1	1	2	6	8	6	17	23	37	67	104
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	2	2	41	68	109	17	40	57	354	467	821
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	3	7	10	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1	5	11	16
Bootle	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	7	13
Brampton	20	8	28	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	3	5	24	12	36
Carlisle	45	61	106	–	–	–	10	8	18	1	3	4	56	72	128
Cockermouth	54	30	84	–	–	–	14	19	33	4	3	7	72	52	124
Longtown	7	5	12	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	8	8	16
Penrith	18	17	35	–	–	–	6	5	11	2	4	6	26	26	52
Whitehaven	61	54	115	–	–	–	14	14	28	1	8	9	76	56	132
Wigton	17	23	40	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	4	4	26	36	62
TOTAL	231	190	421	–	–	–	58	63	121	10	27	37	299	280	579
DENBIGH:															
St. Asaph	21	34	55	–	–	–	3	16	19	8	14	22	32	64	96
Llanrwst	3	8	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	–	4	9	9	18
Ruthin	13	13	26	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	6	6	17	21	38
Wrexham	42	36	78	–	–	–	18	28	46	4	16	20	64	80	144
TOTAL	79	91	170	–	–	–	27	47	74	16	36	52	122	174	296

* From and after 25 March 1866 the name of this Union will be "Blecklow."

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne	16	15	31	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3	21	20	41
Bakewell	31	25	56	1	–	1	1	2	3	4	2	6	37	29	66
Belper	47	47	94	–	–	–	10	11	21	3	8	11	60	66	126
Chapel-en-le-Frith	11	15	26	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	–	1	17	22	39
Chesterfield	64	50	114	–	–	–	23	27	50	9	7	16	96	84	180
Derby	98	118	216	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	98	142	240
Glossop	9	8	17	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	12	12	24
Hayfield	5	6	11	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3	10	11	21
Shardlow	33	24	57	–	–	–	12	7	19	2	1	3	47	32	79
Total	314	308	622	1	–	1	60	90	150	23	20	43	398	418	816
DEVON:															
Axminster	11	26	37	–	2	2	4	11 (a)	15	4	2	6	19	41	60
Barnstaple	29	44	73	1	2	3	12	13	25	6	1	7	48	60	108
Bideford	12	22	34	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	7	18	27	45
Crediton	16	24	40	–	–	–	8	8	16	3	2	5	27	34	61
East Stonehouse	15	12	27	3	–	3	–	2	2	2	1	3	20	15	35
Exeter	69	75	144	1	1	2	12	15	27	13	10	23	95	101	196
Holsworthy	2	4	6	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	–	2	7	8	15
Honiton	29	42	71	–	–	–	5	4	9	11	15	26	45	61	106
Kingsbridge	15	13	28	3	–	3	5	1	6	4	3	7	27	17	44
Newton Abbot	64	97	161	4	–	4	10	12	22	9	24	33	87	133	220
Okehampton	10	18	28	–	–	–	4	2	6	5	4	9	19	24	43
Plymouth	71	93	164	4	–	4	31	33	64	17	12	29	123	138	261
Plympton St. Mary	22	29	51	–	–	–	6	9	15	3	2	5	31	40	71
South Molton	13	26	39	2	1	3	5	6	11	–	2	2	20	35	55
Stoke Damerel	45	65	110	–	–	–	9	13	22	–	–	–	54	78	132
Tavistock	31	44	75	2	1	3	3	4	7	6	6	12	42	55	97
St. Thomas	65	88	153	3	1	4	8	9	17	9	18	27	85	116	201
Tiverton	31	36	67	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	19	26	42	57	99
Torrington	17	18	35	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	20	20	40
Totnes	31	48	79	3	2	5	8	6	14	4	11	15	46	67	113
Total	598	824	1,422	28	11	39	140	157	297	109	135	244	875	1,127	2,002
DORSET:															
Beaminster	13	17	30	4	–	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	23	21	44
Blandford	16	23	39	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	18	25	43
Bridport	16	18	34	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	9	10	21	28	49
Cerne	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	8	12	20
Dorchester	21	15	36	–	1	1	2	4	6	5	6	11	28	26	54
Poole	25	20	45	–	–	–	12	11	23	3	4	7	40	35	75
Shaftesbury	26	17	43	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	11	13	29	30	59
Sherborne	20	14	34	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	4	5	22	23	45
Sturminster	12	13	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	14	27
Wareham and Purbeck	22	23	45	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	4	6	25	30	55
Weymouth	29	38	67	2	–	2	4	4	8	–	3	3	35	45	80
Wimborne and Cranborne.	23	35	58	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	26	38	64
Total	231	242	473	7	1	8	31	38	69	19	46	65	288	327	615

(a) One of these patients was in Caterham Metropolitan District Asylum.

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland	56	39	95	1	2	3	6	3	9	2	3	5	60	47	107
[illegible]	30	25	55	–	2	2	2	6	8	–	–	–	32	33	65
Darlington	42	45	87	–	2	2	–	4	4	2	3	5	44	52	96
Durham	37	34	71	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	4	7	42	48	90
Easington	37	36	73	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	46	42	88
Gateshead	120	99	219	1	7	8	10	17	27	8	11	19	143	127	270
Hartlepool	33	34	67	–	–	–	10	17	27	–	–	–	43	51	94
Houghton-le-Spring	28	34	62	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	7	7	29	45	74
Lanchester	36	34	70	–	–	–	1	12	13	–	–	–	37	46	83
Sedgefield	16	10	26	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	16	11	27
South Shields	93	96	189	–	–	–	1	8	9	7	9	16	101	113	214
Stockton	46	39	85	–	2	2	4	6	10	1	4	5	51	48	99
Sunderland	170	151	321	–	10	10	46	39	85	–	5	5	216	205	421
Teesdale	18	16	34	–	–	–	5	10	15	–	–	–	23	26	49
Weardale	10	8	18	–	–	–	5	6	11	4	11	15	19	25	44
TOTAL	746	672	1,418	1	23	34	103	145	248	27	57	84	902	919	1,821
ESSEX:															
Billericay	39	24	63	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	5	7	19	32	51
Braintree	57	51	108	2	–	2	10	15	25	1	8	9	38	74	112
Chelmsford	59	64	123	–	–	–	5	2	7	8	7	15	38	73	111
Colchester	51	46	97	–	–	–	6	14	20	5	7	12	32	67	99
Dunmow	17	25	42	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	5	8	20	33	53
Epping	30	26	56	–	–	–	1	12	13	1	1	2	32	49	71
Halstead	17	32	49	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	1	1	20	36	56
Lexden and Winstree	30	34	64	–	–	–	5	13	18	5	13	18	39	60	99
Maldon	29	37	57	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	4	8	26	44	70
Ongar	9	18	24	–	–	–	5	5	8	6	7	13	15	30	45
Orsett	10	31	46	–	1	1	3	11	14	–	3	3	18	46	64
Romford	31	27	58	–	–	–	1	7	8	1	4	5	13	38	51
Romford	48	65	113	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	1	3	54	68	122
Saffron Walden	11	23	34	–	–	–	9	11	20	6	8	14	26	42	68
Tendring	24	44	68	–	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	4	29	50	79
West Ham	241	337	578	–	–	–	62	54	116	5	5	10	308	396	704
TOTAL	644	894	1,438	2	4	6	120	159	279	51	81	132	717	1,138	1,855
FLINT:															
Holywell	42	29	71	–	–	–	5	23	28	16	23	39	63	75	138
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	50	46	96	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	6	7	53	53	106
Cardiff	154	203	357	4	–	4	10	14	24	30	25	55	198	242	440
Gower	4	8	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	7	11	9	15	24
Merthyr Tydfil	76	89	165	–	–	–	13	21	34	21	39	60	110	149	259
Neath	52	58	110	–	–	–	5	4	9	4	18	22	61	80	141
Pontardawe	23	13	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	29	18	47
Pontypridd	102	66	168	4	2	6	19	9	28	6	5	11	131	82	213
Swansea	80	108	189	–	1	1	25	17	42	14	37	51	125	158	283
TOTAL	547	746	1,136	8	3	11	75	66	141	86	142	228	716	797	1,513

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER:															
Barton Regis - -	166	264	430	16	5	21	69	103	172	12	39	51	263	411	674
Bristol - - -	69	71	140	2	–	2	41	100	141	7	6	13	119	177	296
Cheltenham - -	46	67	113	5	2	7	23	35	58	4	23	27	78	127	205
Chipping Sodbury -	16	14	30	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	19	19	38
Cirencester - -	20	29	49	–	–	–	6	9	15	2	4	6	28	42	70
Dursley - - -	15	15	30	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	2	3	23	20	43
Gloucester - -	44	61	105	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	10	16	50	74	124
Newent - - -	11	12	23	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	3	4	17	18	35
Northleach - -	12	6	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	7	19
Stow-on-the-Wold -	11	14	25	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	5	6	13	22	35
Stroud - - -	52	62	114	–	–	–	15	26	41	9	10	19	76	98	174
Tetbury - - -	11	6	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17
Tewkesbury - -	14	15	29	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	1	1	16	20	36
Thornbury - -	26	26	52	–	–	–	3	5	8	5	1	6	34	32	66
Westbury-on-Severn -	20	22	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	6	6	23	31	54
Wheatenhurst - -	5	8	13	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	2	2	9	14	23
Winchcomb - -	10	13	23	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	3	3	13	22	35
Total - -	548	705	1,253	23	7	30	183	309	492	50	119	169	804	1,140	1,944
HEREFORD:															
Bromyard - - -	17	23	40	–	3	3	4	2	6	2	1	3	23	29	52
Dore - - -	15	12	27	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	7	9	21	23	44
Hereford - - -	54	78	132	–	–	–	5	10	15	10	9	19	69	97	166
Kington - - -	12	24	36	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	9	9	15	39	54
Ledbury - - -	17	12	29	–	1	1	2	6	8	5	11	16	24	30	54
Leominster - -	21	18	39	1	2	3	–	–	–	7	11	18	29	31	60
Ross - - -	22	27	49	–	–	–	4	4	8	7	12	19	33	43	76
Weobley - - -	15	15	30	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	16	19	35
Total - -	173	209	382	1	6	7	22	34	56	34	62	96	230	311	541
HERTS:															
St. Albans - -	30	37	67	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	3	7	37	43	80
Berkhampstead -	13	15	28	–	–	–	1	3	4	5	9	14	19	27	46
Bishop Stortford -	31	52	83	–	2	2	6	7	13	4	9	13	41	70	111
Buntingford - -	3	6	9	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	4	8	12
Hatfield - - -	8	17	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	17	25
Hemel Hempstead -	12	18	30	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	14	19	33
Hertford - - -	26	35	61	1	–	1	5	6	11	2	4	6	34	45	79
Hitchin - - -	30	40	70	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	34	46	80
Royston - - -	21	34	55	–	–	–	2	16	18	3	5	8	26	55	81
Ware - - -	17	28	45	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	2	21	30	51
Watford - - -	40	50	90	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	42	53	95
Welwyn - - -	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	5	10
Total - -	235	337	572	2	3	5	28	43	71	20	35	55	285	418	703

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon	21	24	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	22	24	46
St. Ives	15	16	31	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	1	1	16	22	38
St. Neots	16	27	43	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	2	2	17	35	52
Total	52	67	119	–	–	–	2	11	13	1	3	4	55	81	136
KENT:															
Ashford, East	14	15	29	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	17	19	36
Ashford, West	15	34	49	–	–	–	2	7	9	1	1	2	18	42	60
Blean	31	19	50	–	8	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	37	31	68
Bridge	14	18	32	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	19	20	39
Bromley	41	52	93	–	–	–	13	11	24	–	–	–	54	63	117
Canterbury	25	–	25	–	19	19	7	4	11	–	3	3	32	26	58
Cranbrook	13	22	35	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	4	18	26	44
Dartford	69	81	150	1	1	2	8	4	12	5	2	7	83	88	171
Dover	54	54	108	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	10	15	64	68	132
Eastry	47	46	93	–	–	–	4	10	14	–	–	–	51	56	107
Elham	37	53	90	–	–	–	4	9	13	–	–	–	41	62	103
Faversham	20	27	47	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	23	29	52
Gravesend and Milton	33	33	66	1	1	2	3	5	8	–	–	–	37	39	76
Hollingbourn	19	10	29	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	22	16	38
Hoo	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	8	14
Maidstone	42	71	113	–	1	1	19	24	43	2	–	2	63	96	159
Malling	33	34	67	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	38	36	74
Medway	70	113	183	–	–	–	10	11	21	7	4	11	87	128	215
Milton	18	36	54	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	4	4	20	41	61
Romney Marsh	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Sevenoaks	26	37	63	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	2	5	32	42	74
Sheppey	33	30	63	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	2	5	40	36	76
Strood	19	39	58	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	25	46	71
Tenterden	14	13	27	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	–	1	20	20	40
Thanet, Isle of	67	89	156	–	–	–	8	10	18	2	4	6	77	103	180
Tonbridge	46	75	121	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	51	78	129
Total	809	1,011	1,820	4	31	35	124	137	261	42	44	86	979	1,223	2,202
LANCASTER:															
Ashton-under-Lyne	98	133	231	2	–	2	28	47	75	–	–	–	128	180	308
Barrow-in-Furness	32	29	61	–	–	–	5	9	14	–	4	4	37	42	79
Barton-upon-Irwell	58	54	112	1	–	1	24	32	56	–	–	–	83	86	169
Blackburn	112	140	252	–	–	–	107	69	176	–	1	1	219	210	429
Bolton	235	274	509	1	–	1	8	12	20	5	3	8	249	289	538
Burnley	157	169	326	–	–	–	33	19	52	3	5	8	193	193	386
Bury	125	121	246	–	–	–	33	53	86	2	4	6	160	178	338
Chorley	35	34	69	–	–	–	12	18	30	3	3	6	50	55	105
Chorlton	240	395	635	7	1	8	129	152	281	1	2	3	377	550	927
Clitheroe	20	19	39	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	25	24	49
Fylde, The	39	32	71	–	–	–	2	6	8	1	1	2	42	39	81
Garstang	9	9	18	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	15	10	25
Haslingden	52	52	104	–	–	–	35	55	90	6	3	9	93	110	203

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—*cont^d.*															
Lancaster	30	39	69	3	2	5	5	3	8	1	–	1	39	44	83
Leigh	42	47	89	3	2	5	11	8	19	3	3	6	59	60	119
Liverpool	315	403	718	7	4	11	12	70	82	3	3	6	337	480	817
Lunesdale	5	9	14	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	8	13	21
Manchester	141	182	323	1	–	1	132	138	270	1	–	1	275	320	595
Oldham	159	121	280	7	7	14	79	92	171	1	1	2	246	221	467
Ormskirk	56	79	135	1	1	2	14	4	18	1	1	2	72	85	157
Prescot	138	122	260	4	–	4	15	27	42	10	7	17	167	156	323
Preston	121	143	264	–	–	–	72	53	125	–	1	1	193	197	390
Prestwich	80	89	169	2	–	2	50	39	89	–	1	1	132	129	261
Rochdale	121	146	267	–	2	2	34	38	72	4	1	5	159	187	346
Salford	212	168	380	5	2	7	97	133	230	–	–	–	314	303	617
Toxteth Park	113	163	276	1	–	1	36	42	78	5	8	13	155	213	368
Ulverstone	36	45	81	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	3	4	41	52	93
Warrington	79	61	140	–	–	–	5	17	22	4	5	9	88	83	171
West Derby	471	705	1,176	4	–	4	67	66	133	7	7	14	549	778	1,327
Wigan	115	116	231	1	–	1	35	37	72	8	11	19	159	164	323
TOTAL	3,446	4,099	7,545 (*a*)	50	21	71	1,098	1,253	2,351	70	78	148	4,664	5,451	10,115
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	22	23	45	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	4	7	25	30	55
Barrow-on-Soar	26	28	54	–	–	–	–	7	7	8	15	23	34	50	84
Billesdon	4	12	16	–	–	–	4	7	11	2	2	4	10	21	31
Blaby	10	16	26	–	–	–	2	4	6	11	13	24	23	33	56
Hinckley	10	19	29	–	–	–	7	6	13	2	2	4	19	27	46
Leicester	217	241	458	–	–	–	34	40	74	5	12	17	256	293	549
Loughborough	35	38	73	–	–	–	2	11	13	4	12	16	41	61	102
Lutterworth	18	23	41	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	2	21	28	49
Market Bosworth	6	18	24	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	10	21	31
Market Harborough	18	32	50	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	19	34	53
Melton Mowbray	19	24	43	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	22	24	46
TOTAL	385	474	859	–	–	–	59	86	145	36	62	98	480	622	1,102
LINCOLN:															
Boston	24	36	60	–	–	–	10	7	17	8	14	22	42	57	99
Bourn	18	24	42	–	–	–	6	5	11	2	1	3	26	30	56
Caistor	9	17	26	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	8	11	15	29	44
Gainsborough	24	26	50	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	6	12	31	35	66
Glanford Brigg	34	39	73	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	36	44	80
Grantham	39	40	79	–	–	–	8	6	14	1	2	3	48	48	96
Grimsby	37	30	67	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	2	2	39	37	76
Holbeach	16	23	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	18	23	41
Horncastle	14	11	25	–	–	–	5	5	10	5	4	9	24	20	44
Lincoln	64	78	142	–	–	–	7	16	23	9	25	34	80	119	199
Louth	25	26	51	–	–	–	4	6	10	12	16	28	41	48	89
Sleaford	11	17	28	–	–	–	2	4	6	5	9	14	18	30	48
Spalding	12	22	34	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	1	4	18	27	45
Spilsby	14	28	42	–	–	–	2	1	3	10	5	15	26	34	60
Stamford	15	16	31	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	2	2	20	20	40
TOTAL	356	433	789	–	–	–	59	70	129	67	98	165	482	601	1,083

(*a*) 78 of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix, B6.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses. *			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON: *															
Bethnal Green	216	213	429	21	5	26	109	144	253	8	12	20	354	374	728
Camberwell	175	285	460	13	24	37	133	149	282	–	–	–	321	458	779
Chelsea	102	182	284	3	7	10	55	70	125	–	1	1	160	260	420
Fulham	134	201	335	4	13	17	83	78	161	–	–	–	221	292	513
George's, St.	129	226	355	11	12	23	88	83	171	–	–	–	228	321	549
George's, St., in the East	59	83	142	–	–	–	36	50	86	–	–	–	95	133	228
Giles, St., and St. George	45	68	113	6	6	12	40	57	97	–	–	–	91	131	222
Greenwich	144	244	388	2	6	8	93	79	172	3	5	8	242	334	576
Hackney	249	395	644	18	22	40	110	112	222	20	18	38	397	547	944
Hampstead	29	65	94	–	–	–	20	28	48	1	–	1	50	93	143
Holborn	275	386	661	3	17	20	208	250	458	–	–	–	486	653	1,139
Islington	236	379	615	12	16	28	147	111	258	13	11	24	408	517	925
Kensington	147	301	448	4	–	4	83	78	161	–	–	–	234	379	613
Lambeth	320	420	740	31	71	102	209	242	451	–	2	2	560	735	1,295
Lewisham	66	112	178	–	–	–	32	34	66	3	1	4	101	147	248
Marylebone, St.	200	338	538	11	16	27	133	138	271	16	30	46	360	522	882
Mile End Old Town	112	211	323	9	8	17	87	96	183	1	1	2	209	316	525
Olave, St.	173	210	383	4	3	7	84	121	205	3	1	4	264	335	599
Paddington	97	176	273	21	19	40	39	37	76	–	–	–	157	232	389
Pancras, St.	259	377	636	13	28	41	376	440	816	1	–	1	649	845	1,494
Poplar	156	221	377	26	11	37	107	115	222	13	32	45	302	379	681
Saviour, St.	255	354	609	39	25	64	161	175	336	31	33	64	486	587	1,073
Shoreditch	151	201	352	11	19	30	136	131	267	–	1	1	298	352	650
Stepney	59	79	138	5	6	11	37	57	94	–	–	–	101	142	243
Strand	77	75	152	–	3	3	42	47	89	–	–	–	119	125	244
Wandsworth and Clapham	240	326	566	33	28	61	133	119	252	1	1	2	407	474	881
Westminster	60	74	134	4	3	7	63	67	130	–	–	–	127	144	271
Whitechapel	116	149	265	5	4	9	46	59	105	–	–	–	167	212	379
Woolwich	94	141	235	–	–	–	57	47	104	1	1	2	152	189	341
Total (excluding City of London)	4,375	6,492	10,867	309	372	681	2,99[illegible]	3,214	6,161	115	150	265	7,746	10,228	17,974
City of London	164	190	354	3	3	6	59	69	128	–	3	3	226	265	491
Grand Total	4,539	6,682	11,221	312	375	687	3,006	3,283	6,289	115	153	268	7,972	10,493	18,465
MERIONETH:															
Bala	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	7	10	17
Corwen	5	16	21	–	–	–	2	3	5	5	1	6	12	20	32
Dolgelly	12	5	17	–	–	–	1	8	9	7	8	15	20	21	41
Festiniog	16	19	35	–	–	–	14	11	25	2	2	4	32	32	64
Total	38	47	85	–	–	–	17	24	41	16	12	28	71	83	154

* London County patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in Workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX:(*a*)															
Barnet	32	39	71	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	39	44	83
Brentford	147	233	380	6	4	10	6	7	13	14	13	27	173	257	430
Edmonton	167	232	399	9	10	19	16	8	24	10	4	14	202	254	456
Hendon	65	97	162	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	3	3	65	104	169
Staines	23	34	57	1	4	5	3	7	10	–	–	–	27	45	72
Uxbridge	42	50	92	1	3	4	5	11	16	2	3	5	50	67	117
Total	476	685	1,161	18	26	44	32	35	67	30	25	55	556	771	1,327
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny	52	52	104	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	5	7	56	60	116
Bedwellty	75	58	133	–	–	–	2	6	8	2	13	15	79	77	156
Chepstow	22	18	40	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	2	4	27	25	52
Monmouth	36	41	77	–	–	–	4	3	7	18	40	58	58	84	142
Newport	104	91	195	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	109	96	205
Pontypool	42	45	87	–	–	–	5	6	11	1	1	2	48	52	100
Total	331	305	636	–	–	–	21	28	49	25	61	86	377	394	771
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden	23	18	41	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	1	1	29	27	56
Llanfyllin	28	31	59	–	–	–	4	7	11	7	15	22	39	53	92
Machynlleth	7	14	21	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	2	3	9	20	29
Newtown & Llanidloes	21	27	48	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	15	21	29	44	73
Total	79	90	169	–	–	–	13	21	34	14	33	47	106	144	250
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham	22	22	44	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	2	4	25	27	52
Blofield	6	12	18	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	2	5	11	14	25
Depwade	27	34	61	–	–	–	7	9	16	3	7	10	37	50	87
Docking	13	16	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	13	17	30
Downham	18	27	45	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	20	32	52
Erpingham	11	24	35	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	13	26	39
St. Faith's	12	3	15	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	4	12	9	21
East and West Flegg	4	12	16	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	5	15	20
Forehoe	16	16	32	–	–	–	1	8	9	2	5	7	19	29	48
Freebridge Lynn	12	8	20	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	8	12	19	19	38
Gullteross	13	24	37	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	4	10	19	29	48
Henstead	10	20	30	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	12	17	18	34	52
King's Lynn	24	17	41	2	–	2	1	5	6	7	19	26	34	41	75
Loddon and Clavering	14	25	39	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	2	16	30	46
Mitford and Launditch	19	38	57	–	–	–	4	3	7	8	12	20	31	53	84
Norwich	115	120	235	–	–	–	25	25	50	42	61	103	182	206	388
Smallburgh	29	16	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	30	18	48
Swaffham	23	23	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	25	28	53
Thetford	18	28	46	–	–	–	1	3	4	5	4	9	24	35	59
Walsingham	31	23	54	–	–	–	1	3	4	5	4	9	37	30	67
Wayland	17	23	40	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	7	12	25	32	57
Great Yarmouth	22	30	52	–	–	–	34	49	83	7	11	18	63	90	153
Total	476	561	1,037	2	1	3	91	127	218	109	175	284	678	864	1,542

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley	14	17	31	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	16	20	36
Brixworth	10	13	23	–	–	–	5	12	17	–	3	3	15	28	43
Daventry	26	18	44	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	8	11	31	30	61
Hardingstone	12	12	24	–	–	–	2	6	8	1	1	2	15	19	34
Kettering	21	31	52	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	6	6	22	43	65
Northampton	80	86	166	–	–	–	8	9	17	9	10	19	97	105	202
Oundle	9	22	31	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	1	1	11	31	42
Peterborough	33	51	84	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	3	3	38	56	94
Potterspury	14	17	31	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	4	9	19	24	43
Thrapston	14	29	43	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	16	33	49
Towcester	12	21	33	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	13	25	38
Wellingborough	49	48	97	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	5	8	53	57	110
Total	294	365	659	–	–	–	30	61	91	22	45	67	346	471	817
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick	28	23	51	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	1	1	29	28	57
Belford	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	5	3	9	12
Bellingham	5	7	12	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	9	15
Berwick-on-Tweed	24	29	53	1	–	1	3	10	13	6	4	10	34	43	77
Castle Ward	17	32	49	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	2	3	21	35	56
Glendale	11	7	18	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	2	7	17	10	27
Haltwhistle	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	3	7
Hexham	36	22	58	–	–	–	–	9	9	6	7	13	42	38	80
Morpeth	44	21	65	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	1	3	49	23	72
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	217	241	458	–	–	–	55	58	113	12	11	23	284	310	594
Rothbury	9	6	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	6	16
Tynemouth	143	105	248	1	–	1	7	9	16	2	4	6	153	118	271
Total	539	498	1,037	3	–	3	76	96	172	34	38	72	652	632	1,284
NOTTINGHAM:															
Basford	85	84	169	2	1	3	12	10	22	9	14	23	108	109	217
Bingham	12	12	24	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	14	28
East Retford	12	8	20	–	–	–	4	8	12	2	5	7	18	21	39
Mansfield	50	48	98	–	–	–	10	9	19	4	10	14	64	67	131
Newark	21	26	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	21	28	49
Nottingham	233	228	461	1	–	1	79	69	148	129	172	301	442	469	911
Southwell	17	17	34	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	21	21	42
Worksop	18	12	30	–	–	–	6	8	14	8	10	18	32	30	62
Total	448	435	883	3	1	4	116	109	225	153	214	367	720	759	1,479
OXFORD:															
Banbury	31	44	75	–	–	–	2	13	15	6	5	11	39	62	101
Bicester	13	15	28	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	15	18	33
Chipping Norton	18	22	40	–	–	–	1	4	5	6	10	16	25	36	61
Headington	27	66	93	–	–	–	6	4	10	8	11	19	41	81	122
Henley	23	25	48	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	23	28	51
Oxford	27	49	76	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	37	57	94
Thame	8	19	27	–	–	–	3	7	10	6	7	13	17	33	50
Witney	27	24	51	–	–	–	4	13	17	8	7	15	39	44	83
Woodstock	17	25	42	1	–	1	2	3	5	4	6	10	24	34	58
Total	191	289	480	1	–	1	30	57	87	38	47	85	260	393	653

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest	39	44	83	–	–	–	2	4	6	12	19	31	53	67	120
Narberth	19	18	37	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	11	16	25	33	58
Pembroke	25	19	44	–	–	–	3	4	7	7	4	11	35	27	62
Total	83	81	164	–	–	–	6	12	18	24	34	58	113	127	240
RADNOR:															
Knighton	23	21	44	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	27	24	51
Rhayader	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	4	5	4	2	6	15	13	28
Total	33	28	61	–	–	–	3	4	7	6	5	11	42	37	79
RUTLAND:															
Oakham	16	8	24	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	2	4	19	12	31
Uppingham	15	14	29	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	15	16	31
Total	31	22	53	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	2	4	34	28	62
SALOP:															
Atcham	59	48	107	1	–	1	11	17	28	–	1	1	71	66	137
Bridgnorth	14	18	32	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	2	16	22	38
Church Stretton	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	5	8	13
Cleobury Mortimer	6	9	15	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	2	2	9	13	22
Clun	9	21	30	–	–	–	–	5	5	3	2	5	12	28	40
Drayton	11	14	25	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	11	21	32
Ellesmere	17	16	33	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	–	2	21	20	41
Ludlow	20	32	52	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	26	35	61
Madeley	30	43	73	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	5	6	33	52	85
Newport	21	18	39	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	1	5	25	26	51
Oswestry	30	30	60	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	1	1	35	36	71
Shifnal	12	9	21	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	1	4	16	12	28
Wellington	39	30	69	–	–	–	9	4	13	8	9	17	56	43	99
Wem	4	16	20	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	–	1	9	22	31
Whitchurch	15	20	35	–	–	–	2	8	10	2	–	2	19	28	47
Total	291	329	620	1	–	1	47	78	125	25	25	50	364	432	796
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge	39	49	88	2	–	2	3	1	4	4	4	8	48	54	102
Bath	82	121	203	–	–	–	37	55	92	–	1	1	119	177	296
Bedminster	78	92	170	5	–	5	15	22	37	7	12	19	105	126	231
Bridgwater	29	26	55	1	–	1	3	4	7	6	9	15	39	39	78
Chard	23	33	56	–	–	–	6	3	9	13	8	21	42	44	86
Clutton	34	33	67	–	–	–	8	7	15	6	3	9	48	43	91
Dulverton	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	4	5	9	10	19
Frome	19	35	54	3	–	3	11	16	27	3	8	11	36	59	95
Keynsham	22	27	49	–	–	–	3	4	7	9	13	22	34	44	78
Langport	19	14	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	11	20	29	25	54
Shepton Mallet	14	25	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14	18	35	53
Taunton	37	37	74	6	4	10	5	10	15	5	7	12	53	58	111
Wellington	16	35	51	–	–	–	5	8	13	11	13	24	32	56	88
Wells	21	22	43	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	6	25	26	51
Williton	19	19	38	1	1	2	9	11	20	6	4	10	35	35	70
Wincanton	28	29	57	–	1	1	2	6	8	6	8	14	36	44	80
Yeovil	26	51	77	2	5	7	1	2	3	4	4	8	33	62	95
Total	510	650	1,160	20	11	31	113	155	268	98	121	219	741	937	1,678

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford	13	10	23	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	11	24
Alton	14	22	36	–	–	–	7	5	12	–	1	1	21	28	49
Alverstoke	21	28	49	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	–	–	31	34	65
Andover	23	23	46	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	4	4	25	29	54
Basingstoke	20	26	46	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	7	10	24	35	59
Catherington	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	6	6	12
Christchurch	35	45	80	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	5	7	41	54	95
Droxford	10	18	28	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	4	6	17	22	39
Fareham	29	17	46	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	32	17	49
Fordingbridge	8	14	22	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	8	14	14	23	37
Hartley Wintney	27	34	61	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	5	9	35	41	76
Havant	18	12	30	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	20	16	36
Hursley	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	6	3	9
Kingsclere	14	12	26	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	16	13	29
Lymington	8	16	24	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	3	11	18	29
New Forest	9	22	31	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	1	3	16	23	39
Petersfield	15	11	26	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	12	27
Portsea Island	177	221	398	6	3	9	79	139	218	21	39	60	283	402	685
Ringwood	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	8	13	21
Romsey	11	15	26	–	1	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	15	21	36
Southampton	43	58	101	1	–	1	36	32	68	16	18	34	96	108	204
South Stoneham	35	53	88	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	6	10	42	62	104
Stockbridge	11	10	21	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	1	1	15	15	30
Whitchurch	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	5	9
Wight (Isle of)	68	111	179	–	–	–	12	17	29	11	15	26	91	143	234
Winchester (New)	34	39	73	–	2	2	1	3	4	5	6	11	40	50	90
Total	663	831	1,494	7	6	13	186	243	429	81	124	205	937	1,204	2,141
STAFFORD:															
Burton-on-Trent	32	54	86	2	1	3	22	13	35	15	20	35	71	88	159
Cannock	26	16	42	–	–	–	7	10	17	5	–	5	38	26	64
Cheadle	14	24	38	–	–	–	1	12	13	2	–	2	17	36	53
Dudley	107	129	236	–	–	–	47	71	118	46	69	115	200	269	469
Leek	24	26	50	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	4	7	31	34	65
Lichfield	23	25	48	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	5	8	31	33	64
Newcastle-under-Lyme	23	26	49	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	25	27	52
Seisdon	27	15	42	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	6	7	29	24	53
Stafford	33	24	57	–	–	–	5	19	24	5	2	7	43	45	88
Stoke-upon-Trent	112	84	196	–	–	–	34	47	81	11	11	22	157	142	299
Stone	22	21	43	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	2	8	31	23	54
Tamworth	14	17	31	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	1	5	20	21	41
Uttoxeter	11	12	23	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	–	1	16	17	33
Walsall	76	73	149	–	–	–	12	11	23	19	22	41	107	106	213
West Bromwich	107	103	210	–	–	–	60	70	130	6	12	18	173	185	358
Wolstanton & Burslem	43	41	84	–	–	–	11	10	21	8	5	13	62	56	118
Wolverhampton	133	142	275	–	–	–	49	54	103	5	3	8	187	199	386
Total	827	832	1,659	2	1	3	269	336	605	140	162	302	1,238	1,331	2,569

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything	19	28	47	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	23	30	53
Bosmere and Claydon	15	25	40	–	–	–	5	1	6	8	7	15	28	33	61
Bury St. Edmunds	14	22	36	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6	15	28	43
Cosford	17	14	31	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	4	7	22	22	44
Hartismere	21	23	44	–	1	1	–	2	2	13	14	27	34	40	74
Hoxne	13	19	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	22	24	46
Ipswich	61	77	138	–	–	–	12	10	22	4	8	12	77	95	172
Mildenhall	3	4	7	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	10	13	11	17	28
Mutford and Lothingland.	28	28	56	–	–	–	3	4	7	5	9	14	36	41	77
Plomesgate	22	22	44	–	–	–	3	2	5	7	8	15	32	32	64
Risbridge	18	19	37	–	–	–	4	7	11	5	10	15	27	36	63
Samford	7	13	20	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	1	1	13	21	34
Stow	8	20	28	–	–	–	1	5	6	7	5	12	16	30	46
Sudbury	40	36	76	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	12	15	46	51	97
Thingoe	11	13	24	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	2	4	17	16	33
Wangford	11	20	31	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4	15	23	38
Woodbridge	29	38	67	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	4	7	36	44	80
Total	337	421	758	–	1	1	58	55	113	75	106	181	470	583	1,053
SURREY: (a)															
Chertsey	26	39	65	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	3	4	32	47	79
Croydon	85	160	245	2	1	3	19	23	42	6	10	16	112	194	306
Dorking	15	21	36	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	16	22	38
Epsom	40	65	105	–	–	–	12	7	19	4	7	11	56	79	135
Farnham	40	37	77	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	2	3	46	43	89
Godstone	15	21	36	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1	17	25	42
Guildford	34	49	83	–	–	–	5	11	16	9	9	18	48	69	117
Hambledon	18	20	38	–	–	–	5	4	9	2	3	5	25	27	52
Kingston	107	129	236	–	–	–	9	24	33	3	11	14	119	164	283
Reigate	25	41	66	–	–	–	2	9	11	3	2	5	30	52	82
Richmond	31	62	93	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	62	94
Total	436	644	1,080	4	1	5	64	91	155	29	48	77	533	784	1,317
SUSSEX:															
Battle	14	21	35	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	18	22	40
Brighton	134	186	320	–	–	–	73	70	143	23	23	46	230	279	509
Chailey	11	6	17	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	13	9	22
Chichester	2	8	10	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	13	19
Cuckfield	22	32	54	1	–	1	3	10	13	3	–	3	29	42	71
Eastbourne	29	26	55	–	–	–	4	7	11	1	3	4	34	36	70
East Grinstead	17	24	41	–	–	–	9	10	19	3	5	8	29	39	68
East Preston	7	4	11	17	34	51	3	2	5	4	8	12	31	48	79
Hailsham	15	22	37	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	8	9	19	31	50
Hastings	6	16	22	31	46	77	2	4	6	–	–	–	39	66	105
Horsham	18	12	30	15	25	40	2	5	7	3	4	7	38	46	84
Lewes	18	19	37	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	21	22	43
Midhurst	4	4	8	5	10	15	1	3	4	2	2	4	12	19	31
Newhaven	14	6	20	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	16	10	26
Petworth	4	3	7	7	18	25	2	2	4	1	4	5	14	27	41
Rye	8	12	20	–	–	–	9	5	14	2	3	5	19	20	39

(a) This Union County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUSSEX—*continued.*															
Steyning	34	51	85	11	17	28	8	11	19	6	4	10	59	83	142
Thakeham	2	4	6	4	9	13	–	3	3	1	1	2	7	17	24
Ticehurst	17	21	38	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	1	2	22	24	46
Uckfield	12	22	34	–	–	–	3	6	9	4	2	6	19	30	49
Westbourne	5	2	7	4	8	12	3	8	11	1	1	2	13	19	32
West Firle	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Westhampnett	11	7	18	14	25	39	5	6	11	1	4	5	31	42	73
TOTAL	404	513	917	112	195	307	144	167	311	59	74	133	719	949	1,668
WARWICK:															
Alcester	20	33	53	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	3	4	25	40	65
Aston	201	213	414	–	–	–	28	55	83	2	–	2	231	268	499
Atherstone	6	12	18	1	–	1	–	4	4	2	–	2	9	16	25
Birmingham	479	428	907	–	1	1	61	79	140	14	19	33	554	527	1,081
Coventry	49	50	99	–	–	–	4	19	23	–	–	–	53	69	122
Foleshill	12	19	31	–	–	–	6	4	10	5	17	22	23	40	63
Meriden	9	13	22	–	–	–	1	4	5	4	2	6	14	19	33
Nuneaton	15	8	23	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	12	14	20	22	42
Rugby	28	36	64	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	28	37	65
Shipston-on-Stour	19	30	49	–	–	–	5	1	6	6	4	10	30	35	65
Solihull	32	17	49	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	34	18	52
Southam	12	14	26	–	–	–	6	3	9	4	5	9	22	22	44
Stratford-on-Avon	29	44	73	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	3	4	31	51	82
Warwick	41	88	129	–	–	–	4	7	11	3	3	6	48	98	146
TOTAL	952	1,005	1,957	1	1	2	125	188	313	44	68	112	1,122	1,262	2,384
WESTMORLAND:															
East Ward	16	7	23	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	4	5	17	14	31
Kendal	23	44	67	–	–	–	16	15	31	3	1	4	42	60	102
West Ward	5	4	9	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	7	7	14
TOTAL	44	55	99	–	–	–	18	21	39	4	5	9	66	81	147
WILTS:															
Alderbury	27	44	71	–	–	–	5	6	11	4	5	9	36	55	91
Amesbury	6	14	20	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	3	4	10	19	29
Bradford	19	16	35	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	2	5	28	22	50
Calne	13	14	27	–	–	–	4	5	9	3	8	11	20	27	47
Chippenham	28	35	63	2	–	2	11	2	13	3	4	7	44	41	85
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	11	12	23	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	14	18	32
Devizes	36	31	67	–	–	–	7	19	26	–	–	–	43	50	93
Highworth and Swindon	40	41	81	–	–	–	1	8	9	3	–	3	44	49	93
Malmesbury	9	21	30	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	3	6	14	26	40
Marlborough	14	13	27	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	17	33
Melksham	16	32	48	–	–	–	3	9	12	3	9	12	22	50	72
Mere	10	9	19	–	–	–	4	5	9	8	4	12	22	18	40
Pewsey	26	19	45	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	29	22	51
Tisbury	12	10	22	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	2	3	15	17	32
Warminster	13	20	33	–	–	–	4	4	8	8	10	18	25	34	59
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	14	20	34	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	9	12	22	31	53
Wilton	10	22	32	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	11	26	37
TOTAL	304	373	677	2	–	2	62	80	142	47	69	116	415	522	937

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove	40	55	95	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	9	10	48	67	115
Droitwich	25	39	64	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	26	42	68
Evesham	11	19	30	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	15	22	37
Kidderminster	65	51	116	–	–	–	2	9	11	1	2	3	68	62	130
King's Norton	88	119	207	–	–	–	3	15	18	4	6	10	95	140	235
Martley	18	29	47	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	5	8	24	38	62
Pershore	15	16	31	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	3	5	18	25	43
Stourbridge	80	86	166	–	–	–	15	38	53	12	30	42	107	154	261
Tenbury	5	11	16	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	8	13	21
Upton-on-Severn	24	38	62	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	2	3	26	46	72
Worcester	49	54	103	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	3	5	53	62	115
Total	420	517	937	1	–	1	41	94	135	26	60	86	488	671	1,159
YORK (East Riding):															
Beverley	24	31	55	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	27	35	62
Bridlington	15	23	38	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	16	25	41
Driffield	23	22	45	–	–	–	–	7	7	6	5	11	29	34	63
Howden	9	19	28	–	–	–	1	5	6	5	4	9	15	28	43
Hull	80	77	157	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	88	83	171
Patrington	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	13	9	22
Pocklington	16	18	34	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	1	1	19	25	44
Sculcoates	118	119	237	–	–	–	6	6	12	9	16	25	133	141	274
Skirlaugh	7	10	17	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	10	11	21
York	11	15	26	26	34	60	33	72	105	–	–	–	70	121	191
Total	313	341	654	26	34	60	59	110	169	22	27	49	420	512	932
YORK (North Riding):															
Aysgarth	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	6	8
Bedale	9	12	21	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	10	14	24
Easingwold	8	13	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	8	18	26
Guisborough	20	27	47	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	22	27	49
Helmsley	6	7	13	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	8	10	18
Kirkby Moorside	9	3	12	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	–	2	12	9	21
Leyburn	13	12	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	17	12	29
Malton	17	29	46	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	21	35	56
Middlesbrough	106	111	217	1	–	1	2	8	10	3	2	5	112	121	233
Northallerton	13	19	32	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	–	1	15	24	39
Pickering	6	9	15	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	1	1	8	14	22
Reeth	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	7	11
Richmond	11	9	20	1	–	1	1	3	4	3	–	3	16	12	28
Scarborough	40	47	87	–	1	1	4	1	5	10	15	25	54	64	118
Stokesley	6	11	17	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	–	2	10	13	23
Thirsk	12	12	24	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	16	13	29
Whitby	26	27	53	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	4	26	33	59
Total	304	355	659	3	1	4	26	43	69	28	33	61	361	432	793

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (West Riding):															
Barnsley	62	64	126	–	–	–	26	29	55	8	13	21	96	106	202
Bierley, North	86	113	199	–	–	–	23	24	47	6	5	11	115	142	257
Bradford	181	174	355	–	–	–	82	75	157	3	4	7	266	253	519
Bramley	43	46	89	–	–	–	2	6	8	2	2	4	47	54	101
Dewsbury	95	100	195	1	–	1	11	13	24	1	4	5	108	117	225
Doncaster	36	39	75	3	–	3	20	21	41	6	9	15	65	69	134
Ecclesall Bierlow	94	112	206	–	–	–	35	32	67	3	5	8	132	149	281
Goole	19	14	33	2	–	2	3	7	10	1	–	1	25	21	46
Halifax	165	200	365	1	–	1	2	6	8	15	9	24	183	215	398
Hemsworth	2	7	9	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	–	–	6	14	20
Holbeck	20	25	45	–	–	–	5	2	7	4	4	8	29	31	60
Huddersfield	120	147	267	3	1	4	30	31	61	–	–	–	153	179	332
Hunslet	40	42	82	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	43	42	85
Keighley	49	43	92	–	–	–	13	27	40	–	–	–	62	70	132
Knaresborough	20	26	46	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	7	23	31	54
Leeds	178	234	412	2	2	4	33	36	69	1	6	7	214	278	492
Great Ouseburn	10	11	21	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	–	1	16	14	30
Pateley Bridge	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	7
Penistone	13	21	34	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	2	5	18	25	43
Pontefract	32	39	71	–	–	–	5	6	11	1	4	5	38	49	87
Ripon	14	20	34	–	–	–	2	7	9	1	2	3	17	29	46
Rotherham	86	69	155	3	1	4	11	15	26	8	8	16	108	93	201
Saddleworth	9	17	26	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	10	21	31
Sedbergh	3	4	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	5	9
Selby	6	10	16	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	8	16	24
Settle	6	7	13	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	5	8	10	14	24
Sheffield	187	183	370	1	–	1	108	82	190	20	32	52	316	297	613
Skipton	44	47	91	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	46	50	96
Tadcaster	9	16	25	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	3	10	21	31
Thorne	12	9	21	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	14	10	24
Todmorden	12	22	34	–	–	–	14	19	33	–	–	–	26	41	67
Wakefield	67	53	120	–	–	–	9	7	16	3	5	8	79	65	144
Wetherby	11	16	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	16	27
Wharfedale	25	35	60	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	5	6	29	45	74
Wortley	20	21	41	–	–	–	8	9	17	7	4	11	35	34	69
Total	1,782	1,986	3,768	16	4	20	468	489	957	103	137	240	2,369	2,616	4,985

TABLE showing Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1895.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Devon - -	Barnstaple - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
London - -	Bethnal Green - - -	53	78	131	12	6	18	11	33	44	23	15	38	99	132	231
	Camberwell - - - -	27	12	39	52	62	114	17	56	73	35	18	53	131	148	279
	Chelsea - - - -	5	4	9	26	36	62	14	23	37	8	5	13	53	68	121
	Fulham - - - -	17	16	33	33	39	72	5	5	10	27	14	41	82	74	156
	George's, St. - - -	11	4	15	35	43	78	25	20	45	12	13	25	83	80	163
	George's, St., in the East -	20	31	51	1	–	1	7	14	21	6	5	11	34	50	84
	Giles, St., and St. George -	1	3	4	30	38	68	1	4	5	6	4	10	38	49	87
	Greenwich - - - -	5	16	21	44	21	65	27	27	54	15	11	26	91	75	166
	Hackney - - - -	51	62	113	13	15	28	8	21	29	35	13	48	107	111	218
	Hampstead - - - -	8	19	27	2	–	2	2	5	7	7	4	11	19	28	47
	Holborn - - - -	27	35	62	112	161	273	29	23	52	26	17	43	194	236	430
	Islington - - - -	54	52	106	10	9	19	31	21	52	40	18	58	135	100	235
	Kensington - - - -	24	29	53	13	21	34	12	16	28	21	12	33	70	78	148
	Lambeth - - - -	18	13	31	121	156	277	38	54	92	32	19	51	209	242	451
	Lewisham - - - -	4	4	8	13	15	28	3	4	7	11	11	22	31	34	65
	Marylebone, St. - - -	92	99	191	6	12	18	18	19	37	17	8	25	133	138	271
	Mile End Old Town - -	44	56	100	11	12	23	11	14	25	20	11	31	86	93	179
	Olave's, St. - - - -	5	7	12	48	75	123	9	20	29	16	12	28	78	114	192
	Paddington - - - -	13	19	32	3	5	8	9	8	17	14	5	19	39	37	76
	Pancras, St. - - - -	180	238	418	87	81	168	34	61	95	57	37	94	358	417	775
	Poplar - - - - -	40	46	86	16	24	40	20	22	42	23	19	42	99	111	210
	Saviour, St. - - - -	16	22	38	82	90	172	34	47	81	29	16	45	161	175	336
	Shoreditch - - - -	88	82	170	11	6	17	16	25	41	19	15	34	134	128	262
	Stepney - - - -	13	30	43	3	8	11	7	9	16	13	7	20	36	54	90
	Strand - - - -	9	11	20	18	22	40	5	3	8	5	6	11	37	42	79
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	10	16	26	56	56	112	20	27	47	45	19	64	131	118	249
	Westminster - - -	5	5	10	40	33	73	6	5	11	9	5	14	60	48	108
	Whitechapel - - - -	25	45	70	5	4	9	9	5	14	7	5	12	46	59	105
	Woolwich - - - -	3	5	8	17	15	32	18	14	32	15	8	23	53	42	95
	TOTAL (excluding City of London) - - -	868	1,059	1,927	920	1,066	1,986	446	605	1,051	593	352	945	2,827	3,082	5,909
	City of London - - -	36	37	73	7	9	16	6	6	12	4	7	11	53	59	112
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	904	1,096	2,000	927	1,075	2,002	452	611	1,063	597	359	956	2,880	3,141	6,021

Appendix B¹. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and in Private Single Charge

Notes.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1894 will be found in Appendix B². (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1895 will be found in

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Other Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.											
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).									Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																																Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Counties and United Counties.																																		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	3	3	6	448	575	1,023	1,029	120	139	259	–	–	–	–		–	10	13	23	4	24	28	–	–	–	40	69	109	1	–	1	38	40	78	1	–	1
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	4	3	7	236	302	538	545	58	54	112	4	2	6	–	–	–	9	6	15	2	3	5	–	1	1	22	31	53	–	1	1	14	29	43	–	1	1
Bucks	9	5	14	194	253	447	461	58	48	106	5	2	7	–	1	1	10	8	18	3	2	5	–	–	–	24	25	49	1	–	1	15	21	36	–	–	–
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	1	–	1	211	290	501	502	43	58	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	19	3	2	5	–	–	–	18	49	67	–	–	–	13	23	36	–	–	–
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	18	15	33	250	263	513	546	55	41	96	5	3	8	1	–	1	9	8	17	4	3	7	–	1	1	22	23	45	–	3	3	15	19	34	–	2	2
Chester: Chester	1	1	2	282	316	598	600	73	92	165	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	15	22	2	3	5	–	–	–	32	51	83	–	–	–	28	38	66	–	–	–
„ Parkside	15	20	35	291	379	670	705	91	90	181	3	4	7	2	2	4	18	14	32	4	–	4	1	1	2	47	49	96	1	4	5	21	35	56	–	2	2
Cornwall	24	25	49	300	365	665	714	47	71	118	2	1	3	–	–	–	6	14	20	2	3	5	–	1	1	31	27	58	2	–	2	26	26	52	2	–	2
Cumberland and Westmorland	18	23	41	279	259	538	579	93	80	173	6	4	10	6	2	8	20	13	33	2	3	5	–	–	–	57	57	114	6	4	10	38	45	83	1	2	3
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	17	15	32	235	271	506	538	72	62	134	7	5	12	–	–	–	7	17	24	9	–	9	–	–	–	26	42	68	–	4	4	14	32	46	–	2	2
Derby	–	–	–	224	226	450	450	79	83	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	16	31	2	4	6	–	–	–	42	61	103	–	–	–	30	36	66	–	–	–
Devon	4	–	4	446	620	1,066	1,070	105	114	219	–	–	–	–	2	2	23	22	45	5	5	10	–	–	–	60	78	138	–	–	–	23	52	75	–	–	–
Dorset	13	18	31	229	246	475	506	39	51	90	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	2	3	–	–	–	17	26	43	1	3	4	14	23	37	1	2	3
Durham	2	3	5	723	649	1,372	1,377	230	134	364	1	–	1	1		1	32	28	60	35	2	37	–	–	–	99	74	173	1	–	1	81	64	145	1	–	1
Essex	2	1	3	552	881	1,433	1,436	238	297	535	3	1	4	–	1	1	20	34	54	50	59	109	–	–	–	96	213	309	–	1	1	87	132	219	–	1	1
Glamorgan	13	5	18	533	538	1,071	1,089	154	132	286	10	6	16	–	–	–	28	23	51	7	2	9	2	–	2	60	48	108	3	3	6	39	30	69	2	–	2
Gloucester	12	8	20	478	535	1,013	1,033	152	171	323	7	5	12	–	–	–	24	29	53	19	20	39	–	1	1	77	111	188	6	4	10	41	60	101	–	1	1
Hants	5	1	6	454	560	1,014	1,020	109	128	237	2	2	4	1	2	3	15	28	43	5	4	9	–	–	–	39	62	101	2	2	4	28	49	77	–	–	–
Hereford (County and City)	1	1	2	187	205	392	394	40	55	95	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	11	18	1	7	8	–	–	–	36	45	81	–	2	2	13	16	29	–	–	–
Kent: Barming Heath	3	–	3	650	916	1,566	1,569	175	185	360	1	2	3	–	–	–	20	11	31	11	4	15	–	–	–	77	88	165	2	1	3	49	70	119	–	–	–
„ Chartham	21	3	24	407	453	860	884	107	87	194	5	3	8	4	5	9	7	13	20	1	3	4	–	–	–	82	53	135	5	2	7	28	26	54	1	–	1
Lancaster: Lancaster	10	24	34	723	1,050	1,773	1,807	96	302	398	1	1	2	–	1	1	13	35	48	3	4	7	–	–	–	66	179	245	–	3	3	29	117	146	–	–	–
„ Rainhill	1	2	3	892	902	1,794	1,797	205	166	371	5	1	6	–	–		21	30	51	10	1	11	–	–	–	76	68	144	–	1	1	53	65	118	–	1	1
„ Prestwich	13	17	30	1,111	1,326	2,437(*a*)	2,467	343	335	678	10	3	13	–	–	–	43	52	95	1	–	1	1	–	1	185	220	405	1	–	1	111	193	304	–	–	–
„ Whittingham	3	5	8	961	896	1,857	1,865	236	196	432	1	1	2	2	–	2	6	13	19	22	9	31	–	–	–	78	60	138	1	–	1	66	52	118	1	–	1
Leicester and Rutland	12	18	30	207	232	439	469	43	56	99	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	14	19	1	3	4	–	–	–	25	33	58	1	–	1	20	29	49	1	–	1
Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	–	–	–	343	367	710	710	92	119	211	5	1	6	–	–	–	17	25	42	3	5	8	–	–	–	42	68	110	–	–	–	32	55	87	–	–	–
London: Banstead	1	3	4	709	1,288	1,997	2,001	222	213	435	6	1	7	–	–	–	9	20	29	2	12	14	–	–	–	133	137	270	3	2	5	116	104	220	2	2	4
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	874	1,148	2,022	2,022	249	298	547	2	–	2	–	1	1	22	23	45	8	3	11	–	–	–	156	210	366	–	1	1	85	115	200	–	–	–
„ Claybury	2	1	3	793	1,097	1,890	1,893	540	755	1,295	7	1	8	–	–	–	17	32	49	36	66	102	–	–	–	261	441	702	4	–	4	184	335	519	1	–	1
„ Colney Hatch	7	1	8	888	1,330	2,218	2,226	186	298	484	1	1	2	–	–	–	15	34	49	9	10	19	–	–	–	116	209	325	3	1	4	75	153	228	3	–	3
„ Hanwell	1	1	2	770	1,140	1,910	1,912	198	161	359	1	–	1	–	–	–	20	13	33	14	17	31	–	–	–	91	95	186	2	1	3	74	72	146	2	–	2

(*a*) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Sec. 26. (*See* Appendix B⁶.)

Appendix B [1].

on the 1st January 1895, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

Appendix B [3]. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B [4]. (4.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B [5].

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1889—1893, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1894.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
48	88	136	1	–	1	31	33	64	1	3	4	490	597	1,087	1,091	473	593	1,066	32·8	34·8	33·8	40·6	40·5	40·5	8·5	8·1	8·3	7·0	6·7	6·8	Beds, &c.
31	59	90	–	–	–	16	27	43	6	3	9	251	294	545	554	247	304	551	25·0	56·9	40·2	37·7	43·2	40·8	7·7	10·2	9·1	6·4	8·6	7·6	Berks, &c.
25	51	76	2	–	2	23	21	44	11	7	18	200	249	449	467	210	256	466	27·3	46·7	36·0	40·0	43·3	41·9	12·4	9·8	10·9	10·0	8·2	9·0	Bucks.
16	42	58	–	–	–	15	10	25	1	–	1	210	283	493	494	208	276	484	32·5	41·1	37·5	27·0	38·3	33·5	12·5	5·8	8·7	10·2	4·6	7·0	Cambridge, &c.
25	40	65	1	2	3	11	20	31	19	14	33	267	257	524	557	273	274	547	30·0	50·0	38·6	26·3	34·8	30·8	5·5	9·1	7·3	4·7	7·8	6·2	Carmarthen, &c.
30	60	90	–	–	–	28	26	54	1	1	2	288	327	615	617	288	326	614	39·4	43·2	41·5	41·1	55·1	48·5	12·2	9·2	10·6	9·8	7·4	8·5	Chester: Chester.
41	31	72	2	2	4	39	29	68	15	18	33	294	391	685	718	305	410	715	24·7	39·8	32·4	29·6	40·1	35·2	13·4	7·6	10·1	10·4	6·4	8·2	„ Parkside.
21	28	49	–	1	1	9	21	30	23	23	46	296	383	679	725	321	395	716	57·8	38·2	46·0	33·8	38·0	36·1	6·5	7·1	6·8	5·7	6·1	5·9	Cornwall.
26	32	58	3	1	4	26	32	58	14	24	38	293	249	542	580	301	282	583	44·7	60·0	51·9	49·1	47·6	48·4	8·6	11·3	9·9	6·8	8·9	7·8	Cumberland, &c.
32	12	44	1	–	1	28	12	40	23	17	40	243	277	520	560	261	293	554	22·2	51·6	36·8	36·5	44·5	40·4	12·3	4·1	7·9	9·9	3·4	6·5	Denbigh, &c.
24	21	45	–	–	–	22	21	43	–	–	–	237	227	464	464	234	226	460	39·0	45·6	42·3	36·1	43·0	39·3	10·3	9·3	9·8	7·9	6·8	7·4	Derby.
37	31	68	–	–	–	32	23	55	2	–	2	436	625	1,061	1,063	434	624	1,058	23·0	48·6	36·2	28·1	37·5	33·0	13·1	5·0	8·3	10·3	4·2	6·8	Devon.
24	23	47	2	2	4	24	23	47	13	14	27	227	252	479	506	244	262	506	36·8	46·9	42·5	30·7	41·4	36·5	9·8	8·8	9·3	8·5	7·3	7·9	Dorset.
115	35	150	–	–	–	88	35	123	2	3	5	738	666	1,404	1,409	724	661	1,385	41·8	48·5	44·5	36·8	47·9	41·8	16·0	6·5	11·5	12·2	5·5	9·1	Durham.
87	59	146	1	–	1	49	36	85	4	1	5	605	906	1,511	1,516	574	899	1,473	46·3	55·7	51·5	53·3	44·9	48·9	15·2	6·6	9·9	11·0	5·0	7·4	Essex.
67	38	105	1	–	1	46	24	70	13	8	21	560	581	1,141	1,162	557	570	1,127	26·5	23·1	24·9	27·5	33·9	30·2	12·0	6·7	9·3	9·6	5·6	7·6	Glamorgan.
53	46	99	3	1	4	47	42	89	9	8	17	503	549	1,052	1,069	496	554	1,050	30·8	39·7	35·6	39·1	46·3	42·9	10·7	8·3	9·4	8·3	6·4	7·3	Gloucester.
55	59	114	1	–	1	37	45	82	4	1	5	470	567	1,037	1,042	464	562	1,026	27·2	40·2	34·2	32·8	39·1	36·3	11·9	10·5	11·1	9·7	8·6	9·1	Hants.
9	13	22	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	1	1	183	202	385	386	184	207	391	34·2	34·0	34·1	37·6	29·2	33·3	4·9	6·3	5·6	4·0	5·0	4·5	Hereford.
77	94	171	–	–	–	56	61	117	2	–	2	672	919	1,591	1,593	661	915	1,576	29·9	38·7	34·5	42·6	53·3	47·5	11·6	10·3	10·9	9·3	8·5	8·9	Kent: Barming Heath.
40	33	73	5	–	5	37	33	70	17	3	20	396	454	850	870	430	455	885	27·5	32·9	29·8	27·7	41·2	34·6	9·3	7·3	8·2	7·5	6·1	6·8	„ Chartham.
71	80	151	2	–	2	49	67	116	10	22	32	682	1,095	1,777	1,809	705	1,103	1,808	31·2	39·4	37·4	29·1	39·6	35·6	10·1	7·3	8·4	8·6	5·8	6·9	Lancaster: Lancaster.
121	81	202	–	–	–	103	77	180	5	1	6	896	920	1,816	1,822	895	915	1,810	27·2	39·4	32·8	27·6	36·6	31·8	13·5	8·9	11·2	11·0	7·6	9·3	„ Rainhill.
132	111	243	2	2	4	111	97	208	13	16	29	1,137	1,331	2,468[b]	2,497	1,143	1,333	2,476	32·5	57·6	44·9	32·4	46·9	40·6	11·5	8·3	9·8	9·0	6·6	7·7	„ Prestwich.
120	98	229	–	1	1	122	93	215	2	3	5	989	936	1,925	1,930	973	926	1,899	31·1	27·8	29·6	30·2	36·9	33·5	13·5	10·6	12·1	10·9	8·9	10·0	„ Whittingham.
19	22	41	–	1	1	19	20	39	12	18	30	206	233	439	469	218	245	463	47·6	54·7	51·6	32·8	45·6	39·5	8·7	9·0	8·9	7·3	7·2	7·2	Leicester and Rutland.
36	44	80	–	–	–	23	28	51	–	1	1	357	373	730	731	351	373	724	36·0	48·2	42·9	37·9	43·5	40·8	10·3	11·8	11·0	8·3	9·1	8·7	Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), &c.
89	77	166	–	–	–	60	44	104	–	–	–	710	1,290	2,000	2,000	710	1,293	2,003	52·7	51·7	52·3	41·9	46·3	44·3	12·5	6·0	8·3	9·5	5·1	6·8	London: Banstead.
93	92	185	1	–	1	88	88	176	–	–	–	874	1,144	2,018	2,018	873	1,143	2,016	35·3	39·1	37·4	35·4	38·2	36·8	10·7	8·0	9·2	8·3	6·4	7·2	„ Cane Hill.
181	132	313	1	–	1	178	126	304	4	2	6	889	1,278	2,167	2,173	815	1,205	2,020	36·5	48·6	43·5	–	–	–	22·2	11·0	15·5	13·6	7·1	9·8	„ Claybury.
85	89	174	–	1	1	68	76	144	7	–	7	873	1,331	2,204	2,211	885	1,331	2,216	42·4	53·1	49·0	35·0	49·0	42·7	9·6	6·7	7·9	7·9	5·5	6·4	„ Colney Hatch.
76	49	125	–	–	–	65	43	108	–	–	–	802	1,158	1,960	1,960	784	1,153	1,937	40·2	50·0	44·5	37·9	49·0	43·4	9·7	4·2	6·5	7·8	3·8	5·5	„ Hanwell.

6,28.

(*b*) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B [6].

(*continued.*)

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.											
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																													M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
																																Private (including Criminal Patients).		
Middlesex	–	–	–	471	645	1,116	1,116	161	196	357	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	22	39	9	14	23	–	–	–	85	169	254	–	–	–	65	92	157	–	–	–
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	27	26	53	452	430	882	935	105	91	196	9	17	26	–	–	–	19	12	31	2	5	7	–	4	4	61	51	112	4	7	11	36	32	68	2	5	7
Norfolk	2	5	7	319	432	751	758	85	121	206	–	–	–	2	1	3	13	18	31	4	33	37	–	–	–	36	71	107	–	–	–	29	36	65	–	–	–
Northampton	18	22	40	400	419	819	859	107	130	237	2	4	6	–	–	–	10	13	23	20	43	63	–	–	–	80	108	188	3	6	9	19	32	51	1	3	4
Northumberland	2	4	6	319	278	597	603	94	62	156	1	–	1	–	1	1	13	10	23	3	3	6	–	–	–	67	39	106	2	–	2	36	27	63	1	–	1
Nottingham	3	2	5	165	173	338	343	54	38	92	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	6	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	31	35	66	–	1	1	28	28	56	–	1	1
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).	1	–	1	217	299	516	517	42	68	110	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	8	21	4	3	7	–	–	–	21	41	62	–	–	–	13	31	44	–	–	–
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	9	20	29	347	403	750	779	82	90	172	3	5	8	–	1	1	15	22	37	2	1	3	–	–	–	36	52	88	2	6	8	25	36	61	1	2	3
Somerset and Bath	3	9	12	356	497	853	865	118	109	227	6	–	6	–	–	–	18	21	39	7	5	12	2	–	2	76	53	129	1	1	2	30	45	75	–	1	1
Stafford: Stafford	2	1	3	472	418	890	893	172	162	334	6	–	6	–	–	–	31	40	71	23	17	40	–	–	–	91	127	218	–	–	–	50	64	114	–	–	–
„ Burntwood	–	–	–	297	302	599	599	84	118	202	–	–	–	2	–	2	15	14	29	3	16	19	–	–	–	36	48	84	–	1	1	29	42	71	–	–	–
Suffolk, E. and W.	3	–	3	212	281	493	496	91	120	211	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	18	31	9	32	41	–	–	–	34	56	90	1	–	1	26	51	77	1	–	1
Surrey	–	–	–	410	609	1,019	1,019	133	145	278	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	17	35	26	21	47	–	–	–	51	68	119	–	–	–	37	47	84	–	–	–
Sussex, E. and Brighton	2	4	6	333	489	822	828	159	184	343	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	27	42	49	54	103	–	–	–	53	131	184	–	–	–	28	33	61	–	–	–
Warwick	6	6	12	304	455	759	771	90	102	192	6	1	7	–	–	–	12	17	29	7	7	14	–	–	–	38	62	100	2	–	2	29	50	79	1	–	1
Wilts	5	6	11	315	384	699	710	71	67	138	2	–	2	–	1	1	10	12	22	–	6	6	–	–	–	33	40	73	3	1	4	22	35	57	–	–	–
Worcester	13	29	42	430	531	961	1,003	92	97	189	4	4	8	1	–	1	15	19	34	6	4	10	–	–	–	30	49	79	2	3	5	27	42	69	1	2	3
York, North Riding	28	30	58	299	365	664	722	100	85	185	15	7	22	–	–	–	21	15	36	4	1	5	1	1	2	50	54	104	7	7	14	44	50	94	4	5	9
York, West Riding: Wakefield	3	1	4	686	693	1,379	1,383	251	169	420	8	–	8	–	1	1	66	52	118	3	2	5	–	–	–	145	107	252	–	–	–	107	78	185	–	–	–
„ „ Wadsley	28	32	60	673	795	1,468	1,528	215	229	444	8	23	31	–	–	–	34	46	80	7	2	9	–	–	–	95	124	219	5	13	18	62	101	163	3	6	9
„ „ Menston	24	27	51	362	490	852	903	125	202	327	12	13	25	–	–	–	11	28	39	5	3	8	–	–	–	65	126	191	7	10	17	46	97	143	4	6	10
York, East Riding	4	8	12	138	167	305	317	52	34	86	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	7	10	22	1	23	–	–	–	7	18	25	–	2	2	6	15	21	–	2	2
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.																																				
Birmingham: Winson Green	11	9	20	307	297	604	624	204	193	397	–	1	1	1	–	1	36	46	82	6	6	12	–	–	–	151	146	297	1	–	1	76	97	173	–	–	–
„ Rubery Hill	4	7	11	320	311	631	642	37	31	68	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	37	29	66	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Bristol	7	7	14	271	331	602	616	98	77	175	4	4	8	–	–	–	5	13	18	36	1	37	1	–	1	35	42	77	2	2	4	25	38	63	3	2	5
Derby	3	9	12	141	153	294	306	46	40	86	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	32	55	1	2	3	14	27	41	1	2	3
Exeter	15	25	40	144	161	305	345	35	68	103	11	19	30	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	33	38	3	8	11	15	42	57	1	8	9	11	15	26	1	5	6
Hull	3	17	20	186	164	350	370	71	61	132	1	4	5	1	–	1	6	9	15	4	1	5	–	–	–	27	35	62	–	6	6	17	20	37	–	3	3
Ipswich	10	11	21	99	134	233	254	45	50	95	5	8	13	1	–	1	6	3	9	4	3	7	2	1	3	23	40	63	7	6	13	16	14	30	6	4	10
Leicester	3	7	10	216	280	496	506	65	61	126	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	6	13	1	3	4	–	–	–	29	43	72	2	1	3	26	37	63	1	–	1
London (City of)	15	28	43	196	207	403	446	76	43	119	14	20	34	–	–	–	3	1	4	13	20	33	10	16	26	36	27	63	5	12	17	22	11	33	3	4	7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	9	12	212	225	437	449	52	64	116	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	9	13	5	–	5	1	–	1	19	35	54	–	1	1	10	29	39	–	–	–
Norwich	–	1	1	142	159	301	302	47	56	103	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	10	21	3	24	27	–	–	–	28	45	73	1	1	2	11	14	25	–	–	–
Nottingham	5	9	14	252	288	540	554	93	85	178	11	4	15	–	–	–	11	8	19	3	6	9	–	–	–	21	43	64	3	1	4	15	35	50	3	1	4
Plymouth	5	6	11	96	117	213	224	21	22	43	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	1	7	2	1	3	–	1	1	16	14	30	3	2	5	12	11	23	2	2	4
Portsmouth	11	16	27	249	284	533	560	84	86	170	9	9	18	–	2	2	9	11	20	5	2	7	1	–	1	55	46	101	5	8	13	31	31	62	2	4	6
TOTAL	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361	8,005	8,627	16,632	254	204	458 (a)	27	28	55	984	1,203	2,187	621	688	1,309	25	36	61	3,934	5,224	9,158	116	151	267 (b)	2,581	3,600	6,181	60	76	136

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 88 patients (49 males and 39 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 57 patients (32 males and 25 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 93 Criminal (Private) Patients (74 males and 19 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1889—1893, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38–(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1894.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
52	46	98	–	–	–	51	40	91	–	–	–	495	626	1,121	1,121	484	637	1,121	42·8	50·5	47·0	34·3	41·0	38·0	10·7	7·2	8·7	8·2	5·5	6·7	Middlesex.
42	33	75	4	–	4	33	30	63	29	38	67	452	425	877	944	484	459	943	35·0	37·2	36·0	37·2	40·1	38·5	8·7	7·2	8·0	7·2	6·0	6·6	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
34	39	73	–	–	–	32	36	68	1	5	6	335	443	778	784	328	441	769	36·7	41·4	39·2	42·9	48·2	45·9	10·4	8·8	9·5	8·4	7·0	7·6	Norfolk.
48	24	72	–	2	2	14	14	28	16	21	37	381	418	799	836	391	433	824	21·8	36·8	29·3	27·8	39·9	34·1	12·3	5·5	8·7	9·1	4·2	6·6	Northampton.
29	25	54	–	1	1	21	11	32	1	2	3	318	278	596	599	312	282	594	39·6	46·6	42·3	38·2	40·5	39·3	9·3	8·9	9·1	7·0	7·3	7·1	Northumberland.
21	10	31	–	–	–	13	3	16	2	2	4	168	166	334	338	168	170	338	52·8	75·7	62·2	33·6	42·5	37·9	12·5	5·9	9·2	9·5	4·7	7·1	Nottingham.
25	17	42	1	–	1	21	16	37	–	–	–	214	309	523	523	214	301	515	34·2	47·7	42·7	29·8	35·2	32·8	11·7	5·6	8·2	9·6	4·6	6·7	Oxford, &c.
32	47	79	1	4	5	21	24	45	8	12	20	362	402	764	784	364	421	785	31·3	40·9	36·3	32·8	35·9	34·4	8·8	11·2	10·1	7·3	9·2	8·3	Salop and Montgomery.
33	39	72	–	2	2	26	34	60	6	6	12	362	517	879	891	351	511	862	27·0	43·3	34·9	41·1	42·2	41·7	9·4	7·6	8·4	6·9	6·3	6·6	Somerset and Bath.
83	54	137	–	–	–	69	40	109	1	1	2	471	399	870	872	459	407	866	33·6	44·1	38·8	31·9	37·8	34·8	18·1	13·3	15·8	12·8	9·3	11·2	Stafford: Stafford.
57	49	106	–	–	–	43	30	73	–	–	–	288	323	611	611	296	313	609	36·7	41·2	39·2	41·6	40·8	41·2	19·3	15·7	17·4	15·0	11·7	13·3	,, Burntwood.
35	31	66	–	–	–	26	21	47	1	–	1	236	314	550	551	225	296	521	31·7	58·0	45·3	41·1	46·4	44·0	15·6	10·5	12·7	11·4	7·7	9·3	Suffolk.
64	40	104	–	–	–	48	27	75	–	–	–	428	646	1,074	1,074	423	631	1,054	34·6	37·9	36·4	34·6	41·6	38·3	15·1	6·3	9·9	11·8	5·3	8·0	Surrey.
46	53	99	–	–	–	16	21	37	2	3	5	393	490	883	888	381	482	863	25·5	25·4	25·4	23·0	23·8	23·4	12·1	11·0	11·5	9·3	7·8	8·5	Sussex.
30	52	82	–	2	2	22	39	61	6	3	9	326	446	772	781	319	456	775	34·9	52·6	44·4	38·4	50·1	44·6	9·4	11·4	10·6	7·5	9·2	8·5	Warwick.
30	26	56	–	–	–	20	16	36	6	5	11	322	386	708	719	325	392	717	30·9	58·3	43·5	36·8	45·5	41·5	9·2	6·6	7·8	7·7	5·7	6·6	Wilts.
51	45	96	1	–	1	48	44	92	9	31	40	445	532	977	1,017	441	561	1,005	31·8	45·2	38·8	30·3	41·5	35·9	11·5	8·0	9·6	9·6	6·8	8·1	Worcester.
29	30	59	1	–	1	24	23	47	34	30	64	314	366	680	744	336	395	731	45·8	59·5	52·2	38·3	41·8	39·9	8·6	7·6	8·1	6·8	6·3	6·5	York, N. Riding.
94	60	154	1	–	1	78	47	125	3	1	4	698	695	1,393	1,397	690	692	1,382	43·1	47·0	44·7	39·7	43·0	41·2	13·6	8·7	11·1	10·0	7·0	8·5	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.
82	54	136	3	3	6	69	48	117	28	37	65	711	841	1,552	1,617	728	854	1,582	29·8	44·5	37·5	34·8	48·2	41·7	11·3	6·3	8·6	9·0	5·1	6·9	,, ,, Wadsley.
35	59	94	2	2	4	30	52	82	25	30	55	386	504	890	945	402	530	932	38·3	48·7	44·8	26·7	38·8	33·8	8·7	11·1	10·1	6·8	8·2	7·6	,, ,, Menston.
17	15	32	–	1	1	16	12	28	7	7	14	163	169	332	346	163	175	338	20·0	45·5	33·3	30·1	40·7	35·9	10·4	8·6	9·5	8·8	7·2	7·9	York, E. Riding.
																															COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.
50	40	90	–	–	–	44	36	80	9	9	18	312	304	616	634	316	310	626	38·6	51·9	45·1	48·4	55·1	51·7	15·8	12·9	14·4	9·6	8·0	8·8	Birmingham: Winson Green.
18	22	40	–	2	2	13	16	29	4	5	9	337	319	656	665	332	319	651	–	–	–	–	(c)	–	5·4	6·9	6·1	5·0	6·3	5·6	,, Rubery Hill.
31	31	62	1	1	2	29	24	53	8	8	16	302	334	636	652	307	333	640	40·3	50·0	45·7	34·4	43·5	39·2	10·1	9·3	9·7	8·2	7·5	7·8	Bristol.
21	6	27	–	–	–	21	6	27	5	7	12	141	157	298	310	147	165	312	30·4	67·5	47·7	42·2	54·4	48·1	14·3	3·6	8·7	11·1	3·0	6·9	Derby.
19	6	25	4	2	6	13	3	16	21	34	55	139	172	311	366	160	198	358	36·7	42·9	40·0	38·0	50·0	44·4	11·9	3·0	7·0	9·8	2·4	5·6	Exeter.
40	13	53	1	–	1	39	13	52	3	14	17	190	180	370	387	190	187	377	25·8	33·3	29·4	26·2	34·4	29·7	21·1	7·0	14·1	15·4	5·4	10·6	Hull.
15	7	22	1	1	2	12	7	19	7	11	18	109	137	246	264	116	144	260	40·0	29·8	34·5	34·3	35·3	34·9	12·9	4·9	8·5	9·8	3·6	6·3	Ipswich.
20	11	31	2	1	3	17	11	28	3	9	12	232	285	517	529	230	294	524	40·6	63·8	51·6	35·8	50·5	43·6	8·7	3·7	5·9	7·0	3·2	4·9	Leicester.
21	8	29	7	1	8	18	8	26	22	35	57	208	208	416	473	217	241	458	34·9	47·8	38·4	50·5	49·6	50·2	9·7	3·3	6·3	7·3	2·9	5·1	London (City of).
29	12	41	1	–	1	24	10	34	4	8	12	215	243	458	470	218	245	463	21·3	45·3	35·1	29·8	38·6	33·8	13·3	4·9	8·9	10·9	4·0	7·3	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
13	15	28	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	1	1	148	155	303	304	142	157	299	25·6	43·8	33·3	37·8	41·0	39·5	9·2	9·6	9·4	6·9	6·9	6·9	Norwich.
44	27	71	4	1	5	38	25	63	9	11	20	276	301	577	597	275	305	580	16·7	44·3	29·6	32·0	49·7	40·7	16·0	8·9	12·2	12·6	7·1	9·7	Nottingham.
5	5	10	1	–	1	3	5	8	3	8	11	98	118	216	227	97	122	219	63·2	52·4	57·5	–	–	–	5·2	4·1	4·6	4·1	3·4	3·7	Plymouth.
31	13	44	–	1	1	24	12	36	14	16	30	244	311	555	585	263	311	574	39·2	37·8	38·5	39·7	38·5	39·1	11·8	4·2	7·7	9·0	3·4	6·0	Portsmouth.
3,250	2,677	5,927	65	41	106	2,605	2,155	4,760	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908	27,538	33,534	61,072	35·1	45·5	40·5	35·5	42·3	39·0	11·8	8·0	9·7	9·2	6·4	7·7	TOTAL.

(c) Admissions too few for percentage.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.								
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.					
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.								
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS.																																		
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	91	156	247	–	–	–	247	33	37	70	33	37	70	–	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	23	27	50	23	27	50	14	20	34	14	20	34
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	49	73	122	–	–	–	122	12	16	28	12	16	28	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	3	3	–	3	10	18	28	10	18	28	5	9	14	5	9	14
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	67	89	156	–	–	–	156	12	21	33	12	21	33	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	3	3	12	21	33	12	21	33	7	13	20	7	13	20
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	32	36	68	–	–	–	68	13	8	21	13	8	21	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	11	6	17	11	6	17	6	4	10	6	4	10
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	57	134	191	–	–	–	191	17	44	61	17	44	61	–	1	1	3	1	4	4	6	10	4	6	10	7	38	45	7	38	45	5	17	22	5	17	22
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	29	53	82	–	1	1	83	11	12	23	11	12	23	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	9	15	24	9	15	24	5	8	13	5	8	13
Northampton	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	170	173	343	–	–	–	343	33	41	74	33	41	74	–	–	–	6	5	11	8	11	19	8	11	19	26	28	54	26	28	54	14	20	34	14	20	34
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	45	46	91	–	–	–	91	6	10	16	6	10	16	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	5	8	13	5	8	13	3	3	6	3	3	6
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	34	50	84	–	–	–	84	10	4	14	10	4	14	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	2	3
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Cotcn Hill, Stafford.	56	78	134	–	–	–	134	18	15	33	17	15	32	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	16	12	28	16	12	28	1	1	2	1	1	2
Surrey	Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	104	121	225	–	–	–	225	98	155	253	98	155	253	–	2	2	17	30	47	5	13	18	5	13	18	98	136	234	98	136	234	51	79	130	51	79	130
"	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	157	204	361	–	–	–	361	82	94	176	82	94	176	3	1	4	8	11	19	12	18	30	12	18	30	72	96	168	72	96	168	35	60	95	35	60	95
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham	49	32	81	24	34	58	139	24	28	52	7	12	19	–	–	–	2	5	7	3	6	9	1	2	3	14	23	37	5	7	12	10	18	28	2	6	8
York City (E.R.)	The Retreat, York	55	95	150	–	–	–	150	18	11	29	18	11	29	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	12	22	10	12	22	5	5	10	5	5	10
	TOTAL	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	387	496	883	369	480	849 (b)	4	5	9	52	67	119	50	75	125	48	71	119	317	443	760	308	427	735	162	259	421	154	247	401
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886").																																		
Devon	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	10	12	22	118	66	184	206	28	8	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	134	67	201	22	10	32	233	11	7	18	11	7	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a)	304	146	450	89	37	126	576	39	23	62	33	19	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	31	82	40	26	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (d)	103	51	154	–	–	–	154	10	4	14	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4	3	1	4
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton Bath (e)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a)	391	190	581	–	–	–	581	41	25	66	41	25	66	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	15	49	34	15	49	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham (e).	25	28	53	–	–	–	53	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807	130	70	200	96	58	154 (c)	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	60	168	87	48	135	3	1	4	3	1	4
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.																																		
Hants	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	36	–	36	–	–	–	36	213	–	213	213	–	213	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	205	–	205	205	–	205	87	–	87	87	–	87
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	194	–	194	–	–	–	194	12	–	12	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)	230	–	230	–	–	–	230	225	–	225	225	–	225	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	–	208	208	–	208	88	–	88	88	–	88
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																		
Berks	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	472	159	631	1	–	1	632	35	13	48	35	13	48	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	14	4	18	14	4	18	7	4	11	7	4	11

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 2 male patients were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(d) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House.

(e) Also a Provisional Licensed House.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.				RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylum.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1894 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the 5 Years 1889—1893, to the Admissions during the same 5 years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38-(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1894.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
13	7	20	13	7	20	–	–	–	88	159	247	–	–	–	247	97	159	256	46·7	58·8	53·1	44·8	55·1	50·3	13·4	4·4	7·8	10·5	3·6	6·3	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
2	1	3	2	1	3	2	–	2	49	70	119	–	–	–	119	49	73	122	55·6	56·3	56·0	37·3	56·3	47·2	4·1	1·4	2·5	3·3	1·1	2·0	Wonford House.
5	3	8	5	3	8	3	–	3	62	86	148	–	–	–	148	64	89	153	63·6	72·2	69·0	62·0	64·9	63·6	7·8	3·4	5·2	6·4	2·7	4·3	Barnwood House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	33	36	69	–	–	–	69	32	36	68	45·2	57·1	50·0	45·4	50·0	47·6	3·1	5·6	4·4	2·2	4·5	3·4	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
6	11	17	6	11	17	5	9	14	61	129	190	–	–	–	190	53	125	178	38·5	45·9	44·0	39·5	44·3	43·0	11·3	8·8	9·6	8·1	6·2	6·8	St. Luke's Hospital.
4	4	8	4	4	8	2	1	3	27	46	73	–	1	1	74	26	47	73	50·0	88·9	68·4	40·0	42·5	40·7	15·4	8·5	11·0	10·0	6·1	7·5	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
8	8	16	8	8	16	–	1	1	169	178	347	–	–	–	347	170	176	346	56·0	66·7	61·8	38·0	56·8	48·3	4·7	4·5	4·6	3·9	3·7	3·8	St. Andrew's Hospital.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	44	48	92	–	–	–	92	45	47	92	75·0	50·0	60·0	20·5	45·2	33·3	4·4	–	2·2	3·9	–	1·9	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	38	48	86	–	–	–	86	34	49	83	14·3	100·0	33·3	29·6	69·2	49·1	5·9	6·1	6·0	4·5	5·6	5·1	Warneford Asylum.
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	56	79	135	–	–	–	135	59	79	138	6·7	9·1	7·7	21·7	33·3	27·7	3·4	2·5	2·9	2·7	2·2	2·4	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
8	6	14	8	6	14	4	3	7	96	134	230	–	–	–	230	99	145	244	54·8	56·4	55·8	42·9	55·5	50·1	8·1	4·1	5·7	4·0	2·2	2·9	Bethlem Hospital.
15	4	19	15	4	19	6	–	6	152	198	350	–	–	–	350	150	204	354	52·2	80·0	66·9	41·1	52·7	47·6	10·0	2·0	5·4	6·4	1·3	3·6	Holloway Sanatorium.
10	2	12	3	2	5	3	–	3	49	35	84	24	34	58	142	72	69	141	47·6	81·8	65·1	46·2	53·1	49·7	13·9	2·9	8·5	10·3	2·1	6·3	York Lunatic Asylum.
3	7	10	3	7	10	1	3	4	60	87	147	–	–	–	147	59	89	148	33·3	55·6	41·7	29·1	41·6	36·4	5·1	7·9	6·8	4·1	6·6	5·6	The Retreat, York.
81	60	141	74	60	134	28	21	49	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376	1,009	1,387	2,396	48·6	62·3	56·2	40·8	52·4	47·4	8·0	4·3	5·9	5·8	3·2	4·3	TOTAL.
7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	128	64	192	214	134	78	212	–	–	–	–	–	–	5·2	3·8	4·7	4·5	3·5	4·1	Western Counties Asylum.
4	5	9	4	4	8	4	3	7	137	67	204	22	9	31	235	159	74	233	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·5	6·8	3·9	2·4	6·0	3·6	Eastern Counties Asylum.
15	9	24	13	9	22	11	6	17	284	130	414	82	36	118	532	376	174	550	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·0	5·2	4·4	3·5	4·4	3·8	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	105	51	156	–	–	–	156	106	50	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	·9	4·0	1·9	·9	3·6	1·8	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.
14	12	26	14	12	26	8	3	11	384	188	572	–	–	–	572	385	187	572	–	–	–	–	–	–	3·6	6·4	4·5	3·2	5·6	4·0	Earlswood Asylum.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	24	28	52	–	–	–	52	24	28	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7·1	3·8	–	6·5	3·5	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
41	33	74	32	29	61	23	12	35	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765	1,184	595	1,779	–	–	–	–	–	–	3·5	5·5	4·2	3·1	4·8	3·7	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	43	–	43	–	–	–	43	43	–	43	40·8	–	40·8	48·4	–	48·4	2·3	–	2·3	·4	–	·4	Royal Military Hospital.
19	–	19	19	–	19	4	–	4	184	–	184	–	–	–	184	188	–	188	8·3	–	8·3	15·9	–	15·9	10·1	–	10·1	9·2	–	9·2	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
20	–	20	20	–	20	4	–	4	227	–	227	–	–	–	227	231	–	231	39·1	–	39·1	45·8	–	45·8	8·7	–	8·7	4·4	–	4·4	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
16	3	13	10	3	13	10	3	13	483	165	648	1	–	1	649	476	162	638	21·2	30·8	23·9	26·7	30·6	27·7	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.										
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).										
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	30	74	104	82	93	175	279	96	95	191	13	11	24	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	62	73	135	6	18	24	30	25	55	2	11	13
Bow	Grove Hall	197	3	200	63	55	123	323	23	63	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	54	55	–	–	–	19	22	41	–	–	–	9	4	13	–	–	–
Camberwell	Camberwell House	101	194	295	35	90	125	420	87	91	178	28	47	75	1	1	2	1	1	2	39	15	54	9	13	22	40	46	86	15	21	36	14	29	43	5	15	20
Hoxton	Hoxton House	30	58	88	57	69	126	214	73	187	260	17	30	47	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	42	42	–	3	3	50	97	147	21	26	47	17	37	54	7	16	23
Peckham	Peckham House	76	194	270	27	24	51	321	66	106	172	24	48	72	–	–	–	1	8	9	10	9	19	8	8	16	35	64	99	15	34	49	16	35	51	7	16	23
Chiswick	Chiswick House	18	17	35	–	–	–	35	3	6	9	3	6	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	7	10	3	7	10	–	4	4	–	4	4
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	29	42	71	–	–	–	71	10	5	15	10	5	15	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	6	2	8	2	1	3	2	1	3
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	34	43	77	–	–	–	77	14	16	30	14	16	30	–	2	2	–	2	2	5	5	10	5	5	10	10	16	26	10	16	26	4	4	8	4	4	8
Isleworth	Wyke House	16	13	29	–	–	–	29	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roehampton	The Priory	23	31	54	–	–	–	54	27	11	38	27	11	38	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	10	23	13	10	23	4	4	8	4	4	8
Sunbury	Halliford House	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tooting	Newlands House	16	–	16	–	–	–	16	11	–	11	11	–	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	6	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Munster House	21	–	21	–	–	–	21	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	23	–	23	23	–	23	1	–	1	1	–	1
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	43	–	43	–	–	–	43	6	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3
South End, Catford	Flower House	20	–	20	–	–	–	20	9	–	9	9	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	–	8	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finchley, East	The Grange	House licensed 10th October 1894, 2 female patients received from Silverton House, *q. v.*							–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Peterborough House	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hammersmith	Homelea	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	Wood End House	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hendon	Hendon Grove	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
Kensington West	Otto House	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	11	11	–	5	5	–	5	5
Leyton	Great House	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nunhead	Silverton House	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southall	Vine Cottage	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Featherstone Hall	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teddington	Goudhurst	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	433	611	1,044	170	205	375 (b)	7	6	13	18	22	40	70	133	203	36	37	73	276	371	647	127	168	295 (c)	100	153	253	35	81	116
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																						
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	*See* Hospitals Sheet.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 22 patients (7 males and 15 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 16 patients (6 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
20	20	40	8	6	14	16	18	34	32	61	93	94	108	202	295	126	164	290	Bethnal House.
19	2	21	7	–	7	16	2	18	190	3	193	60	94	154	347	259	54	313	Grove Hall.
31	22	53	17	14	31	11	8	19	97	203	300	55	104	159	459	143	292	435	Camberwell House.
23	27	50	4	8	12	16	17	33	22	60	82	65	130	195	277	88	164	252	Hoxton House.
20	17	37	6	8	14	16	12	28	77	202	279	37	41	78	357	108	231	339	Peckham House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	16	33	–	–	–	33	17	16	33	Chiswick House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	33	42	75	–	–	–	75	29	40	69	Brooke House.
2	3	5	2	3	5	–	2	2	36	40	76	–	–	–	76	35	41	76	Northumberland House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	16	15	31	–	–	–	31	16	14	30	Wyke House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	35	32	67	–	–	–	67	27	30	57	The Priory.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	13	11	24	Halliford House.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	21	–	21	–	–	–	21	16	–	16	Newlands House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	House closed.			–	–	–	–	10	–	10	Munster House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–	1	41	–	41	–	–	–	41	40	–	40	Moorcroft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	21	–	–	–	21	21	–	21	Flower House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	The Grange.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	26	26	Peterborough House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Homelea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	13	13	Hayes Park.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	16	16	Wood End House.
–	1	1	–	1	1		–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	11	11	Hendon Grove.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	25	–	27	27	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed.			–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Great House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed: 2 female patients removed to The Grange, East Finchley, *q. v.*							–	3	3	Silverton House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	Vine Cottage.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	Featherstone Hall.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	6	6	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed.			–	–	–	–	–	1	1	24, Royal-crescent.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Goudhurst.
131	103	234	60	51	111	77	59	136	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246	948	1,186	2,134	TOTAL.
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.										
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).										
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Springfield House, Bedford	19	27	46	–	–	–	46	7	4	11	7	4	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	7	12	5	7	12	2	5	7
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	18	16	34	–	–	–	34	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	2	2
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plympton House, Plympton	12	19	31	–	–	–	31	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	2	2
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	10	14	24	–	–	–	24	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
,,	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	12	13	25	–	–	–	25	10	6	16	10	6	16	–	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	3	2	5
Essex	Witham	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	4	10	14	–	–	–	14	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	2	8	10	–	–	–
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	15	21	36	–	–	–	36	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	7	11	4	7	11	2	1	3
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	13	12	25	–	–	–	25	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	5	2	7	5	2	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	1	1
,,	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	1	6	7	–	–	–	7	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	1	1
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	8	8	16	–	–	–	16	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	–	1
,,	Springcroft, Beckenham	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, Maidstone	15	21	36	–	–	–	36	6	10	16	6	10	16	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	7	11	4	7	11	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	5	6	11	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	2	3
,,	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	6	12	–	–	–	12	6	3	9	6	3	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	2	7	5	2	7	–	1	1
,,	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	50	72	122	8	3	11	133	24	38	62	22	28	50	–	1	1	1	4	5	3	5	8	3	1	4	22	25	47	18	21	39	9	11	20
,,	Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	16	21	37	–	–	–	37	7	21	28	7	21	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	21	25	4	21	25	2	16	18
,,	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	14	11	25	14	11	25	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	9	9	18	9	9	18	2	4	6
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	33	40	73	–	–	–	73	9	8	17	9	8	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	3	9	4	1	5
,,	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	32	–	32	–	–	–	32	6	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
,,	Grove House, All Stretton	–	32	32	–	–	–	32	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	6	9	15	–	–	–	15	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	7	7	Bishopstone House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	20	23	43	–	–	–	43	19	24	43	Springfield House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	16	15	31	–	–	–	31	16	15	31	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	5	5	Court Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	20	34	–	–	–	34	13	20	33	Plympton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	11	13	24	–	–	–	24	10	14	24	Dinsdale Park.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	16	14	30	–	–	–	30	14	13	27	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	5	8	13	Witham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	6	4	9	13	Vernon House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	18	32	–	–	–	32	14	22	36	Northwoods.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28	–	–	–	28	13	13	26	Fairford House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	7	7	14	–	–	–	14	5	8	13	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	3	The Briars.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	1	6	7	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	9	8	17	Redlands.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	Springcroft.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	3	–	3	Tattlebury House.
3	4	7	3	4	7	–	–	–	14	20	34	–	–	–	34	15	19	34	West Malling Place.
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	6	10	16	Marsden Hall.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	12	6	6	12	Overdale.
4	10	14	2	7	9	1	2	3	52	72	124	4	6	10	134	55	79	134	Haydock Lodge.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–	37	15	22	37	Tue Brook Villa.
4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	19	20	39	–	–	–	39	19	18	37	Shaftesbury House.
4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	32	43	75	–	–	–	75	32	41	73	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–	10	1	9	10	The Grove, Catton.
4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	33	–	33	–	–	–	33	32	–	32	Stretton House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	–	–	35	–	33	33	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	St. Mary's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	–	–	–	15	6	8	14	Boreatton Park.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.											
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).											
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	43	44	87	–	–	–	87	5	10	15	5	10	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	3	4
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	17	24	41	–	–	–	41	2	9	11	2	9	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11	3	8	11	–	3	3	–	3	3
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	10	19	29	–	–	–	29	4	5	9	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	4	6	2	4	6
,,	Moat House, Tamworth	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Sutherland House, Surbiton	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	41	31	72	–	–	–	72	6	7	13	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	1	3	2	1	3
,,	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	10	49	59	–	–	–	59	3	9	12	3	9	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Ashbrooke Hall, Hobington	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13	6	7	13	2	3	5	2	3	5
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	20	23	43	–	–	–	43	5	6	11	5	6	11	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	26	17	43	–	–	–	43	6	7	13	6	7	13	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	52	39	91	7	9	16	10	25	35	3	5	8
,,	Fisherton House, Salisbury	68	69	137	97	113	210	347	94	181	275	8	11	19	–	–	–	1	3	4	18	90	108	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	11	16	27	–	–	–	27	5	9	14	5	9	14	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	3	3	–	3	3
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale.	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, City	Lawrence House, York	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	4	5	9	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	2	6	4	2	6
	TOTAL	567	766	1,333	105	116	221	1,554	255	414	669	167	234 (b)	401	8	14	22	15	16	31	35	116	151	21	26	47	166	218	384	117 (c)	184	301	54	103	157	47	82	129
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																					
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a)	*See* Hospitals Sheet.																																			
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)																																				

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act," 1886.

(b) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a male) was transferred while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	43	47	90	–	–	–	90	41	46	87	Brislington House.
5	2	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	11	23	34	–	–	–	34	16	23	39	Bailbrook House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	10	19	29	–	–	–	29	9	18	27	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	Church-street, Epsom.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Chalk Pit House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canbury House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	19	19	38	–	–	–	38	18	19	37	Glendossil, and Hurst House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	24	16	40	–	–	–	40	24	14	38	Laverstock House.
3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	64	69	133	124	243	367	500	188	282	470	Fisherton House.
19	12	31	4	3	7	18	12	30	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	5	7	12	Fiddington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32	–	–	–	32	12	17	29	Kingsdown House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	2	2	4	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	The Grange.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	18	–	–	–	18	6	13	19	Lawrence House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715	684	981	1,665	TOTAL.
68	56	124	51	44	95	22	15	37											
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.
																			Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1894.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1894.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County and Borough Asylums	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361	8,005	8,627	16,632	254	204	458	27	28	55	984	1,203	2,187	621	688	1,309	25	36	61	3,934	5,224	9,158	116	151	267	2,581	3,600	6,181	60	76	136
Registered Hospitals (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	387	496	883	369	480	849	4	5	9	52	67	119	50	75	125	48	71	119	317	443	760	308	427	735	162	259	421	154	247	401
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	433	611	1,044	170	205	375	7	6	13	18	22	40	70	133	203	36	37	73	276	371		127		295	100	153	253	35	81	116
Provincial Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	567	766	1,333	105	116	221	1,554	255	414	669	167	234	401	8	14	22	15	16	31	35	116	151	21	26	47	166	218	384	117	184	301	54	103	157	47	82	129
Total	2,743	3,537	6,280	27,086	33,026	60,112	66,392	9,080	10,148	19,228	960	1,123	2,083	46	53	99	1,069	1,308	2,377	776	1,012	1,788	130	170	300	4,693	6,256	10,949	668	930	1,598	2,897	4,115	7,012	296	486	782
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.	230	–	230	–	–	–	230	225	–	225	225	–	225	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	–	208	208	–	208	88	–	88	88	–	88
Criminal Asylum	472	159	631	1	–	1	632	35	13	48	35	13	48	–	–	–	3	–	3		–	2	2	–	2	14	4	18	14	4	18	7	4	11	7	4	11
Private Single Patients	186	252	438	–	–	–	438	58	62	120	58	62	120	–	2	2	3	1	4	23	29	52	23	29	52	46	64	110	46	64	110	6	9	15	6	9	15
Idiot Establishments (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807	130	70	200	96	58	154	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	60	168	87	48	135	3	1	4	3	1	4
GRAND TOTAL	4,598	4,446	9,044	27,316	33,139	60,455	69,499	9,528	10,293	19,821	1,374 (a)	1,256	2,630	46	55	101	1,086	1,313	2,399	801	1,041	1,842	155	199	354	5,069	6,384	11,453	1,023 (b)	1,046	2,069	3,001	4,129	7,130	400	500	900

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 114 patients (59 males and 55 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 74 patients (39 males and 35 females) were transferred, while resident during 1894, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 93 criminal (private) patients (74 males and 19 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1895.							Average Number Resident during 1894.			HOUSES
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	43	47	90	–	–	–	90	41	46	87	Brislington House.
2	5	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	11	23	34	–	–	–	34	16	23	39	Bailbrook House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	10	19	29	–	–	–	29	9	18	27	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	Church-street, Epsom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Chalk Pit House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canbury House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	38	79	–	–	–	79	40	33	73	Ticehurst Asylum.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	19	50	69	–	–	–	69	9	50	59	St. George's Retreat.
3	1	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	Periteau House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	Ashbrooke Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	38	–	–	–	38	18	19	37	Glendossil, and Hurst House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	–	–	–	40	24	14	38	Laverstock House.
3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	64	69	133	124	243	367	500	188	282	470	Fisherton House.
10	12	31	4	3	7	18	12	30	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	5	7	12	Fiddington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32	–	–	–	32	12	17	29	Kingsdown House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	1	2	4	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	The Grange.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	18	–	–	–	18	6	13	19	Lawrence House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
58	56	124	51	44	95	22	15	37	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715	687	981	1,665	TOTAL.
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.
																			Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

Appendix B².

Appendix B². TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and amongst Private Patients in Single Charge, during the Year 1894.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1894.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Asylums:									
Chester—Chester	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Devon	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	–	1	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster—Lancaster	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
„ Whittingham	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
London—Hanwell	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sussex, E.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, N. R.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed House:									
Camberwell House	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses:									
Overdale	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tue Brook Villa	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ticehurst	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
County and Borough Asylums	7	2	9	1	1	2	–	1	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11	2	13	1	1	2	–	1	1

* After escape.

Appendix B[3].

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1895.

Appendix B³.

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	1	3	4	490	597	1,087	1,091
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	6	3	9	251	294	545	554
Bucks	11	7	18	200	249	449	467
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	1	–	1	210	283	493	494
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	19	14	33	267	257	524	557
Chester: Chester	1	1	2	288	327	615	617
„ Parkside	15	18	33	294	391	685	718
Cornwall	23	23	46	296	383	679	725
Cumberland and Westmorland	14	24	38	293	249	542	580
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	23	17	40	243	277	520	560
Derby	–	–	–	237	227	464	464
Devon	2	–	2	436	625	1,061	1,063
Dorset	13	14	27	227	252	479	506
Durham	2	3	5	738	666	1,404	1,409
Essex	4	1	5	605	906	1,511	1,516
Glamorgan	13	8	21	560	581	1,141	1,162
Gloucester	9	8	17	503	549	1,052	1,069
Hants	4	1	5	470	567	1,037	1,042
Hereford (County and City)	–	1	1	183	202	385	386
Kent: Barming Heath	2	–	2	672	919	1,591	1,593
„ Chartham	17	3	20	396	454	850	870
Lancaster: Lancaster	10	22	32	682	1,095	1,777	1,809
„ Rainhill	5	1	6	896	920	1,816	1,822
„ Prestwich	13	16	29	1,137	1,331	(a)2,468	2,497
„ Whittingham	2	3	5	989	936	1,925	1,930
Leicester and Rutland	12	18	30	206	233	439	469
Lincoln (Lindsay and Holland Divisions) and Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	–	1	1	357	373	730	731

(a) Forty-four males and 36 females were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix, B⁶.

Appendix B[3].

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1895,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS will be found in Appendix (B[4]).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									COUNTIES, &c. :
16	22	38	–	1	1	5	3	8	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
16	7	23	–	–	–	3	1	4	Berks, &c.
11	9	20	–	–	–	6	1	7	Bucks.
12	20	32	–	–	–	2	–	2	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
13	14	27	1	–	1	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
5	14	19	–	–	–	13	5	18	Chester : Chester.
15	22	37	–	–	–	5	3	8	„ Parkside.
11	18	29	3	2	5	4	2	6	Cornwall.
24	26	50	1	1	2	19	2	21	Cumberland and Westmorland.
29	27	56	–	–	–	1	2	3	Denbigh, &c.
18	19	37	–	–	–	1	–	1	Derby.
7	16	23	–	–	–	5	5	10	Devon.
5	6	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	Dorset.
9	13	22	–	–	–	17	9	26	Durham.
85	121	206	–	–	–	31	7	38	Essex.
8	29	37	2	–	2	20	6	26	Glamorgan.
23	38	61	–	–	–	8	5	13	Gloucester.
19	35	54	–	–	–	15	5	20	Hants.
6	13	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	Hereford.
11	10	21	–	–	–	18	23	41	Kent : Barming Heath.
8	9	17	–	1	1	4	1	5	„ Chartham.
39	87	126	–	1	1	87	44	131	Lancaster : Lancaster.
22	35	57	–	–	–	66	47	113	„ Rainhill.
49	82	131	–	–	–	54	62	116	„ Prestwich.
67	70	137	–	–	–	87	61	148	„ Whittingham.
4	10	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	Leicester and Rutland.
15	21	36	–	–	–	9	–	9	Lincoln, &c.

 (*continued.*)

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
London: Banstead	–	–	–	710	1,290	2,000	2,000
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	874	1,144	2,018	2,018
„ Claybury	4	2	6	889	1,278	2,167	2,173
„ Colney Hatch	7	–	7	873	1,331	2,204	2,211
„ Hanwell	–	–	–	802	1,158	1,960	1,960
Middlesex	–	–	–	495	626	1,121	1,121
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	29	38	67	452	425	877	944
Norfolk	1	5	6	335	443	778	784
Northampton	16	21	37	381	418	799	836
Northumberland	1	2	3	318	278	596	599
Nottingham	2	2	4	168	166	334	338
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor)	–	–	–	214	309	523	523
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	12	20	362	402	764	784
Somerset and Bath	6	6	12	362	517	879	891
Stafford: Stafford	1	1	2	471	399	870	872
„ Burntwood	–	–	–	288	323	611	611
Suffolk, E. and W.	1	–	1	236	314	550	551
Surrey	–	–	–	428	646	1,074	1,074
Sussex, E. and Brighton	2	3	5	393	490	883	888
Warwick	6	3	9	326	446	772	781
Wilts	6	5	11	322	386	708	719
Worcester	9	31	40	445	532	977	1,017
York, N. Riding	34	30	64	314	366	680	744
„ W. Riding: Wakefield	3	1	4	698	695	1,393	1,397
„ „ Wadsley	28	37	65	711	841	1,552	1,617
„ „ Menston	25	30	55	386	504	890	945
„ E. Riding	7	7	14	163	169	332	346
COUNTY-BOROUGHS, AND CITY OF LONDON:							
Birmingham: Winson Green	9	9	18	312	304	616	634
„ Rubery Hill	4	5	9	337	319	656	665
Bristol	8	8	16	302	334	636	652
Derby	5	7	12	141	157	298	310
Exeter	21	34	55	139	172	311	366
Hull	3	14	17	196	180	370	387
Ipswich	7	11	18	109	137	246	264
Leicester	3	9	12	232	285	517	529
London (City of)	22	35	57	208	208	416	473
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	8	12	215	243	458	470
Norwich	–	1	1	148	155	303	304
Nottingham	9	11	20	276	301	577	597
Plymouth	3	8	11	98	118	216	227
Portsmouth	14	16	30	244	311	555	585
TOTAL	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	47	62	–	–	–	22	59	81	London: Banstead.
17	34	51	–	–	–	50	66	116	„ Cane Hill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	25	„ Claybury.
14	35	49	–	2	2	33	32	65	„ Colney Hatch.
20	25	45	–	–	–	66	60	126	„ Hanwell.
21	24	45	–	–	–	11	5	16	Middlesex.
28	35	63	1	1	2	8	2	10	Monmouth, &c.
20	30	50	–	–	–	3	–	3	Norfolk.
8	14	22	–	–	–	3	–	3	Northampton.
34	36	70	–	–	–	15	2	17	Northumberland.
6	4	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	Nottingham.
6	12	18	–	–	–	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
17	24	41	–	–	–	8	1	9	Salop and Montgomery.
32	45	77	–	–	–	–	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
24	20	44	–	–	–	6	1	7	Stafford: Stafford.
16	13	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ Burntwood.
14	16	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	Suffolk.
14	46	60	–	–	–	41	40	81	Surrey.
13	32	45	–	–	–	3	–	3	Sussex.
20	30	50	–	–	–	1	7	8	Warwick.
22	30	52	–	–	–	5	–	5	Wilts.
22	39	61	–	1	1	2	–	2	Worcester.
34	54	88	–	–	–	7	3	10	York, N. Riding.
35	38	73	–	–	–	7	6	13	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
33	43	76	–	–	–	19	9	28	„ „ Wadsley.
7	22	29	–	–	–	2	7	9	„ „ Menston.
4	4	8	1	–	1	4	1	5	„ E. Riding.
									County-Boroughs, and City of London:
42	48	90	–	–	–	2	–	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	„ Rubery Hl.
7	18	25	1	1	2	6	6	12	Bristol.
10	8	18	–	–	–	2	3	5	Derby.
5	10	15	–	–	–	4	11	15	Exeter.
8	10	18	–	–	–	10	2	12	Hull.
14	20	34	1	–	1	–	–	–	Ipswich.
8	10	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester.
15	4	19	1	–	1	24	11	35	London (City of),
3	7	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Norwich.
18	25	43	–	–	–	3	3	6	Nottingham.
2	2	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	Plymouth.
15	13	28	1	–	1	–	–	–	Portsmouth.
1,201	1,730	2,931	14	12	26	882	651	1,533	Total.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	88	159	247	–	–	–	247
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	49	70	119	–	–	–	119
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	62	86	148	–	–	–	148
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	33	36	69	–	–	–	69
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	61	129	190	–	–	–	190
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	27	46	73	–	1	1	74
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	169	178	347	–	–	–	347
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	48	92	–	–	–	92
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	38	48	86	–	–	–	86
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	56	79	135	–	–	–	135
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lam-beth-road, S.E.	96	134	230	–	–	–	230
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	152	198	350	–	–	–	350
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham, York.	49	35	84	24	34	58	142
„ E.R.	The Retreat, York - -	60	87	147	–	–	–	147
	TOTAL - - -	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
8	16	24	13	8	21	–	–	–	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	6	11	8	6	14	–	–	–	Wonford House.
4	13	17	14	14	28	–	–	–	Barnwood House.
2	2	4	2	5	7	–	–	–	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
6	29	35	4	1	5	–	–	–	St. Luke's Hospital.
6	6	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	Bethel Hospital.
19	36	55	24	21	45	–	–	–	St. Andrew's Hospital.
2	8	10	10	2	12	–	–	–	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
4	3	7	3	3	6	–	–	–	Warneford Asylum.
1	2	3	3	5	8	–	–	–	Charitable Institution, Cotonhill.
34	72	106	3	1	4	–	–	–	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
26	34	60	13	17	30	–	–	–	Holloway Sanatorium.
4	7	11	5	–	5	–	–	–	York Lunatic Hospital.
5	15	20	7	10	17	–	–	–	The Retreat, York.
126	249	375	110	93	203	–	–	–	TOTAL.

(*continued.*)

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE (Including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	11	11	22	128	64	192	214
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	137	67	204	22	9	31	235
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (*a*).	284	130	414	82	36	118	532
Middlesex	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (*b*)	105	51	156	–	–	–	156
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (*c*).	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (*a*).	384	188	572	–	–	–	572
Warwick -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham (*c*).	24	28	52	–	–	–	52
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	43	–	43	–	–	–	43
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	184	–	184	–	–	–	184
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) - - -	227	–	227	–	–	–	227
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	483	165	648	1	–	1	649

(*a*) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (*b*) Also a metropolitan licensed house.
(*c*) Also a provincial licensed house.

AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886,"):
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.
–	–	–	7	3	10	–	1	1	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)
									NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:
34	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.
3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
37	–	37	5	–	5	–	–	–	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
									CRIMINAL ASYLUM:
73	49	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

HOUSES.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House - - -	32	61	93	94	108	202	295
Bow - - -	Grove Hall - - - -	190	3	193	60	94	154	347
Camberwell - -	Camberwell House - - -	97	203	300	55	104	159	459
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - - - -	22	60	82	65	130	195	277
Peckham - -	Peckham House - - -	77	202	279	37	41	78	357
Chiswick - -	Chiswick House - - -	17	16	33	–	–	–	33
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - - -	33	42	75	–	–	–	75
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House - -	36	40	76	–	–	–	76
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - - -	16	15	31	–	–	–	31
Roehampton - -	The Priory - - - -	35	32	67	–	–	–	67
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - - -	13	11	24	–	–	–	24
Tooting - -	Newlands House - - -	21	–	21	–	–	–	21
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House - - -	41	–	41	–	–	–	41
South End, Catford	Flower House - - - -	21	–	21	–	–	–	21
Finchley - -	The Grange - - - -	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
Fulham - - -	Peterborough House - -	–	26	26	–	–	–	26
Hayes, Uxbridge -	Hayes Park - - -	–	12	12	–	–	–	12
„ „ -	Wood End House - - -	–	16	16	–	–	–	16
Hendon - -	Hendon Grove - - - -	–	12	12	–	–	–	12
Kensington, West -	Otto House - - - -	–	25	25	–	–	–	25
Southall - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	–	11	11	–	–	–	11
„ - -	Featherstone Hall - - -	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
Wandsworth - -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
Teddington - -	Goudhurst, Stanley-road - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
	TOTAL - - -	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:								
Hampton Wick	Normansfield - - - -	Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886." *See*						

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			HOUSES.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	17	29	6	5	11	–	–	–	Bethnal House.
4	4	8	2	–	2	1	1	2	Grove Hall.
8	26	34	12	29	41	–	–	–	Camberwell House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton House.
10	26	36	5	15	20	–	–	–	Peckham House.
3	8	11	5	2	7	–	–	–	Chiswick House.
8	14	22	12	11	23	–	–	–	Brooke House.
1	6	7	8	6	14	–	–	–	Northumberland House.
–	3	3	5	5	10	–	–	–	Wyke House.
10	10	20	10	5	15	–	–	–	The Priory.
1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	Halliford House.
1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	Newlands House.
5	–	5	12	–	12	–	–	–	Moorcroft House.
3	–	3	7	–	7	–	–	–	Flower House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Grange.
–	2	2	–	5	5	–	–	–	Peterborough House.
–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	Hayes Park.
–	3	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	Wood End House.
–	5	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	Hendon Grove.
–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vine Cottage.
–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	Featherstone Hall.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Goudhurst.
66	132	198	90	107	197	1	1	2	TOTAL.
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:
Hospital Sheet.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	–	8	8	–	–	–	8
„ - -	Springfield House, Bedford -	20	23	43	–	–	–	43
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - -	16	15	31	–	–	–	31
Devon - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	–	7	7	–	–	–	7
„ - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	14	20	34	–	–	–	34
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	11	13	24	–	–	–	24
„ - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	16	14	30	–	–	–	30
Essex - -	Witham - - - - -	5	8	13	–	–	–	13
Glamorgan -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	2	4	6	–	–	–	6
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	14	18	32	–	–	–	32
„ - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	14	14	28	–	–	–	28
Hants - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	7	14	–	–	–	14
„ - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Herts - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	–	7	7	–	–	–	7
Kent - - -	Redlands, near Tonbridge -	9	8	17	–	–	–	17
„ - -	Springcroft, Beckenham -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	West Malling-place, Maidstone	14	20	34	–	–	–	34
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - -	6	11	17	–	–	–	17
„ - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	6	12	–	–	–	12
„ - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	52	72	124	4	6	10	134
„ - -	Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	16	21	37	–	–	–	37
„ - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	19	20	39	–	–	–	39
Norfolk - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	32	43	75	–	–	–	75
„ - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	1	9	10	–	–	–	10
Salop - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	33	–	33	–	–	–	33
„ - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	–	35	35	–	–	–	35
„ - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	8	15	–	–	–	15
Somerset - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	43	47	90	–	–	–	90
„ - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	23	34	–	–	–	34

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bishopstone House.
3	1	4	3	5	8	–	–	–	Springfield House.
7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wye House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Court Hall.
1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	Plympton House.
–	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	Dinsdale Park.
4	1	5	–		–	–	–	–	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Witham.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Vernon House.
1	–	1	4	4	8	–	–	–	Northwoods.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	Fairford House.
2	–	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Briars.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	Harpenden Hall.
1	2	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	Redlands.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Springcroft.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Tattlebury House.
–	5	5	2	4	6	–	–	–	West Malling-place.
1	4	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	Marsden Hall.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Overdale.
8	16	24	5	3	8	–	–	–	Haydock Lodge.
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tue Brook Villa.
7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shaftesbury House.
3	4	7	3	6	9	–	–	–	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	The Grove.
1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	Stretton House.
–	3	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	St. Mary's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boreatton Park.
4	3	7	10	8	18	–	–	–	Brislington House.
1	4	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	Bailbrook House.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	10	19	29	–	–	–	29
„ - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	Sutherland House, Surbiton -	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
„ - -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
„ - -	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	41	38	79	–	–	–	79
„ - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	10	50	60	–	–	–	60
„ - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
Warwick - -	Glendossil. and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	19	19	38	–	–	–	38
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	24	16	40	–	–	–	40
„ - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	64	69	133	124	243	367	500
„ - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	5	7	12	–	–	–	12
„ - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	13	19	32	–	–	–	32
York, E. R. -	Craven-street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale.	2	2	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	–	11	11	–	–	–	11
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	5	13	18	–	–	–	18
	TOTAL - - -	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:								
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886." *See*						
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.							

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ashwood House.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	Moat House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Church-street.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chalk Pit House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canbury House.
2	6	8	19	10	29	–	–	–	Ticehurst Asylum.
2	3	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	St. George's Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Periteau House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Ashbrooke Hall.
7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glendossill and Hurst House.
8	6	14	4	2	6	–	–	–	Laverstock House.
37	61	98	8	4	12	2	–	2	Fisherton House.
–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
2	2	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Craven-street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Greta Bank.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Grange.
1	5	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	Lawrence House.
110	164	274	86	82	168	2	–	2	TOTAL.
Hospitals sheet.			–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge. Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

SUMMARY.

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County and Borough Asylums	530	622	1,152	27,493	33,263	60,756	61,908
Registered Hospitals (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	984	1,333	2,317	24	35	59	2,376
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	651	807	1,458	311	477	788	2,246
Provincial Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	565	773	1,338	128	249	377	1,715
TOTAL	2,730	3,535	6,265	27,956	34,024	61,980	68,245
Naval and Military Hospitals	227	–	227	–	–	–	227
Criminal Asylum	483	165	648	1	–	1	649
Private Single Patients	188	240	428	–	–	–	428
Idiot Establishments (Hospitals and Licensed Houses.)	945	479	1,424	232	109	341	1,765
GRAND TOTAL	4,573	4,419	8,992	28,189	34,133	62,322	71,314

SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1895.									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,201	1,730	2,931	14	12	26	882	651	1,533	County and Borough Asylums.
126	249	375	110	93	203	–	–	–	Registered Hospitals.
66	132	198	90	107	197	1	1	2	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
110	164	274	86	82	168	2	–	2	Provincial Licensed Houses.
1,503	2,275	3,778	300	294	594	885	652	1,537	TOTAL.
37	–	37	5	–	5	–	–	–	Naval and Military Hospitals.
73	49	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	Criminal Asylum.
–	–	–	68	75	143	–	–	–	Private Single Patients.
–	–	–	7	3	10	–	1	1	Idiot Establishments.
1,613	2,324	3,937	380	372	752	885	653	1,538	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B⁴.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berks	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Bucks	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cambridge, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Chester: Chester	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwall	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumberland, &c.	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Denbigh, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devon	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorset	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Durham	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Essex	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	4
Glamorgan	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	5
Gloucester	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Hants	5	1	6	–	–	–	2	1	3
Kent: Barming Heath	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
„ Chartham	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Lancaster: Lancaster	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ Rainhill	1	2	3	–	–	–	5	1	6
„ Prestwich	1	2	3	1	–	1	8	3	11
„ Whittingham	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Leicester, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
London: Banstead	1	3	4	–	–	–	6	1	7
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ Claybury	2	1	3	–	–	–	5	1	6
„ Colney Hatch	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ Hanwell	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Monmouth, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Norfolk	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Northumberland	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nottingham	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oxford	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Salop, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Somerset	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Stafford: Stafford	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Suffolk	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Surrey	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sussex, E., &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Warwick	3	1	4	–	–	–	6	1	7
Wilts	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Worcester	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	2
York, North Riding	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4
„ West Riding: Wakefield	3	1	4	–	–	–	8	–	8
„ „ Riding: Menston	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	–	6
„ East Riding	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

Appendix B[4].

Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1894.

Number Discharged during 1894.						Number who Died during 1894.			Number remaining, 1st January 1895.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												County Asylums:
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Beds, &c.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Berks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Bucks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Cambridge, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Carmarthen, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Chester: Chester.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cornwall.
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cumberland, &c.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Denbigh, &c.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Devon.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	Dorset.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Durham.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	Essex.
1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	Glamorgan.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	Gloucester.
–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	4	1	5	Hants.
–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	Kent: Barming Heath.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	„ Chartham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	Lancaster: Lancaster.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	1	6	„ Rainhill.
–	–	–	7	2	9	1	–	1	2	3	5	„ Prestwich.
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	„ Whittingham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Leicester, &c.
–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	Lincoln.
2	2	4	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	London: Banstead.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	„ Cane Hill.
1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	„ Claybury.
2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	6	–	6	„ Colney Hatch.
2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ Hanwell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	Monmouth, &c.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Norfolk.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Northampton.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northumberland.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Nottingham.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Oxford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Salop, &c.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Somerset.
–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stafford: Stafford.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Suffolk.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Surrey.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sussex, E., &c.
1	–	1	5	2	7	–	–	–	3	–	3	Warwick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	Wilts.
–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	Worcester.
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	York, N. Riding.
–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	1	3	1	4	„ W.Riding: Wakefield.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	4	„ W.Riding: Menston.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ E. Riding.

(a) Of this number 74 males and 19 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B[1].)

Statistics of the Criminal Lunatics confined in Asylum s

	Number, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County-Borough Asylums:									
Birmingham: Winson Green	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bristol	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Ipswich	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Leicester	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nottingham	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Portsmouth	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Registered Hospital:									
Holloway Sanatorium	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Broadmoor Criminal Asylum	472	159	631	2	–	2	33	13	46
Provincial Licensed House:									
Fisherton House	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
County and Borough Asylums	69	26	95	1	1	2	111	20	131
Registered Hospital	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	472	159	631	2	–	2	33	13	46
Provincial Licensed House	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	545	186	731	3	1	4	144	33	177

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1894—*continued.*

Number Discharged during 1894.						Number who Died during 1894.			Number remaining, 1st January 1895.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (*a*)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Birmingham: Winson Green.
1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bristol.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Ipswich.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Nottingham.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Portsmouth.
												REGISTERED HOSPITAL:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
7	4	11	7	–	7	10	3	13	483	165	648	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	Fisherton House.
												SUMMARY:
18	8	26	82	19	101	9	2	11	72	18	90	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
7	4	11	7	–	7	10	3	13	483	165	648	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
25	12	37	89	20	109	19	5	24	559	183	742	TOTAL.

(*a*) Of this number 74 males and 19 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B¹.)

Appendix B[5]. - - - -

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS:									
Manchester Hospital - - - -	18	18	36	22	23	45	8	6	14
Wonford House - - - - -	–	4	4	2	6	8	–	3	3
Barnwood House - - - - -	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Lincoln Hospital - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
St. Andrews Hospital - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Warneford Hospital - - - -	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Coton Hill Institution - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethlehem Hospital - - - -	4	5	9	20	22	42	9	6	15
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	14	19	33	55	48	103	9	9	18
York Retreat - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - -	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Camberwell House - - - -	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–
Hoxton House - - - - -	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–
Peckham House - - - - -	–	1	1	2	9	11	–	2	2
Chiswick House - - - - -	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1
Brooke House - - - - -	–	2	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
Northumberland House - - -	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Wyke House - - - - -	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
The Priory - - - - - -	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	1	1
Halliford House - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Moorcroft House - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flower House - - - - -	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1
Vine Cottage - - - - -	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Huguenots - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–

Appendix B⁵.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1894.

ceased to be Boarders during 1894.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1895.			
as Patients thereupon— Sent to other Institutions.			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
–	–	–	15	17	32	1	1	2	16	17	33	Manchester Hospital.
–	–	–	–	6	6	1	–	1	1	1	2	Wonford House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	Barnwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lincoln Hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	St. Andrews Hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Warneford Hospital.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Coton Hill Institution.
–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	8	10	18	Bethlehem Hospital.
–	–	–	33	29	62	–	–	–	27	29	56	Holloway Sanatorium.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bethnal House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	4	Camberwell House.
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton House.
–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	Peckham House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Chiswick House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	Brooke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	Northumberland House
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Wyke House.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	The Priory.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Moorcroft House.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	Flower House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Huguenots.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1894.			Number Admitted during 1894.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bishopstone House	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Springfield House	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wye House	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dunston Lodge	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	1	1
Northwoods	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fairford Retreat	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Redlands	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tattlebury House	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
West Malling Place	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Overdale	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Haydock Lodge	–	5	5	5	8	13	–	1	1
Tue Brook Villa	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
Shaftesbury House	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–
Heigham Hall	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Stretton House	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grove, Stretton	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
Boreatton Park	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brislington House	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bailbrook House	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	1	1
Ticehurst	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
St. George's Retreat	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Periteau	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Laverstock House	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–
Fisherton House	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiddington House	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kingsdown House	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1
Greta Bank	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
The Grange	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS	37	49	86	103	101	204	27	24	51
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	4	9	13	22	19	41	2	6	8
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES	15	18	33	23	28	51	2	7	9
TOTAL	56	76	132	148	148	296	31	37	68

c. 65, s. 29) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1894—*continued.*

ceased to be Boarders during 1894.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1895.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bishopstone House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Springfield House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Wye House.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Northwoods.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fairford Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	1	–	1	Redlands.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tattlebury House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	West Malling Place.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Overdale.
–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	1	9	10	Haydock Lodge.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	Tue Brook Villa.
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	Shaftesbury House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Grove, Stretton.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Boreatton Park.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Brislington House.
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bailbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Ticehurst.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	St. George's Retreat.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Periteau.
–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	Laverstock House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Fisherton House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	The Grange.
												SUMMARY:
–	–	–	57	65	122	2	2	4	54	59	113	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
–	1	1	13	11	24	–	2	2	11	8	19	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
–	1	1	21	11	32	–	–	–	15	27	42	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
–	2	2	91	87	178	2	4	6	80	94	174	TOTAL.

Appendix B[6].

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and, subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangements made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.		Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1894.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich -	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	40	40	44	36

Appendix B[6].

Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26.

Asylums have, with the Consent of the Local Government Board and of the arrangements with Guardians of Unions for Boarding-out, in the Workhouses of such

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1894.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1895.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
										Ashton Union -	3	1
										Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	1	1
										Bolton Union - -	8	8
										Burnley Union -	–	1
										Bury Union - -	3	3
										Chorley Union -	–	1
										Chorlton Union -	8	4
										Haslingden Union -	–	3
12	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	8	Leigh Union - -	3	–
										Liverpool Union -	2	–
										Manchester Union -	2	7
										Oldham Union -	2	–
										Rochdale Union -	1	–
										Salford Union - -	4	2
										Stockport Union -	–	1
										West Derby Union -	4	4
										Wigan Union - -	1	–
											42	36
										Lancaster County -	2	–
										Total - - -	44	36

Appendix C.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

9 June 1894.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

Asylum accommodation.

On our arrival at this Asylum yesterday we found that there was to be a meeting of the Committee held at twelve o'clock to consider what was to be done respecting the dissolution which was agreed to on 11th December last year. At present the Herts County Council have purchased a site for the purpose of erecting an asylum for Hertfordshire, but nothing else has been done, and the questions to be decided are what provision is to be made for the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, and what is to be done with the existing asylum. We learn that the present Asylum building has been offered to the County of London, but we do not know what was the result of the meeting of the Committee yesterday, or how the want of sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of these Three Counties is intended to be met. Something must be done, and speedily. The day space is quite inadequate; the dormitories are overcrowded, many being also insufficiently ventilated, and we found the air tainted in some as late as 4 p.m. yesterday, though we were assured that the windows had been open all day. During the last seven years the number of patients has risen from 917 in 1877 to 1,099 at this date. The increase has been in the Counties of Bedford and Herts only. In Huntingdonshire the numbers have been almost stationary. The death-rate since our Colleagues were here last, almost a year ago, has been for both sexes about 1 per cent. above the normal rate in County Asylums, but on the male side it has been for the year 1893 nearly 14 per cent., calculated upon the average daily number resident, and we might here note that, out of the 112 deaths which occurred since last 19th June, 17 were due to phthisis and 9 to pneumonia. We visited all parts of the Asylum where patients sit, work or sleep, as well as the detached hospital and the Wilbury Hill Farm, at which latter place 8 women live. The old chapel has been also converted into a dormitory for 25 women. We are glad to learn that male artizans are no longer entrusted with keys admitting them to the female wards.

Suggested improvements.

Some of the matters which we desire to bring to the notice of the Committee are the following:—

(1.) The room in which patients are received and visitors admitted is a bare and wretched apartment, calculated to depress both patients and their friends.

(2.) The mortuary should be put into such a state that friends coming to see the last of a deceased patient should not have their feelings shocked by the want of order therein, and the post-mortem room should be better lighted, improved, and looked after.

(3.) Cupboards should be provided so that clothes, bread, cheese, and butter be not all kept in the same place.

(4.) All cupboards for brooms, &c., should be kept locked, and the medicine

medicine cupboards should contain bottles served out for each individual patient, and not bottles of "house" medicine which can be given unauthorised.

(5.) The sitting-room used by the laundry patients is bare, and should be improved by pictures, flowers, table-cloths, &c., and the day-rooms used by the most aggressive patients on either side might be still further decorated; the pictures which hang unbroken on the walls at present afford proof that even excited patients are sensible to humanising influences. The proportion of attendants to patients is inadequate. In Female Ward 4 much noisy excitement was evinced. There were 67 patients and six nurses who had more than they could do to keep the patients quiet, and in consequence, after we had seen some very excited patients, they were temporarily sent into other wards; in No. 5 Ward in the same division, with 93 patients, of whom 48 are epileptic and 1 actively suicidal, there is a staff in the proportion of 1 to 15½ patients; and in the Admission Ward, on the same side, 1 patient required the exclusive services of two nurses, so there remained a staff in the proportion of 1 to 12 to look after all the recent admissions, of whom 6 were actively suicidal. In the Male Division 68 turbulent patients are in charge of five attendants. The average proportion of attendants to patients (supposing no one attendant is sick or absent on leave) is 1 to rather over 12 patients, but what reduces that proportion on the female side is that all the nurses' meals have to be cooked by the nurses themselves. If there was a larger staff the wards might be made smaller, and a better classification effected. We saw several children scattered about in various wards; we should be glad if they could be collected together in one ward on each side, the boys being looked after by a married couple. Should further extensions be made here they should take the form of Reception Wards which should accommodate the sick and feeble and the noisy and excited in separate wards. The infirmaries being upstairs are not convenient, giving no opportunities to the feeble and infirm for going out during short intervals of fine warm weather. The existing Reception Wards on the ground floor might be used for the old and infirm cases. There have been a few cases of erysipelas, and we saw one yesterday; also two or three instances of diarrhœa. We should have expected to find more evidence of the evil results of overcrowding, especially amongst the causes of death, but these evils are minimised, we believe, by the practice of turning the patients into the airing courts for long periods daily. The windows in the older parts of the building should be altered, as they do not provide sufficient openings to afford proper ventilation in still weather. Painting, linoleum, and a larger supply of books is required in some wards. The single-room doors should be opened from the outside by the ordinary handle. A shed for hairpicking in the fine weather is desirable. The floor of the scullery on the male side by the kitchen requires relaying. The airing court used by the worst class of female patients should be planted and turfed, and, with due care on the part of the nurses, will in time present the appearance of a garden and not a yard. Means of exit in case of fire appear to be provided, but most of the doors of intercommunication are blocked, so that the means provided is not available. This should be attended to at once, as the means of extinguishing a fire here except at its very inception are inadequate. There is no deputy head attendant on the male side, though a charge attendant is appointed in the head attendant's absence to do his work, but without his position or increase of salary. Such an officer is required, and will be, we hope, appointed.

Condition of wards.

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here there have been :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	113	151	264
Discharged - - - -	43	61	104
„ recovered - - -	34	51	85
Died - - - - -	58	54	112

The patients on the books are 1,099, all but 5 being chargeable to unions within the Three Counties, excepting also 1 male criminal patient. Fourteen patients are away on trial or leave. We spoke to many of the patients, and had no well-founded complaint brought to our notice. We have nothing to remark about the causes of death not already mentioned, except that 23 of the deaths were due to senile decay. We saw an old woman, C. R., in the wards, 94 years of age, who was brought here a month ago from Bishop's Stortford Union Workhouse. She has been perfectly quiet and well-behaved since her admission. The medical officers here can give us no reason why she should not have been properly cared for at the workhouse, and in our opinion a woman of her great age should not have been driven 22 miles in a cab to an asylum without some all-sufficient cause. The coroner held no inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 75 instances only, but, for all the information afforded as the result of many of these examinations, these autopsies were practically useless. The state of the beds and bedding was, on the whole, good, and, excepting in a few instances, the clothing was satisfactory. There were fires burning in most of the wards, and a good dinner was served in the dining halls. One hundred and fifteen patients suffer from epilepsy, 27 are considered to be actively suicidal, and 12 are general paralytics. Five hundred and twenty-one patients were present at church last Sunday; 425 as a rule attend the associated entertainments, and 80 men and 99 women walk daily beyond the airing-courts. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. Three hundred and seventy-two men and 377 women are returned to us as usefully employed, but 91 of the former and no less than 194 of the latter are ward-helpers only. No mention is required as to any serious casualty. The changes amongst the nurses have been extensive. We hope, for the patients' sake, means will be found to prevent such frequent changes in future, and, should any real grievance exist, to devise a remedy. In our calculation of the number of nurses to patients we have excluded the 38 patients who are warded at the laundry under a head laundress and 8 laundrymaids. Five men and 6 women are on night duty. No structural alterations require to be noticed. The case-books are very meagrely and badly kept, and contain no information worthy of the name respecting the physical or mental condition of the patients on admission. The notes from time to time are far too brief, consisting in many instances of "much the same," "no change," and many of the entries are unsigned, though attention was called to this matter at the last visit. The Medical Staff is weak, but this is no excuse for the grave neglect apparent in these case-books, which are practically of no value.

Attendants.

Case-books.

Appendix C.

Berks Asylum.

21 September 1894.

To-day this Asylum was visited by ourselves as well as by the Committee. Berks Asylum.

The Institution being of moderate size can be, and is, well worked in all its departments. The patients have risen in number from 536 at the date of our Colleagues' visit (28th October 1893) to 555 on the books to-day; of these, 249 are males and 306 are females, of whom 5 are out on trial. The private cases are 7. The paupers are, with four exceptions, chargeable to the county or unions in the county. Statistics.

The vacant beds are 27 for males, 36 for females, including those obtained in the main building by provision of a detached hospital for infectious cases; that hospital will be fit for occupation so soon as furnished, and seems very suitable for its purpose.

The changes among the patients since 28th October 1893 have been effected by 104 admissions, 40 discharges, and 45 deaths. According to the returns made to us the recoveries have been 28.

The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1893 was 35·8. The deaths were all from natural causes, with the exception of one, which formed the subject of an inquest, and was due to the accidental fracture of the thigh in an old woman.

Death resulted in the cases of 1 man and 2 women from typhoid fever, of which there have been 5 cases since our Colleagues' visit; the origin Dr. Murdoch has failed to discover.

Autopsies have been made in nearly 90 per cent.

We found the Asylum in admirable order, the wards bright and comfortable, and a good supply of flowers in them, especially in the infirmaries, to cheer the sick and afflicted. We can also speak very favourably of the patients' condition in regard to personal cleanliness and tidiness, and their clothing is good, and that of the women is noticeable for variety of colour. State of wards, &c.

We saw 9 of each sex in bed; no one had bedsore, and no bedsore, we are informed, existed at the death of any of the deceased.

The bedding is good and in excellent order, so far as our inspection extended, but it is removed during the day from the padded rooms, where we prefer that it should be for our inspection.

The floors of day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms are kept scrupulously clean, but we recommend that to a certain extent staining and varnishing should be introduced as a sanitary precaution.

We can speak very well of the behaviour of the patients during our stay in the wards, and can report their general contentment. We saw them in their wards and a large number of them at dinner in the hall. The fare was a nutritious soup, which we ourselves tasted. Condition of patients.

The beverage at dinner is water, but the working men have beer twice a day.

The employed patients are 171 in the male and 225 in the female division, about 70 per cent. of each sex, including 42 men and 67 women doing house work. These figures are good. Employment.

Walking exercise beyond the courts daily is given to 216 men and 268 women, also good figures. Exercise, &c.

The associated entertainments, weekly and varied, are attended by 272 patients or thereabouts, and 210 go weekly beyond the Asylum grounds.

Appendix C.

Berks Asylum.

Prayers are read in the infirmaries, and 344 is the average congregation of patients at the Chapel Services.

Health of patients.

The present number of epileptics under care and treatment is 81. There are 6 general paralytics, 24 actively suicidal cases under very careful instructions in writing for their special supervision, besides a considerable number of idiots and imbeciles.

Forty-seven patients are registered as being under medical treatment. In addition to the cases of typhoid already referred to, there have been two cases of dysentery, 35 of influenza, and two of slight facial erysipelas, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease, and the general health appears to have been good.

The serious, but non-fatal, casualties have been limited to the accidental fracture of bones of one patient of each sex.

There has been no resort to restraint in the treatment of the patients, but 1 of each sex has been secluded, these in all upon 12 occasions and for a total period of 109 hours, and 1 patient was in seclusion when we visited the wards.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, who appear to be of a respectable class, is not too strong, being in the proportion of one to 12 for men and one to 14 for women. There has only been one change among the charge attendants during the year, but eight men and 10 women, or 35 per cent. of the whole, have been less than a year in the service of this Asylum.

We understand that the head attendant in each division is generally present at the weekly bathing of the patients of the division, but we think that they or duly appointed deputies should invariably be present to examine the person of the patients in view to the detection of bruises or other injuries.

We learn that 27 wet beds were reported last night, a number which we think might be reduced by greater care on the part of the attendants.

Precautions against fire.

The appliances for combating an outbreak of fire appear to be satisfactory in many but not in all respects. We gave an alarm and the water was playing upon the building in five and a-half minutes, but there are no means of communication, as we think there should be, other than by messenger between the several wards and the central fire-alarm ; and the internal hydrants are said to be useless from deficient water pressure, and the attendants and nurses are consequently not exercised in their use. Internal hydrants and hose maintained in good order and in the hands of persons trained in their use are valuable in the beginning of a fire because ready of application.

No important structural work has been undertaken since the last visit beyond the completion of the hospital already referred to, but further progress has been made in the improvement of the w.c. fittings and the removal of the soil-pipes to the outside.

We visited the Chapel, farm, stores, and offices ; we have nothing to report in these directions.

The piano in the entertainment room might with advantage be replaced by a new one.

The weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is now 7*s*. 10½*d*., for private patients 17*s*. 6*d*., and for out-county patients 14*s*.

Due care is exercised in the entries in the case books and pathological records, but those in the latter should be easy of reference, and would be more generally useful if made under printed headings.

Appendix C.

Bucks Asylum.

25 May 1894.

As the result of our inspection to-day, we wish to call the attention of the Committee to the following matters :— Bucks Asylum.

The kitchen, scullery, &c., are far too small for the present Asylum population, and are in much need of whitewash and paint. The proportion of w.c. seats is small, *e.g.*, No. 6 Ward, 50 persons and 2 seats. In the same ward the sitting space at the dining table is barely sufficient. In the supervision dormitories on the ground floor one of the windows should be able to be opened to afford easy escape in case of fire. The water stands in pools on the floor at the Laundry, which requires reflagging. All the hot and cold water-taps require to be marked. There is no second exit from the room at the top of the building, formerly occupied by night nurses, but now used by a few quiet patients. We think exit ought to be provided or the room disused. We saw that aperient medicine was kept in bulk in the cupboards, so that doses unauthorized by the doctors could be given. Cupboards are much needed for the brushes, brooms, dust-pans, frying-pans, and various articles likely to prove dangerous weapons in the hands of aggressive patients. It would be well if some scheme for the alteration of the existing w.c. by building spurs with cross ventilation, the supply of water and construction of the seats being of the most approved plans, and the soil-pipes should be arranged with regard to modern ideas. Whilst on the subject of addition we recommend an enlargement at the Laundry. Necessary alterations, &c.

The staff is far too small and can by no possibility be able to thoroughly carry out their duties. For example, how can one man attend to 34 patients, 12 suffering from epilepsy, 2 actively suicidal, and 1 in bed? and yet that happens every day when the other attendant goes to his meals. There is only one ward on the male side which has more than two attendants attached to it, and the wards with two attendants only contain 29, 25, 34, 40 and 40 patients respectively; all the wards excepting the one with 25 patients had one or more actively suicidal patients in them, and the one that had not had 4 patients in bed. The female staff is rather stronger, but is still too weak. We saw in bed 11 men and 6 women, but a good infirmary with an observation dormitory is much needed, for if a patient is likely to die an attendant is withdrawn from the already most insufficient staff, and placed on special night duty. The proportion of attendants to patients is 1 to 16; the usual proportion is 1 to 10; even in the refractory wards the proportion is 1 to 11 in the male and 1 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the female division. There are here several violent and dangerous epileptics, and one of the men in bed to-day was suffering from having had part of his ear bitten off by another excited epileptic. Attendants.

We pointed out to Mr. Humphry how we considered the infirmaries could be best enlarged, and he agreed with us. The wards have been rendered brighter and more cheerful, and there was a fair supply of books and papers for the use of the patients. Clocks in all the wards would be appreciated. If we might venture to suggest it, a less violent contrast of colours would be pleasant to the eye. Mr. Humphry is for a few days single-handed, owing to Mr. Anderson being away on short leave. The steward has recently died and his successor has not yet been appointed. We regretted, however, to observe that the notes in the case-books are too meagre, whilst the taking of the cases on admission is not done in a satisfactory manner, being wanting State of wards.

Appendix C.

Bucks Asylum. Statistics.

both in system and detail. There should be a full description of the patient's mental state, and careful particulars of his physical condition.

It is rather over eleven months since our Colleagues were here last, since which time the following changes have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	51	41	92
Discharged - - - -	51	67	118
Of whom had recovered - -	22	29	51
Died - - - - -	19	25	44

The patients on the books are 469 ; 213 are males. Eleven men and 6 women are private patients, and 38 men and 7 women are out-county cases, 35 of the men belong to Stafford and all the women to London. One patient of each sex was out on trial, but without any money allowance, now so usually granted, and its usefulness and economy so abundantly proved. There are vacancies for 12 women, but the men are two in excess of the number who can be properly accommodated here. Nothing in the causes of the deaths calls for notice.

Post-mortem examinations.

Autopsy was made in 36 out of the 44 cases, but bedsores existed in 11 of the deaths. No post-mortem was made between April and August 1893. This presence of bedsores in such a large proportion of cases points to the necessity of good infirmary accommodation. We cannot be certain that there may not be an even larger number of bedsores, as in some instances nothing is said under this head in the Pathological Record. The coroner held no inquest. Thirty-two wet beds were reported last night. This number ought to be largely diminished. All the female epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, but only 36 out of 43 on the male side.

Employment, &c.

One hundred and ninety-eight women and 115 men are made of use in various ways. Three hundred and twenty-six patients were present at chapel last Sunday. Owing again to the weakness of the staff the proportion of patients going for extended exercise is not good. No mechanical restraint has been used, and seclusion very sparingly, and there have been only two serious casualties : a woman fell in the bath-room and fractured her right clavicle, and a man fractured a small bone at the elbow when striking at another patient.

Condition of patients.

The maintenance rate is low, and though a fair dinner was served to-day, we saw several patients who would have been better for a more generous diet. The behaviour of the majority was quiet and orderly. We had no complaints calling for notice. The condition of the wards and dormitories was on the whole creditable to the attendants, but we suggested better ventilation in some of the dormitories. A new head attendant has been appointed in place of Mr. Allen, who has been pensioned after a service here of nearly 27 years. We observe by Dr. Humphry's report that several attempts at self-injury were made, but happily were unsuccessful, and we also learn from the report that it was proposed to extend the telegraph to Stone. We regret to add that this necessary adjunct to every lunatic asylum has not yet been effected. We have no great structural alterations or additions to report.

Appendix C.

Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Asylum.

16 October 1894.

Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Asylum.

In this Asylum are now upon the books the names of 485 patients, of whom 211 are males and 274 are females.

Our Colleagues visited here on November 2nd 1893. Since then 97 patients have been admitted, 41 in the men's, 56 in the women's division. The discharges recorded are 68; of these 36 were upon mental recovery. All the patients are of the pauper class; 5 are away on trial, none with any statutory allowance. We are informed that 49 patients have died, and that only 25 autopsies were made, a proportion far too small to the total deaths.

There has been no inquest, and no death is ascribed to any but a natural cause. There have been 5 cases of typhoid and 6 of scarlet fever. Two men and a woman are now suffering from the former malady: the female is now convalescing. The outbreak of these fevers led to investigation by the Committee of the origin of the fever through experts. An analysis of the supply of water and of milk negatives mischief from either. A medical officer of health has reported defects in the drainage system, and has made certain recommendations which we strongly support, and we trust that the Committee will forthwith carry out the improvements by him suggested. One patient died of the typhoid fever.

The asylum is, we regret to say, still without a detached hospital, which should involve no great outlay.

The Medical Superintendent is absent on leave. Very properly, another duly qualified medical gentleman is employed to aid the assistant medical officer, who is acting superintendent, and both gave us all such information as we asked of them.

The Asylum is in good order, speaking generally, but the attendants are too few for the proper care and treatment of the patients, though the vast majority of those detained here are far from troublesome cases. The proportion of one attendant to 12 patients, taking into consideration holidays, sickness, and the occasional necessity for special attendants, is not, we think, by any means sufficient in an asylum of this size. A scanty staff of attendants tells prejudicially on the employment, the exercise out of doors, and the nursing of patients, besides being the fruitful cause of avoidable casualties. We earnestly hope that the Committee will listen to the recommendations of our Colleagues and ourselves on this point.

The patients employed here are 247, but of these 117 can only be described as doing some in-doors cleaning; 142 only walk weekly beyond the grounds; 19 men work on the land.

We report with satisfaction the absence of any complaint of rough treatment recently by any attendant. We are assured positively that the head attendants are invariably present at the bathing of patients weekly, to prevent rough treatment and detect bruises or other injuries.

The only serious casualty recorded is the fracture of the neck of the femur of a female epileptic from an accidental fall.

We are content with the clothing of the male patients, but suggest a thicker material than the cotton now worn by the female patients during the cold days of winter.

We saw the dinners in each division; the meat in the pies is so small in quantity that, if the beer be withdrawn, the dietary will require

Appendix C.

Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Cambridge Asylum.

something to be added in its place, so no economy can te expected from the withdrawal. Several patients spoke to us of that withdrawal as impending and protested against it, and one woman remarked that if the beer was withdrawn she should work no longer. We think that from drunkards and epileptic and special cases it may be with propriety withdrawn, the Medical Superintendent deciding, but in our opinion it would be impolitic, and penal treatment, to deprive all of a harmless beverage which they have all their past lives been accustomed to regard as a small luxury, if not a necessary.

Although we report favourably of the order and general cleanliness of the wards, they could be made far more cheerful and comfortable at a small cost. We refer to the bareness of the walls, the scanty furniture and the limited means of indoor amusement.

We believe that the Committee would be surprised were they to see the good effect produced by cheap decoration of the Asylum wards upon patients far demented, or violent. We once more urge a supply of inexpensive pictures, plants which flower, and some birds and other domesticated animals in cages.

From a sanitary point of view we much regret that even in the new building just finished the walls are without plaster. For ready escape in case of an outbreak of fire we urge the erection of a stair at the extremity of No. 3 female dormitory.

There is some overcrowding which the fuller occupation of the new building should rectify.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

22 February 1894.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

We must at the commencement of this entry express on our own behalf, and on that of our Colleagues, our extreme regrets at the loss the Joint Counties have sustained by the death of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Hearder, who for 27 years actively and zealously worked for the welfare of the Asylum and the patients under his charge. This entry we have been obliged to make on paper which we request may be fastened into the Visitors' book. This book has (why we know not) been taken away by the clerk to the Visitors, and though the book has been sent for it cannot be found. The Visitors' book should be always kept at the Asylum. The Asylum is now under the charge of Mr. Gibbon, but no appointment of a Medical Superintendent is, we hear, to be made till April. This delay we regret. No second Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, but Mr. Hearder is temporarily on duty here. He seems to have a good knowledge of his patients and to be fully aware of the responsibilities of his position.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here last, 13 patients have been admitted; 16 have been sent away, 9 on recovery, and 25 patients have died. The most frequent cause of death was old age, and it is noteworthy that only one death occurred from general paralysis, and that a woman. Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned causes in 19 instances. The coroner held no inquest. Six patients of each sex were in bed, but the general health is good. There are 5 patients out on trial without any allowance, but we are informed that an allowance is always given when the Committee think such is required. There are 538 patients on the books, and all, except the five above-mentioned, have been seen by us to-day. Thirty-six of these are private patients, and one is chargeable

chargeable to Islington. The entrance hall to the Asylum needs brightening ; it has a most depressing effect on first arriving.

The corridors leading to the wards on either side require artificial heating. Whilst we were visiting No. 1 Ward on the female side we observed an artizan admitting himself by a key into the ward. We found upon enquiry that 3 male *employés* were provided with keys for the female side. This arrangement has proved disastrous in many Asylums, and we think no male person except the Medical Officers should be able to enter the women's wards unless admitted by a nurse, who should be present during the time they are engaged at their work in the ward.

Precautions against fire.

A matter which seems to us to call for immediate attention is the arrangements for giving alarm in case of fire and adequate provision for extinction. Some means of giving alarm other than sending an attendant to the hall porter is desirable ; the alarm should also be so continued as to at once indicate the site of the fire. The hose should be kept ready and fixed to the hydrants. There should also be sufficient length of hose to reach the furthest extremity of each ward. Water buckets filled with water and used for no other purpose should be kept in every ward. Though the provision of an external exit from 3 male dormitories has been frequently urged, no steps seem to have been taken to secure the safety of the 33 patients sleeping there, should the only staircase be unavailable. Not one of the single-room doors have, we regret to say, been made to open by an ordinary handle on the outside, and thus enabling the occupants to sleep undisturbed and be readily rescued in case of fire.

A small detached hospital for infectious diseases is greatly needed. The bath-room for No. 2 female ward is in the w.c. lobby, a most undesirable position ; and it should be placed elsewhere in some room which would be properly warmed. The padded room in the same ward has the padding torn in more than one place, and is therefore unsuitable for a destructive patient.

State of wards, &c.

The bath at Job's Well has not yet been placed in position ; there is no second exit from the ten-bedded dormitory, and the w.c. there was offensive. There is no general mess-room on either side for attendants ; they for the most part mess in a room in the wards. This is most undesirable, as it gives them a place to retire to when they ought to be on duty. A good mess-room, comfortably furnished and fitted up as a recreation room, would be much appreciated by the nurses when off duty.

Attendants.

The nurses employed at the hospital cook their own dinners, the meat being sent to them raw. This must withdraw a nurse for a long period from her ward duties, and in this ward there are 40 patients, 25 suffering from epilepsy and 11 considered actively suicidal, and 3 patients were in bed ; in 5 ward on the female side 35 patients were under the charge of 3 nurses. This ward was at the time of our visit a scene of noisy confusion ; another nurse is certainly needed ; in 2 ward of the same side 46 patients, 21 of whom are epileptics and 13 actively suicidal, are looked after by four nurses. It seems to us impossible that the nurses can either here or at the hospital strictly comply with the order given on the caution cards that the 13 and 11 suicidal patients warded in these two wards are to be kept constantly in sight, more especially as every afternoon the wards are left in charge of three nurses, one from each ward being away on leave.

We have suggested to Mr. Gibbon an addition to his caution cards, so as to ensure that every attendant having charge of a suicidal patient

Appendix C.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

is well aware of the fact, and of the direction from which suicide is to be most expected. We hear with some surprise that this Asylum which has but a weak staff, has not even one supernumerary attendant to supply the place of an attendant sick or on annual leave. There should be tell-tale clocks placed at each end of the epileptic supervision dormitories to ensure the rooms and single rooms being regularly visited.

Medicine cupboards have not been provided, and poisons are not placed in differently shaped fluted bottles, as is usually done even when not dealing with insane patients. Wards 1 and 2 on the male side are very dull and cheerless, whilst at the latter ward the w.c.'s open direct into the wards, and only two seats are provided for 44 patients.

Asylum accommodation.

There is supposed to be vacant accommodation for 21 women, but if any infectious disorder were now to break out on either side, 31 women would have to be brought into the Asylum, which would then hold 10 more than its proper number. There are 35 male patients at Rhyd-y-gors, and we cannot learn that any steps have yet been decided upon to be taken when the lease expires. This subject was commented upon by our Colleagues in 1892, but it does not seem to have borne fruit. It is reported that vacancies exist for 13 males, but 35 patients are now found lodgings at this house, so in a short time the vacancies will not exist unless the Committee either renew the lease or seek nearer accommodation.

Condition of patients.

Though we gave ample opportunity to all patients to tell us their grievances we had no substantial complaint except of undue detention. We referred all the pauper patients to the Committee, explaining to the more sensible patients that the Committee had in their hands the absolute power of discharge. Some of the patients thus complaining said that they could not get speech with the Committee. We trust that they are mistaken, for nothing so militates against a patient's recovery as the belief (even if ill-founded) that due attention has not been paid to his case.

The proportion of recoveries calculated upon the admissions for the year 1893 was 30·23 per cent., and the percentage of deaths calculated upon the average number resident was for the same period 9·33. The dress of the patients of both sexes was good and neat. The behaviour of all the men and the majority of the women was orderly. A good dinner of fish we saw served in the dining hall, which seemed well liked as a rule.

The dormitories on the female side were in some places bright, and all the dormitories were clean. Some of the mattresses should be more often washed, and a good spare supply provided in case of necessity. We saw in the stores some stuff for under-blankets which we were told were much superior to the worn-out blankets now adopted for that purpose.

The stuff for the clothing (all of which, as well as the uniform, is made here) appears of excellent quality, and all the food except the butter seemed to us quite satisfactory. Some of the working patients complained of the want of extras. This seems false economy, for if some of these men (who we were told were really useful men) were to refuse to work their places would have to be filled by paid labour.

No seclusion or restraint has been recorded. No serious casualty has occurred, and the only disease which has attacked the patients in large numbers has been influenza, from which malady 140 patients and 24 of the staff suffered.

Seventy-nine men and 71 women sleep under supervision at night, three night attendants being on duty on either side; the peripatetic female night nurse has to go down twice to the boiler to stoke the fire. We think it would be better if arrangements, which could be easily made, were made, that a man should do this work. Appendix C. Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen. Statistics.

At the morning service in the chapel in English, 337 patients attended, and at the Welsh evening service 290 were present. We had not seen the chapel since it has been completed, and were much pleased with the handsome edifice calculated to inspire reverential feelings, and much therefore appreciated by the majority of the patients here who are strongly imbued with religious principles. Divine Service.

We learn that 280 attend the weekly entertainments; 180 men and 153 women are reported to us as walking weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 141 men and 115 women we are informed go daily for exercise beyond the airing courts; according to returns furnished us 44 men are ward cleaners. Amusements, and exercise.

Fifty work on the farm, 23 help the mason, 8 the upholsterers, 7 the smith, 6 the carpenter, 7 the baker, 5 the tailor, and 3 each the shoemaker, painter, and storekeeper; of the women 855 help in the wards, 31 are engaged at the laundry, 9 are in the kitchen, &c., and 51 knit and sew, Employment.

The employment of deputy head attendants to superintend the bathing amongst other duties was recommended by our Colleagues, but the appointments have not been made. We were, on the whole, pleased with the appearance of the attendants, who seemed popular with the patients and up to their duties. Twenty-nine in all have been for some years in the Asylum service, Attendants.

The charge for maintenance for the county patients is 8*s* 2*d*. weekly, for the one out-county patient 14*s*. per week, whilst the private patients pay from 10*s*. to 40*s*. We do not consider that accommodation can be, or at any rate is, given here at all commensurate to the latter figure. The tower on the male side has been rebuilt and is approaching completion, a ward is in course of being plastered, and additional heating has been applied to the hospital rooms. No other important improvement is to be noticed.

The pathological records and case books are kept with due care, and we are glad to notice that many of the cases in the latter are illustrated by photographs. The pathological appliances of the Asylum do not appear to be adequately used. For this and other reasons we think the appointment of an assistant medical officer is urgently needed,

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Cheshire Asylums.—1, Chester.

9 July 1894.

As far as we can ascertain, the Finance Committee of the Borough Council of Birkenhead hesitates to recommend agreement by the Council to the terms and conditions suggested by the Cheshire County Council in regard to the proposed new arrangement for the provision of accommodation in this Asylum for lunatics from the Borough, so the enlargement of the Institution for which plans have been approved by the Home Secretary is in abeyance. We trust that the enlargement will not long be delayed, as there is now overcrowding here, and refusals of admissions have already taken place. We also hear of lunatics who Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

Appendix C.

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

should be here, but who are accumulating in workhouses and elsewhere, and so losing a chance of recovery by early treatment.

On the books of this Asylum are to-day 613 patients ; they consist of 287 males and 326 females. We have seen all, none being away on trial. They include 52 chargeable to the City of Chester. Other patients of the city have been returned to the city workhouse, which is more than full as regards its accommodation for persons of unsound mind. Besides the pauper patients here, there are two criminals, but no private patient.

The cases admitted into the Asylum since our Colleagues' visit on the 5th October 1893 have been 114 ; the discharges have been 48 ; the deaths 54. The number of post-mortem examinations has been 41. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. The recorded causes of death have been natural, and do not require mention.

The patients throughout our inspection were quiet and orderly. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint ; the latter mode of treatment has not been resorted to since May 1890 ; and since the date of the Commissioners' visit in 1893 seclusion has, it appears, been limited to 10 men and one woman—the men on 13 occasions for 89 hours, the woman once only, and for three hours.

The general health is good. Scarlet fever has attacked a female patient, a male attendant, and the daughter of the Farm Bailiff ; there has been no other exhibition of epidemic or zymotic disease. The patients in bed to-day, and these seen by us, were 10 men and 5 women ; no one had a bed-sore. The general paralytics in the wards are stated to be 6 men and 8 women, an unusually large proportion of females. Stringent instructions in writing are in the attendants' hands for special supervision of 26 patients believed to be actively suicidal. One hundred and seventy-seven epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. It is creditable to the attendants that the wet beds last night were so few as three in each division. The patients under medical treatment, and now so registered, are 7 males and 20 females.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing is a subject on which we can report favourably. The dinner fare to-day was, to us, unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the portions of meat included much uneatable sinewy fat, and the only vegetable was rice reduced by boiling over-much to an unpalatable and pulpy state. The beverage was buttermilk, for which beer, we were told, is sometimes substituted.

The staff of attendants to-day on duty in the wards was—on the male side, one man for about 10 patients ; in the female division, one women for about 11 patients. No complaint was made by anyone of ill-treatment by an attendant, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous.

The employment returns tell us that 167 men and 212 women are usefully employed, the ward-cleaners not being in excess of the proper number for that work. The farm finds occupation for 75 men ; and 23 women assist in the laundry, 15 in the kitchen.

We inspected every part of the Asylum, also the chapel and temporary Hospital. The wards are in good order, and cheerful. Some fresh painting has been accomplished, more is in progress, and much remains to be done. The Chapel should not be overlooked by the painters, and in the wards the linoleum is generally shabby and much worn, the pattern being almost obliterated. We should be glad to see more extensive staining of floors, to obviate too frequent scrubbing, which tends to introduce erysipelas. The abolition of all unnecessary woodwork in w.c's and bath casing should also receive attention. These are matters which the enlargement of the Asylum should not delay. We recognise

recognise many good features in this building, especially its commodious and well-ventilated laundry, and the electric tell-tales in single rooms each infirmary, a provision we believe peculiar to this Asylum, and obviously good. Most of the defects incident to the date of its erection will be remedied by the proposed enlargement. Handles outside only to doors of single rooms for silent visitation of the rooms and facilitating escape therefrom in the event of an outbreak of fire, though not yet provided in many modern Asylums, have been some time supplied here.

According to the answers given to our questions, 238 patients go daily beyond the airing courts; 220 weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum grounds. We should be glad to see these figures raised. The staff ought to be sufficient in number for this purpose.

There is proper provision for religious services for Church of England patients and Roman Catholics; the associated entertainments only attract 200 of both sexes, while in Chapel last Sunday were 300 patients and upwards, while 71 attended the ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest. No band has been organized in the Asylum; it is hired; and this may be the reason why the entertainments are not attractive, and why they are not so frequent as they might otherwise be.

The case-books are faulty, inasmuch as the entries are sometimes simply initialled and not fully signed. At present there are no facilities for scientific and pathological enquiry, and there is no photography here by way of illustration in the case-books, but patients are, we hear, weighed on admission and discharge.

Cheshire Asylums.—2. Parkside.

14 July 1894.

At our visit to-day to this Asylum we are informed that within the last few days it has been decided not to carry out the proposal of adding to this Asylum by the erection of a block for the treatment of acute cases, recent cases, and the sick, but to permit an extension at Upton.

This decision, so far as it affects this Asylum, we regret, as, according to modern views, the separate and special treatment of such patients is desirable for many reasons.

The patients on the books are now 720, consisting of 303 males and 417 females; of the private class there are 35 of both sexes.

All in residence have been shown to us, and we were among them some hours and present at the mid-day meal, which was well cooked and substantial. A large number dined together in the hall. The best-behaved of the private patients are in Wards No. 2 in each division, where are also some well-conducted paupers.

The result of our inspection is a very favourable report of the Asylum; it is in high order, and the interior is bright, cheerful, and sufficiently comfortable.

The weekly charge for home patients is 9*s.* 4*d.*; that for private cases ranges from 12*s.* to 20*s.*

The total accommodation is stated to us to be for 736 patients. Five patients are absent on trial; an allowance is made to one of them, a woman, for her temporary support.

Since our Colleagues' visit in September 1893, the recorded admissions are 181, including 2 re-admissions upon expiry of orders through delay

Appendix C.

Cheshire Asylums. (Parkside.)

in obtaining their renewal. Sixty-three patients, we are informed, have died ; 101 have been discharged, of whom 51 were upon recovery.

The increased demand for Asylum accommodation in that portion of Cheshire for which this Asylum was built is, it appears, chiefly due to the fact that Stockport ignores its duty under the Lunacy Acts to keep in its workhouse such of its pauper lunatics as could be properly detained there.

Condition of patients.

No pauper patients have yet been boarded out from the Asylum.

We can describe the patients as healthy, taking into consideration the many infirm always in an Institution for the insane. Only 22 are in bed, of whom 4 were for excitement, 8 from debility and age, 1 for a sprained ankle. No one has a bed-sore.

Seclusion and restraint.

Three men and 21 women have been secluded since the Commissioners' last visit, the former on 5, the latter on 110, occasions, the males for 45½ hours, the females for 293¼ hours, in the aggregate.

The only instance of restraint was of a woman twice, and by gloves, for surgical reasons.

The wet beds last night were 10 in the male, 17 in the female, division.

Besides the sprain referred to, the only casualties appear to have been a Collis' fracture from a fall, a broken rib, and an injury to a patient's eye—all accidental affairs.

The patients warded in the infirmaries are 52 males and 40 females ; the epileptics are 107 ; the persons suicidally disposed, and specially watched under written instructions by day, are 47; some are singled out as more dangerous to themselves than the rest are. We think that the Medical Superintendent should assume the responsibility of revising the large number of 47, as so many could scarcely be constantly supervised by the staff on duty.

The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease and every epidemic.

There was but little excitement in the wards during our inspection. We were satisfied with the clothing of the men and women and its condition. Strong dresses were few.

The men's outer garments are purchased ; repairs are done in the Asylum workshops ; the women's frocks, &c., and the men's linen, are made up in the female wards. In the workshops also all the patients' shoes are repaired ; they are bought by contract.

Employment.

The employed patients are 213 men and 274 women, a fair proportion, but 90 of the former and 150 of the latter are ward cleaners chiefly; 83 men work on the land ; 27 women in the laundry department ; nearly 30 men as artizans.

Divine Service.

We were glad to meet the chaplain in the Asylum ; 299 patients attended the chapel service last Sunday morning, and a few more in the evening ; prayers are read daily to 200 patients or thereabouts.

There is a weekly dance, and concerts, theatrical performances, and cricket matches are frequently arranged for the patients' amusement.

Exercise, &c.

Out-door exercise is given to the men by walks in the grounds daily, the walking parties ranging from 60 to 80, except on Saturday, when the numbers rise to 180 or thereabouts ; beyond the grounds daily an average of 50 men. Of the women, from 100 to 190 walk daily in the grounds, and from 70 to 200 daily beyond the grounds. The number of patients confined to airing courts is about 12 men and 30 to 35 women.

The general paralytics here cared for are 13 men and 6 women.

Visiting the works in progress for erection of the Isolation Hospital, the plans of which were recently approved by the Secretary of State upon the Commissioners' recommendation, we found that the foundations

tions are in and the structure raised a few feet. Dr. Sheld hopes that the Hospital will be built within three or four months.

A new chimney, with a new boiler-house, &c., is in course of erection, for which our Board also passed plans.

Additions, &c.

Some w.c.'s have been greatly improved by the introduction of modern fittings and better means of ventilation.

We report with much pleasure the provision of a laboratory with scientific apparatus for pathological observations.

The laundry needs extension; more drying closets and an officers' department should be provided.

Sewerage.

With regard to the sewage of the Asylum, the existing arrangements do not appear to be satisfactory, and we hope that the Committee will insist upon the provision by the Macclesfield Corporation of a pipe to carry away that sewage into the main drainage of the borough.

Dr. Sheldon appears, deservedly, to have the confidence of the Committee, and speaks well of his staff. Lectures have been given, and classes have been formed, by the medical officers to instruct the attendants in anatomy, physiology, insanity, and the nursing of the sick.

The medical records are well kept, and photographs illustrate the cases.

Cornwall Asylum.

19 April 1894.

Cornwall Asylum.

We have to report that as far as we can ascertain no steps have been taken to remedy the overcrowding so often noticed in Commissioners' entries. The supervision of all the epileptics and suicidal patients is not constant at night, by reason of there being no suitable room large enough to accommodate all, so those who are considered less liable to fits are placed in a room visited but once an hour. In 1892 our Colleagues reported that "fire exits from all parts of the Asylum where required will shortly be provided by external stairs." But one external stair is yet available, and the Asylum, except in that one dormitory, remains as dangerous as ever. Even one of each of the windows on the ground floor has not been made to open with a key, whereby the safety of the patients sleeping on the ground floor at any rate might be assured. None of the doors of the single rooms are made to open by the handle on the outside. We are aware of Dr. Adams' objection to this plan, but the opinion of all the Commissioners and the vast majority of Asylum Superintendents is in favour of this system of opening the doors as a means of securing quiet rest for the patients at night, and speedy release in case of fire. There seems to be no intention at present of building an infectious hospital; we trust this matter will not be delayed until an outbreak of some infectious disorder spreads throughout the building for want of means of isolation, and the necessity be then, and not till then, recognised.

Asylum accommodation.

Dr. Adams tells us that the building increased accommodation is at a standstill until the question of how to deal with the Asylum sewage has been settled. The increase of the insane paupers continues, but not very severely, but if the death-rate remains low there can be no question but a rapid rise in the insane population is to be looked for, and though we are informed that there is vacant sleeping room in the Asylum there can be no question but that the beds are too close together even if there be sufficient cubic space per bed. The bath-rooms have no curtain or screen in them to separate the baths, which are of antiquated construc-

Appendix C.

Cornwall Asylum.

tion, and when worn out will we trust be replaced by some of a more modern type. There are no blinds to the dormitories in the old building. This must be a source of discomfort to the patients in the early summer mornings. The male mess-room is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be used at all, so all patients have to dine in their wards. Much repairing, painting, papering and decoration is needed throughout the old building.

Statistics.

There are this day on the books the names of 704 patients, 7 of whom are absent on trial and were not seen by us; 22 males and 25 females belong to the private class, and 2 males and 2 females are out-county patients, 1 belonging to St. Thomas Union and 3 to the Scilly Isles. The charge for out-county patients is 14*s.* per week; for the private patients from 10*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and for the Cornwall patients, 10*s.* There are 316 men and 388 women on the books. Since July last year, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, 48 males and 49 females have been admitted, 23 and 17 discharged, all but three of the former and all the latter on recovery. Forty-seven patients, 18 men and 29 women, have died. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, but the coroner held inquests in 2 cases who died within 14 days of admission. Autopsy was made in only 29 out of the 47 instances; we hope this average may be increased. A large number of the patients died of senile decay, and only one from general paralysis.

Condition of patients.

We endeavoured to speak with all the patients; few were noisy; none aggressive. Complaints were rare and only on the ground of undue detention. The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory. We hope we shall ere long be able to report the total disuse of strong or exceptional dresses. The dinner served was savoury, and as a rule liked. No one was secluded or restrained during our inspection.

Restraint and seclusion.

One male and 7 females have been secluded for 3 and 15 hours in all. One man and 2 women have been restrained by the jacket for surgical reasons for 793 and 427½ hours respectively.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptics number 59 in the male and 24 in the female division. Four patients of each sex are actively suicidal. Caution cards are now given with each actually suicidal patient, and are carefully worded and duly endorsed. All the suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, but 24 male and 6 female epileptics have not by night that constant care which their malady demands. We saw in bed 10 men and 21 women, but there has been no patient attacked by an infectious or contagious disorder since our last visit.

Attendants.

The attendants have spent a considerable time in the Asylum service, for though 15 have not lived here a year yet, 56 have had over 5 years experience. We saw the chaplain in the wards, who gave us a list of the secular works, papers, &c., in circulation in the wards, and the supply seems adequate. There are also 25 daily and 112 weekly papers, and a fair supply of monthly magazines.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is performed on Sundays, attended by as many as the chapel will seat both morning and evening. Daily prayers are also said by the chaplain or his deputies in the wards, where all but the sick attend. There are six Roman Catholics here who are visited by a priest as often as he wishes. About 285 patients attend the associated entertainments, which take place in the hall which has been recently painted and decorated. The other improvements which have taken place are not of sufficient importance to be noted here.

Water supply

We must mention that the question of the water supply is so settled, as that for 3,500*l.* the Waterworks Company agree to give the Asylum a minimum quantity of 40,000 gallons per diem.

One hundred and sixty-six men and 283 women are usefully employed; 90 of the former and 74 of the latter are ward cleaners, 44 men work on the land, 15 men and 34 women in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 30 women are employed in the laundry and 145 knit and sew, whilst 17 men assist in various trades or help the artizans. We hope more men will be found able and willing to work, especially on the land. The wards were in proper order, and as a rule bright and cheerful, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding for the most part clean and well looked after. Appendix C. Cornwall Asylum. Employment.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

24 July 1894.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 21st April 1893, the patients have risen in number from 584 to 597. We have seen all, none being away on trial. The numbers in the male department are 308; on the female side there are 289. There remain a few vacant beds, almost all in the women's division. The patients include 41 of the private class. We are informed by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, that there is a demand for accommodation for private patients in this Asylum which it cannot meet, and the Committee contemplate the erection, in the first instance, of a house to receive 12 patients, under Section 255 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. We have been shown the proposed site and a sketch plan, which appears at a glance to be satisfactory; but our Board will give it further consideration when completed. We notice that in their last Report the Committee comment on the 4*s.* subsidy, which we ourselves would be glad to see revised and modified, so as to check the removal from workhouses to Asylums in many counties of persons who might be dealt with at the workhouses under proper provisions. Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum. Statistics.

The records of this Asylum inform us that since our Colleagues' inspection last year, 236 cases have been admitted, 144 have been discharged, and 73 patients have died. We report that in every instance there has been an autopsy. This is very creditable to the medical staff. With a single exception the deaths have been due solely to natural causes, 22 to cerebral and spinal diseases, 25 to thoracic, 6 to abdominal, 20 to general and various diseases. The exception was the subject of an inquest by the coroner of the district, and the verdict was, in effect, exhaustion from heart disease of old date and recent bronchitis, death accelerated by burn of scalp and right hand accidentally received; it seems that the patient leaning over a fender fell upon the fire in a grate. That fender has since been made more efficient by addition of lateral bars at the top of it. The accident was duly communicated to our Board. Inquest.

There are now in the Asylum 47 epileptics, 7 general paralytics, and 21 actively suicidal cases, under special supervision, pursuant to well-worded instructions in writing issued to those in personal charge of them. Statistics.

Those sleeping in the observation dormitories are the 68 epileptics and suicidally disposed, and 103 other patients. As many as 102 patients are registered as being under medical treatment. Nine men and 25 women were in bed when seen by us. One man, a general

Appendix C.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

paralytic, was the only person suffering from bedsore. The wet beds reported last night were 17.

We saw the patients in the wards, airing-courts, laundry, and at dinner; no one made any complaint which requires notice by us.

Condition of patients.

They are suitably clothed, and cleanliness and tidiness are maintained, and they appear to be treated kindly and wisely. All told, 231 males and 180 females are employed usefully; of these 29 and 59 assist in the wards, making beds, scrubbing and cleaning the interior of the building, 168 men help on the land, 32 as artizans and in the offices. Of the women, the laundry workers are 34; 10 are employed in the kitchen, 77 sew or knit.

State of wards.

We were well satisfied with the general state of the wards; they are clean, bright, and well ventilated. Much has been done in renewal of floors, and in some directions there has been a renewal of paint. The general effect of the interior is good. We, however, recommend the withdrawal from artizans of keys to the doors of entrance into the female wards; a bell should be affixed to each door, and when admitted by a nurse each artizan should be under surveillance during his work in the ward. From neglect of this precaution what are euphoniously called "accidents" have arisen in Asylums. For the general perusal of newspapers in the ward, and to prevent their enjoyment by a few only, we advise a supply of such newspaper desks as are common in reading-rooms and now in many Asylums. There seems to be a fair supply of books, but a larger number, and in book-cases, should be provided where are the more sensible patients.

Staff.

The staff is somewhat low numerically, the male attendants on duty to-day being one to 12 or thereabouts, the female attendants about one to 13, and some must be withdrawn sometimes for holiday or on account of sickness. The wages of the nurses are higher than they were some time back, and the night attendants are paid better than those employed during the day.

Accidental falls have caused fractures in 7 instances of patients, and 2 patients have sustained fractures through fighting or struggling with a fellow-patient, but none of these fractures proved fatal.

At the beginning of the year influenza attacked 38 patients of each sex and 19 of the attendants. Influenza was not the direct cause of any death, but sequences were some of them fatal.

Telephonic, &c., communication.

With reference to accidents and sudden attacks of illness, as well as sudden outbreaks of excitement, we think that there should be some means of communication at night, by telephone or bells, between the infirmaries and observation dormitories and the quarters of a medical officer, and in the observation dormitories some ready means of summoning the attendant sleeping there to the attendant sitting up, when the latter was perhaps held and detained by a patient and unable to get to the bedroom of his sleeping fellow attendant.

For scientific inquiry a laboratory is under consideration, to be erected over the mortuary. An outside fire-escape stair has been added to No. 4 female ward, the cricket-ground has been enlarged, and other minor improvements have been effected.

Divine Service

Amusements and exercise.

The patients in chapel last Sunday were 320, and other religious services were attended by 34 patients. The usual number attracted by the associated entertainments has been 157, and 220 patients, according to the returns furnished to us, walk out daily beyond the airing-courts; 173 weekly or oftener. The airing-courts might be called with great propriety

propriety gardens, but though they are indeed pleasure grounds, we should be glad to report a larger number of patients taking extended exercise, that is to say, beyond the airing-courts and beyond also the Asylum estate. Appendix C. — Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

The returns of mechanical restraint show that this is very rarely resorted to; in every case but one it was used for surgical reasons only; 14 patients have been secluded on 46 occasions, in the aggregate for 483½ hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The above particulars will show that we have a good opinion of the management of this Asylum, to which the Committee, it is evident, give much attention and well support their Medical Superintendent.

Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.

23 April 1894.

The patients to-day on the books of this Asylum number 547, but 5 are absent on trial, leaving in the house 542. This is 10 more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 27th July, 1893, and is evidence of further overcrowding. There are in addition 73 patients boarded out in other Asylums; namely, 22 at Shrewsbury, 22 at Derby Borough Asylum, and 29 in the Bristol Asylum. Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

To relieve the pressure, which is chiefly felt in the female division, the Committee have taken on lease a country house called Glanywern, about three miles from the Asylum, in which some necessary alterations are being made, and which we propose to visit to-morrow, and more permanent provision is contemplated by extension of the Asylum itself, preliminary plans for which, and for important and greatly-needed improvements of the administrative departments, are now before our Board. The proposed extension includes a new and wholly detached building for the private patients, who are received here under the terms of the charity, and who at present are 34, 19 males and 15 females.

The principle of extending the Asylum has been agreed to by our Board, on condition that contemporaneously a better supply of water be obtained, and we are aware from correspondence in our Office that this condition will be fulfilled.

In view of the proposed extension and improvement of the Asylum it will be unnecessary for us to enlarge, on the present occasion, on the numerous existing defects, all of which it is intended to remedy. We have learnt, however, that the County Council of Carnarvon at present dissent from the proposed extension. Upon the effect of this we do not express here an opinion; it will be a subject of consideration by our Board.

Apart from the overcrowding we find the Asylum in very fair order. Not much of structural work has been done since the last visit, but painting and re-papering has been continued; a new padded room has been formed in the male observation dormitory, the improvement of w.c's. has been completed, and a new locomotive type boiler has been provided for the laundry, &c.

Since the last visit, on the date mentioned above, 91 patients have been admitted, 54 discharged or removed, 34 on recovery; and 35 have died. Statistics.

The deaths, post-mortem examination having been made in every instance but one, include several which are ascribed to pneumonia

Appendix C.

following on influenza, which was the only epidemic complaint which has occurred here since the last visit.

Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.

The death rate in 1893, calculated as usual, was 10·72 per cent., and the recovery rate was 36 per cent.

The health of the Asylum is not at present unsatisfactory. We have found 12 males and 9 females confined to bed. No one was suffering from bedsore, and we are glad to observe that the post-mortems made only disclosed the existence of one small one.

Five casualties, resulting in fractures of bones, are reported to us as having occurred since the last visit.

Restraint and seclusion.

Since then one patient was continuously restrained for 288 hours for surgical reasons, and 15 male patients, on 58 occasions and for 689 hours, and 11 females, on 46 occasions and for 449 hours, were placed in seclusion. This strikes us as rather an undue amount of seclusion.

Condition of patients.

The male patients have been very quiet during our visit to their wards, as indeed have been the majority of the women, but some of these, probably owing to the confined space they occupied, were noisy. The dress of the women is neat and good, but that of many of the men is shabby. The material used for their coats seems to be rather inferior and to wear badly.

Employment.

The proportion of the patients usefully employed is still low, being only 46 per cent. of males, and 54 per cent. of the females. Efforts should be made to increase the numbers.

Amusements, &c.

The attendance at entertainments is also small, being stated to be about 190. A very fair number attend Divine worship and meetings for singing on Sunday evenings.

Attendants.

We are informed that the number of attendants for day duty in the male division is 24, but there is at present one vacancy, and for the female division, 21. For night duty there are three men and four women. We must again enter a protest against the employment of patients on this important duty, which we find to be still the practice here. The changes among the attendants have not been numerous of late.

Medical Staff.

As regards the Medical Staff, we are strongly of opinion that so soon as the house referred to is occupied by patients, it will be essential that a second assistant should be employed. That house should be visited daily, and it is obviously impossible that two Medical Officers could accomplish this without serious neglect of other important duties; even without this additional work the regular duties of the Asylum and proper keeping of the medical records are more than enough for two men, having regard to the number of patients. We trust, therefore, that the Committee will give favourable consideration to the subject.

Derbyshire Asylum.

6 April 1894.

Derbyshire Asylum.

The various works for the extension and improvement of this Asylum, plans for which were approved last year by the Secretary of

Extension.

State, have been begun, and some progress has been made with them. The plan for the new male block showed a small w.c. spur on the side nearest the road leading to the front of the Asylum, and almost touching that road. As pointed out to us by the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, whom we have had the advantage of meeting here, this would be a great dis-sight, and as it can be as conveniently placed on the opposite side of the building, we have expressed to him our approval of this

this alteration being made. The Superintendent's residence is the most advanced of the new works, but it is hoped that all the buildings will be covered in by the end of the year.

The warming and ventilation of the wards by what is known as the "Plenum" system has been carried out by Messrs. Ashwell and Nesbit, of Leicester, since the last visit of Members of our Board, and it promises to be successful. Arrangements are being made for extending it to the new blocks.

Improvements.

Some improvements and additions have been made in the laundry, including a drying room with an extracting fan. Some of the existing drying closets are to be altered to the same system; but we recommend for consideration the provision of a separate small room, with steam batteries, through which the air should pass, to be raised to a sufficient temperature to dry the clothes quickly. Messrs. Bradford have provided drying closets on this plan at the Durham Asylum. We find several other improvements, such as new ovens, a cricket pavilion, sunshades in the airing-courts, and the establishment of telephonic communication with Derby. We would strongly recommend the installation of the like means of communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters, and between other departments of the Asylum; and also the provision of an electric recording clock.

The dining hall, which serves also as a recreation room, is insufficient for the present number of patients, and will be greatly so when the extensions are occupied. We think it might without much difficulty be extended by throwing the stage out at the back, adding the space occupied by it to the room, and the cost might not be great.

Condition of wards.

We find the wards generally in good order, but greater neatness in those of the male division might be attained. We desire to suggest the general plastering of the walls in all the wards. They are now unplastered, and in this state are certainly not so sanitary as when presenting a smooth surface. Male Ward 5 and Female Ward 6 both need redecoration and being rendered more cheerful, and a beginning might be made with these.

The means of exit in case of fire from the observation dormitories is not perfect, and they are unprovided with single rooms in immediate connection. We think that the erection of some single rooms and a second staircase at the end of each has already been suggested, and we would again call attention to the subject.

A few minor matters may also be mentioned, such as the protection of hot-water taps and of pipes in w.c.'s, the provision of better pianos for the wards, and, of course, the needful and continuous attention to painting and colouring the walls. Some of this work is at present in progress.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 449 in number. There are, besides, 10 women boarded out in the Northampton Asylum, and we are informed that in the Nottingham Asylum there are 16 Derbyshire patients sent direct from their parishes. Of the patients here 228 are males and 221 females; all are paupers. Since the date of the last visit, 21st February 1893, 145 have been admitted, 116 discharged, of whom 62 had recovered, and 46 have died. There are estimated vacancies for 6 male and 9 female patients. In 1893 the percentage of recoveries upon admissions, including transfers, was 42·24, and the death-rate was 9·39 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Of the 46 deaths, 34 were followed by post-mortem examination. The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary, and no inquest was held. We regret to observe that in eight instances bed sores were

Appendix C.

Derbyshire Asylum.

found on the bodies of the patients who died, and on whom autopsy was performed. This is a large proportion, and, notwithstanding the nursing lectures and examinations, we fear that sufficient care is not taken by the attendants to prevent these evils.

There has been some influenza, but no other epidemic disease in the Asylum since the last visit. Eight rather serious, but not fatal, casualties are reported to us, all the result of accident.

The Asylum is at present healthy, and we noticed no bad smells. The abolition of urinals on the male side continues to be attended by very satisfactory results. Under medical treatment are 36 persons, and we found 13 confined to bed.

Restraint and seclusion.

Since the last visit, mechanical restraint has been used with one male once for 12 hours, and 1 female on 10 occasions for 181 hours, and seclusion with a woman twice for 15½ hours.

Employment, &c.

The patients usefully employed are 166 men and 123 women, being respectively about 73 and 56 per cent. of the total numbers. Rather more than half the patients attend chapel, and some go to the parish church; about the same proportion go to the associated entertainments, of which there have been several provided besides the usual dances. The exercise of the patients appears to be duly attended to.

The staff of attendants continues to be maintained of sufficient strength, about one to 10 patients, and the duration of service is satisfactory. We learn that all have passed in the examination to test their knowledge of "first aid," and that several have obtained certificates of proficiency from the Medico-Psychological Society.

Medical staff.

The medical records are properly kept. We do not doubt that, when the extensions are finished and quarters are available, the Committee will appoint a second assistant medical officer, and that then some pathological work will be undertaken here, as in so many other Asylums. The needful means and apparatus for pursuing such investigations should, of course, be supplied.

Devon Asylum.

13 April 1894.

Devon Asylum.

It is nearly 14 months since this Asylum was visited by two members of our Board. At that visit, in consequence of the wish of the Asylum Committee to have the Commissioners' opinion upon the proposed extension, they made several suggestions, but at present nothing has been done owing to the difficulty of the water supply. We hear now that boring is to be undertaken in the belief that pure water will be found not far from the site of the present well. The only structural alteration we have to notice has been the completion of the bays in the old building, which are a great improvement.

Statistics.

Since the last visit we find that the changes following have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	136	155	291
Discharged	62	73	135
„ Recovered	37	55	92
Died	61	51	112

There

Appendix C.

Devon Asylum.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 1,066 patients, 1 of whom is boarded out in the village. One man and 6 women are absent on leave; the man and 4 of the women, we are glad to notice, are receiving an allowance of money during their trial. There is now vacant accommodation only for 4 men and 7 women. What is to be done to provide Asylum accommodation for the lunatic paupers of this county is a subject on which we can hazard no opinion. The necessity of making such provision has been urged with much persistency for some time past, and it now seems to us that the difficulty must be overcome and the accommodation provided. The removal of some of the harmless patients to their respective workhouse would be possible if there were proper provision in the workhouses of this county for such cases, but with scarcely any exception such cannot be said to be the case; and a woman we saw yesterday brought in moribund (she died at 9.50 p.m.) belonging to the Plympton Union, was refused admission there owing to her mental state. She ought never to have been sent the long railway journey. The causes of the 112 deaths were ascertained by autopsy in 75 instances. We hope to be able to report a much larger percentage of those useful examinations in future. The post of third assistant medical officer has not been filled up. This may perhaps account in some measure for this small proportion of post-mortem examinations, and we hope this officer will be soon appointed. We might here point out that there is not much offered to the medical officers by way of amusement. There is no lawn tennis ground or cricket field. The latter is needed for both officers and patients. We think an Asylum without a cricket ground cannot be found elsewhere. The billiard table is made of wood instead of slate, and must be extremely ancient, as iron was used after wood was abandoned and before slate beds were invented. In our progress through the wards yesterday and this day we saw 5 men and 20 women in bed. Influenza has been rife this winter, especially on the female side, but no death has been due to that cause, excepting in the case of a nurse who died yesterday. The most frequent cause of death was general paralysis, from which 23 patients died; old age carried off 14 patients, and then follows phthisis and other forms of lung disease. The Coroner held no inquest, and nothing in the causes of death calls for special notice. The infirmary accommodation and arrangements for sick nursing leave much to be desired.

Condition of patients.

We gave to every patient in residence full opportunity of speaking with us. We had complaints of the want of being able to see or speak to the Committee when on their rounds. This we hope is not the case, as nothing tends so much to allay irritation in patients, and thus promote their recovery, as the fact of knowing that there are gentlemen ready to listen to, and if possible remedy, their complaints. We had a few charges of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, but none were substantiated to our satisfaction. One woman complained that she had lost the sum of over three guineas from her purse. She told us her tale; the purse, minus the money, was found in a sewer; all the patients in the dormitory were seached, but no money found. She had been absent from her room but a few minutes and on her return the money was gone. We have no means of judging whether her suspicions are well founded, but it seems impossible almost that the 3 other patients who were in the dormitory when she missed the money could have secreted it up to this date if they had stolen it. The money was lost on Monday in Easter week. The day-rooms are still overcrowded, and some of the wards were noisy.

Appendix C.

Devon Asylum. Attendants.

On the female side 5 was too full of troublesome patients for the staff, three in number; as was also the acute ward, 2 in the same division, in which were 64 patients with six nurses, 5 patients in bed, and 20 so actively suicidal that the instructions are that they are never to be lost sight of, and followed to the water closet. It is clear that these instructions cannot be followed out to the letter with a staff of six; and the same remark applies No. 4, where 49 patients are in charge of four nurses, 39 of the patients being epileptic, 5 actively suicidal, and 1 in bed. On the male side in No. 5, six attendants have the charge of 51 patients, 36 being epileptic, 11 actively suicidal, and 2 in bed; in No. 6, three attendants are in charge of 43 patients (as one attendant is constantly engaged with one man, who, as we saw in the airing court yesterday, occupies his whole time), of whom 7 are epileptic and 1 actively suicidal. In 1892, when there were 424 male patients, there were 36 attendants on day duty; now, with 434 patients, there are 39; but, as has been before mentioned, one of these attendants is the cook at the blocks. The nurses are two more than they were in 1892, but the patients are 45 more, and the proportion of attendants to patients is about the same in each division. Thirty-eight of the attendants have not yet seen a year's service. We were struck with the appearance of the nurses, who looked rather overworked and anæmic.

Precautions against fire.

Amongst matters we wish to call attention to is the dangerous position 20 patients would be in at North Cottage in the event of an outbreak of fire. The gas brackets at the blocks appear to us to be needlessly strong, and we might notice that 5 patients and an attendant at Block 2 would be cut off from escape in case of fire blocking the staircase. Hydrants should have the hose attached to them.

Necessary improvements.

Clocks should also be provided at the blocks; at No. 2 the women have a bagatelle table, but are short of balls and have no cues. More books and papers are needed. Bath taps should be all marked hot and cold respectively. The baths are nearly all cracked, showing the hot water has been turned on before the cold. Some of the windows in Block 2 have been cut down in the lower storey to the manifest improvement of the rooms. We hope the same improvement will be carried out in the upper storey. The airing courts might be improved by greater care on the part of the attendants that rubbish, &c. be not allowed to accumulate there. There are 115 epileptics, 44 actively suicidal and 30 general paralytics. Last night 49 wet beds were reported. With greater attention we think this number should be much reduced.

Divine Service, &c.

Three hundred and thirty-eight patients were present at chapel last Sunday, and rather more attend the associated gatherings. Two hundred and nine men and 338 women are usefully employed, 80 of the former and 148 of the latter as ward cleaners.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been used, but seclusion has been employed in the case of 43 men and 39 women on 148 and 142 occasions, and for 2,369 hours in all.

Casualties.

The only casualty worthy of note is to a woman who threw herself from the wire covering of the escape staircase, and fractured her right leg and sprained her left ankle. There has been an arrangement made to obviate such accident in future. Linoleum should supply the place of the worn-out and dangerously holey matting, and fresh painting and general renovation is needed throughout the Asylum. We observe the difficulties under which Dr. Saunders labours, and appreciate his efforts to surmount them.

Dorset Asylums.

17 April 1894.

Appendix C.

Dorset Asylums.

There are on the books this day 245 men and 259 women ; 79 of the former and 91 of the latter are at Forston. We do not say anything about the state of the building there, or the condition of the furniture, beds, &c., as in time all patients will be removed to the main Asylum at Charminster. We went over the new building, which seems to be admirably arranged, but when it is likely to be finished we cannot venture to prophecy. We met one of the contractors to-day, who told us he "hoped" to be out by the end of June ; judging by the progress which we found had been made, we would suggest the end of the year as a more likely date. Electric light is being introduced throughout the Asylum, and we learn that gas for any purpose whatever will be discontinued. Since the last visit paid by two of our colleagues, in February last year, the number of males has fallen 5 and the females risen 6.

Condition of patients.

Overcrowding is apparent, and in No. 2 Ward, male side, there is not room for all the patients to sit at table ; 105 have to take their meals in the passage. Beef with two vegetables was the fare provided. We tried to speak with all the patients in residence, and with many did so. One male is away on trial. Complaints of undue detention were frequent, but when we referred the patients to the Committee as the persons who had power to grant their discharge, we are glad to be able to report that we had not the reply so common in asylums, that they could not get speech with the Committee. We had two or three complaints of harsh usage at the hands of attendants, about which we were not entirely satisfied, particularly in one case of a male patient at Forston. The patient had a severe black eye and he had marks on both sides of his head. The attendant's explanation is that the patient rushed into the room where he was attending to another patient and struck him a violent blow in the face. In self-defence, he kept the patient off and his head got knocked against the wall. The remark we wish to make on this is, the attendant has no bruise, and if the patient's head was knocked against the wall it must have been twice knocked, as it is impossible from their position that both marks could have been made at the same time. The behaviour of the patients was satisfactory: no one was aggressive and few were noisy. The clothing in both divisions was neat and good. All the clothes are made in the tailors' shop, but it has not been found possible to make all the shoes. The health of the patients seems now to be satisfactory, 2 of each sex were in bed at Forston, and 4 women but no men at Charminster. There have been 3 cases of scarlet fever and several cases of influenza, only one, however, proving fatal, though there were over 60 persons at one time suffering from the malady. The causes of 57 deaths were ascertained in all but one instance by post-mortem examination.

Medical staff.

We think whilst so much energy is displayed by the medical officers here in this useful work it might be well for the Committee to consider whether it would not be right to appoint a well-qualified gentleman as pathologist, fitting up for him the new laboratory with all requisite appliances. Should he have any spare time he might help the two assistant medical officers in cases of emergency.

Statistics.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for special notice. Seven patients died of old age, 20 of various lung diseases, and 2 men from general paralysis ; and in relation to this we may notice that there is a lad here,

Appendix C.

Dorset Asylums.

Statistics.

admitted last year, who is now only 18 years of age, and he is an undoubted general paralytic. The epileptics number 32 males and 22 females. Some carpet or other sort of easy chair would be most useful for these unfortunate creatures, who are prone to fall forward in their fits. The actively suicidal were given to us as 2 in the male and 14 in the female division. We are not of opinion that the system of caution cards here is good. The cards should state that the patient is never to be let out of sight, followed to the w.c., &c.; and also state from what direction suicide is most to be apprehended. This should be given with the patient to the charge attendant of the ward, and on the back should be written some words to the effect that the attendant had read and understood the nature of the caution contained in the card; and this should be signed by every attendant who had or has for ever so short a time charge of the actively suicidal patient. In neither 2 or 5 wards on the female side can this be properly carried out, for in No. 5 there are 42 patients, 2 of whom were in bed, with 4 nurses and 6 actively suicidal patients; and in No. 2 there are 33 patients, 20 of whom are epileptic and 4 actively suicidal, with 3 nurses.

There are 14 men and 16 women who are private patients, and pay from 10*s.* to 25*s.* a week. The county rate is 9*s.* 0½*d.* weekly. There are several children here who are not fit subjects for the wards of an Asylum for adults. It seems almost a Utopian idea that the time will ever come when adjoining counties will unite in establishing either wards in an existing Asylum, or building a small institution for the care of idiot children, and withdrawing them from the evil influences, contamination, and foul language of the average pauper ward.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems numerically sufficient, giving a proportion of about 1 to 10½ in each division, but in the laundry four laundry-maids and 11 nurses have charge of 26 patients, and the tailor and shoemaker attendants have during the day charge of but 5 patients each. Two men and 7 women have lived here less than one year, but 19 men and 13 women had long experience here. One hundred and ninety men and 165 women are usefully employed, 50 out of each being ward cleaners; 195 patients attend Divine Service and the same number the associated entertainments.

Statistics.

Dr. MacDonald informs us that all patients except the sick walk regularly beyond the grounds. No seclusion or restraint has been found necessary, and we saw no patient wearing a strong exceptional dress. Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	63	74	137
Discharged - - - -	38	40	78
„ on recovering - -	16	33	49

Besides the 504 patients on the books there are 15 men belonging to this county who are now boarded out at the Plymouth Borough Asylum. We feel sure the Committee are well aware of the necessity of having the new buildings ready for occupation at the earliest possible date. Should there be any large increase in the admissions, such as has taken place lately, within the next few months Asylum accommodation will have to be sought elsewhere. There is no vacant accommodation here. In fact, the real amount of day space at both the Asylums is for 460 persons.

460 persons. There are 44 more patients than there is properly room for now sleeping here; or in other words, including the 15 at Plymouth Asylum, 59 patients belonging to the County of Dorset for whom adequate accommodation in the County is not provided. The case books are well noted up, but it would be convenient if the year as well as the month were inserted in the margin at the beginning of each new year. Appendix C. Dorset Asylums. Statistics.

Durham Asylum.

13 July 1894.

The patients borne on the books of this Asylum have increased from 1,271, the number at the date (24th April 1893) of the last visit by Members of our Board, to 1,389, being an addition of 118. The statement of this fact suffices to show the straits in which the authorities are placed to find accommodation for their insane poor, and to accentuate the need of immediate action in providing in a permanent form what is required. We find that, beside the total of patients given above, 118 more are boarded out, 42 in the Northampton Asylum, 19 at Morpeth, and 57 at Fisherton House; so that the present grand total for which the Asylum is responsible is 1,507. Of these, however, 297 are chargeable to the Borough of Sunderland, and will be removed on the completion, expected to be in about a year, of the Asylum which that borough is now building. But making allowance for these, it is, nevertheless, obvious that the permanent buildings of this Asylum are inadequate to the present demands upon them, and afford no room for the certain future increase of patients. Durham Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

We learn, indeed, that at the present moment several urgent cases are refused admission for want of room.

Provision of a temporary nature has of late been made, and it consists of the Superintendent's late residence at the Winterton Building; two iron buildings, one in each division, and each sufficient for 40 patients; the country mansion called Trimdon Hall, about two miles from the Asylum, and in which at present 18 women are, but ultimately 30 will be, lodged; and another mansion called Newton Hall, situate about three miles north of Durham, where there are 43 male patients. In this house it is expected that, when certain alterations are made, 70 men can be placed. Later on we will refer in more detail to these several temporary provisions.

Enough has been said to justify our urging on the Committee, and through it on the County Council, the pressing need for immediate and speedy action.

Since the date of the last visit the admissions here have been 515, the discharges 210, 182 on recovery, and the deaths have been 188. The recovery rate in 1893 was 31·7 per cent. of the number of admissions; the death-rate 12·2 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Statistics.

Of the deaths since the last visit 148, or 78 per cent., were followed by autopsy, and in 22 instances bedsores were observed. This is a smaller number than mentioned in the last entry, but is still too great. Among the ascertained causes of death general paralysis was most frequent, accounting for 58, or 31 per cent. In one case the Coroner held an inquest, the verdict returned being that the death was due to exhaustion from puerperal mania and the effects of accidental burning. The other deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.

Appendix C.

Durham Asylum.

Statistics.

No zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Five casualties, not fatal, but resulting in broken limbs, have occurred.

No seclusion nor mechanical restraint appears to have been used ; 140 patients are, according to the latest record, under medical treatment, and we have found 63 males and 56 females confined to bed. These numbers are larger than we are accustomed to find in Asylums of corresponding size.

The epileptics at present are 202 in number, the general paralytics 55, and the actively suicidal 23. With regard to the last of these classes, we desire to say that we entirely concur in the remarks and recommendations of our Colleagues at the last visit on the subject of caution cards, merely adding that when such cards are in use the list of patients against whom they are issued should be frequently revised, so that those no longer needing the caution may be removed from it, and the duty of supervision be thus kept from becoming merely perfunctory.

Divine Service, &c.

We have made our usual inquiries into the various matters of treatment with satisfactory results. There is a good attendance at the services in the chapel, and at other religious services, including one for the Roman Catholic patients. Extended exercise is afforded to large numbers, and this is greatly facilitated by the boundary walks, which extend to some five miles ; and the proportions of the patients usefully employed are good, 64 per cent. of the males and 72 per cent. of the females, regard being had to the large number of old and feeble cases. The patients usually attending the entertainments are stated to be 456 only, which is a relatively small number, and no doubt is limited by the size of the recreation room, which is more than ever inadequate.

The 1,389 patients comprise 724 males and 665 females. Five are of the private class, and beside the 297 patients belonging to Sunderland there are two other out-county cases.

No patient is at present absent on trial.

Condition of patients.

The patients of each sex have been very orderly and free from excitement during our inspection. We have had no complaints of ill-treatment, and we have been very well satisfied with the state of the clothing and the personal condition of the patients in each division. Some grumbling against to-day's fish dinner reached us, and we find that here, as in most Asylums, fish is unpopular fare, often refused, and leading to much waste, so that we are satisfied it is also uneconomical, and should not be so often given.

State of wards.

As regards the permanent buildings of the Asylum, we have found them generally in good order, and the wards cheerful and comfortable. Extensive repainting, not yet finished, has been done in the Winterton Building, and those of the wards that are finished look very well. We would again call attention to the need of a second exit from Male Dormitories No. 18, and this might easily be supplied by a light bridge to No. 13. These dormitories, or some of them, would, too, be greatly improved by opening some windows in the blank walls so as to give cross ventilation. With reference to the observation dormitories, we agree with our Colleagues that it would be desirable that in those in which two attendants are on duty the beds should be divided between them, and that second recording stations should be provided.

Both of the iron structures are in occupation, and, apart from the risk due to their construction, they being entirely lined with wood, they afford very comfortable accommodation for the class of cases, quiet feeble people, lodged in them.

We

We find the new laundry in full use, and answering well its purpose. Some few additional pieces of machinery may be desirable. No decision has been come to as to the disposal of the old laundry, which seems hardly worth retaining, and probably the best course would be to remove it and erect on the site accommodation for nurses. Durham Asylum, State of wards.

The new Superintendent's residence is finished and in occupation.

A large new gasholder has been erected; a new coal and cart shed at the laundry is in progress, as well as a new meat store. The improvement of the general stores should not be lost sight of.

We understand that the houses mentioned before have been rented for two years only. In each there is very suitable accommodation for quiet patients, but better exits for use in the event of fire are required in each. We have pointed out to Dr. Smith, who accompanied us to these houses, the points where these exits should, we thought, be provided. Houses leased.

Trimdon Hall is already connected by telephone with the Asylum, and is visited two or three times a week by an assistant medical officer. Newton Hall is similarly connected with Durham, and will shortly be so with the Asylum, and it is visited thrice a week by Dr. Stewart, residing in Durham.

The staff of attendants continues to be sufficiently strong, and appears to be well composed. There is a very fair duration of service. Attendants.

The medical staff includes four assistant medical officers. We note that the medical records are, on the whole, well kept. We trust that ere long the work of pathological research will be undertaken with the proper appliances. Medical staff.

Essex Asylum.

13 June 1894.

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum the day before yesterday, and have during this interval seen the whole of the Asylum, and also Harold Court, Brunswick House, and the Chestnuts. At the first-mentioned house are kept 60 men, and at the two latter houses 46 and 56 women, respectively. Essex Asylum.

In the beginning of February this year small-pox broke out on the male side, supposed to have been brought into the Asylum by some visitor. Immediate steps towards isolating the patients were taken, but 38 persons (including three male attendants and one nurse employed in the male infirmary) were attacked, and 13 patients died. Every patient and every attendant was revaccinated; a medical officer was chosen from outside the Asylum who had no other duty but with the small-pox patients. No female was allowed outside the grounds, and no male outside the airing courts. The last patient developed small-pox on 17th March, and every patient after convalescence was sent to a temporary iron building for a certain period before he was allowed to return to his ward. It is within a very recent period (not yet a fortnight) since patients have begun to be re-admitted here. Dr. Amsden tells us that all his attendants worked well and loyally during the period, and we are glad to report that both their and Dr. Amsden's services have been liberally recognized by the Committee. Scarlet fever attacked two night nurses and 4 patients, but was fatal in no instance. Outbreak of smallpox.

Appendix C.

Essex Asylum.

Statistics.

Our Colleagues' visit was about a year ago, since which date there have been :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	183	232	415
Discharged - - - - -	149	170	319
,, of whom recovered -	119	111	230
Died - - - - - -	93	66	159

Upon the books and boarded in all the various buildings are the names of 528 men and 861 women, a total of 1,389; but six men, being away on trial, were not seen by us. Nine patients, 3 being criminals, are not chargeable to Essex; the charge for these 9 patients is 14*s.* a week, for the rest 9*s.* 6*d.* The percentage of recoveries upon admissions for last year has been 55·4 per cent. for both sexes; the percentage of deaths, calculated upon the average daily number resident, has been in the male division very high, viz., 16·2, and for both sexes 11 per cent.

Out of the 159 deaths, 106 were the subject of post-mortem examination; bed sores were present in 24 instances. Besides the 13 deaths from small-pox already mentioned, 28 patients died from general paralysis, 1 from influenza, and 1 from dysenteric diarrhœa. The remaining deaths present no features calling for remark. We endeavoured to address some remarks to all the patients seen by us, and many spoke with us.

Condition of patients.

Besides the allegation of undue detention we had no complaints; but on telling patients to bring their alleged undue detention before the notice of the Committee, we learn that it is a fact that many of the working patients do not see the Committee at their visits. We think it is a matter of grave importance that at each visit all patients should be able to give utterance to their grievances. The patients were quiet and well behaved, their dress was tidy, and the dinners we saw served on two days of our visit sufficient, but we could wish some other beverage than water were given at dinner to the old and weakly.

State of wards.

Many of the wards need lighting. A large greenhouse to provide flowering plants for the wards is much needed. Books of a secular amusing character are too few, and a better stock of illustrated papers would be appreciated. We do not see the necessity of the hydrant boxes being locked by a special key and kept secured in a glass box. The dormitories, both in the Main Asylum and at the Chestnuts, are too crowded. The taps of all the baths should be marked "Hot" and "Cold." New baths are required at Brunswick House, and we advise that gas, which is already brought to within a very short distance of the house, be carried into it, and the danger of fire arising from the use of lamps avoided. In the infirmaries we think bedside tables would be a comfort to the patients. We found 7 men and 21 women in bed. The waterclosets are not sufficiently numerous, and there is a want of urinals at the blocks. We shall be glad when the box beds of old-fashioned type are entirely done away with. Fire buckets should be placed upon the ground in all places, and not, as is done in certain places, hung up on pegs. The flooring at the west wing needs re-laying. A subject which calls for early attention is the crowded state of the cemetery. It is practically quite full; there are 2,251 persons buried there.

there. We see no prospect of enlarging the cemetery near the existing one even if it were desirable; but the present cemetery is not a good soil, so that the graves cannot be covered by turf, and it can never present a very tidy appearance. In addition, the propinquity to the patients' wards is not desirable. Appendix C. Essex Asylum.

The coroner held two inquests, one on a woman who escaped and threw herself under the train, and the other on a man who was suffocated during an epileptic fit, but he was not known to have been an epileptic. Inquests.

There are 73 female and 54 male attendants on duty by day, and five males and 10 females on duty at night. We think that on the women's side, at any rate, an officer should be in charge on night duty. The staff on paper seems to us to be sufficient; but in some of the wards, *e.g.*, Male 4 and 8, with 53 and 54 patients respectively, must be left at meal times with only one attendant, and on the female side a ward with 51 epileptics must be left with only two attendants. The duration of service in the Male Division especially is good. Only five out of 59 have lived here less than a year, but in the women's division 32 out of 93 have not yet served that period. Attendants.

No patient was in seclusion, but that treatment has been considered necessary in the case of 6 men and 9 women on 7 and 18 times, and for 202½ and 1,134 hours. One boy has been restrained at his own request by belt and wristlets to prevent self-injury, and he repeated the request in our presence. For a like reason a woman wore gloves for twenty-one hours. There are 179 epileptic patients, 40 general paralytics, but not one actively suicidal. The serious casualties not ending fatally are few and appear to be unavoidable. Restraint and seclusion.

The returns of employment show that 93 men work on the land and 80 are ward-helpers, 30 are employed in the kitchen and 10 in the laundry, and 32 more at various trades. Of the women, 27 are in the kitchen, 36 in the laundry, 181 assist in the wards, and 154 knit and sew. Employment.

Nearly 300 patients attended Divine Service last Sunday morning, and about 250 the evening service. We learn that Divine worship is performed at the three dependencies by clergymen in the neighbourhood. Divine Service.

Over 400 attend the associated entertainments, and concerts in the male dining hall are sometimes attended by all the male patients.

Five hundred and sixty-four, we are told, walk daily in the grounds, and 354 weekly beyond the grounds; but no less than 453 are usually confined to the airing courts for exercise. This is, in our opinion, too large a number, and with a strong staff no doubt many now confined to the airing courts would be able to be taken in small parties for walks beyond the walls. Exercise.

A Roman Catholic chaplain has been appointed, who ministrates to the wants of the 47 patients professing his faith.

Amongst the matters which should receive mention in this report are the following:—Screens to cut off the w.c.'s and sculleries at the main building are nearly completed. Danger of suicidal attempts lessened by the substitution of light pendants instead of side wall brackets in the galleries.

The temporary iron building for 30 female patients has been taken down since the Chestnuts was opened in February last.

We are glad to report that the two temporary iron buildings sanctioned during the small-pox epidemic have been emptied of beds and furniture, and will soon be sold.

Appendix C.

Essex Asylum.

We hear that the infectious hospital will soon be commenced.

The case-books and post-mortem books are well kept. The new post-mortem room and pathological room have been completed by altering the old brewhouse.

As the Chestnuts has been visited for the first time since its occupation by patients, we wish to say that it is well furnished, bright and cheerful, affording excellent accommodation for quiet convalescing patients, especially suitable for those women who have seen better days.

Brunswick House, Mistley.

12 June 1894.

Brunswick House.

There are 46 patients residing here. We have seen all but one, who is absent on leave. We are glad to learn that the house is to be thoroughly renovated shortly, as it is much required. The baths should be renewed and should be of Stourbridge ware. The patients all seemed contented, and we had no complaint calling for notice. No one was in bed, and the general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients seem satisfactory.

Glamorgan Asylum.

12 October 1894.

Glamorgan Asylum.

About eleven months have elapsed since our Colleagues were here last. At that time there were on the books the names of 1,083 patients; to-day there are 1,151. We were glad to be able yesterday to have an interview with some of the Committee of the Asylum who were here, it being the day for the Committee Meeting, and we expressed as strongly as we could both to Alderman Jacobs (the Chairman) and the Town Clerk of Cardiff, the desirability of setting to work to provide an Asylum for the insane paupers of Cardiff. What is most desirable to-day in a few years time will become an absolute necessity, and an Asylum will have to be built in all probability at a greatly enhanced price. We urge the Borough to set to work at once to face the difficulty which will shortly have to be met, and we on our part will gladly assist the Committee by any advice as to site, size of building, &c., it may be in our power to give. The patients were, with the exception of one woman on leave, all seen by us. We regret that no money allowance is ever given to any patient sent out on trial. Our experience of its working in other Asylums shows us that this allowance is a real economy, so that for that reason, even if there were not many others, we would urge the extensive use of this power of granting allowances. The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory, and complaints were rare. At Parc Gwyllt many patients said, and we believe with truth, that they did not see the Committee. Such cause for complaint should, and we feel sure will, be avoided in future. In all the wards, but especially in No. 4 female ward, books, illustrated papers, and means of amusement are not liberally supplied. In many wards we found two or three books only of an amusing character, whilst bibles, prayer books, and hymn books filled the book cases. In the male infirmary ward there were only two secular books, and in female six, with 51 patients, only two books besides the bibles and prayer books,

books, and one of those was a religious treatise. We hope the Chaplain will distribute the books from the library in larger numbers and the Committee give an annual grant for keeping up the stock. We saw the dinners provided on each day of our visit; the meat (beef) provided yesterday was very tough, whilst the distribution of the joints as to the fat and lean should be more equal. No bread is given with this dinner. The dinner we saw served to-day was good and satisfactory. The dinner table should be provided with glasses for every patient, and cups for breakfast and tea, much nicer than the mugs now in use; whilst the paper bowls in use in some wards are so unsightly that they should we think be altogether abolished. In the bath-rooms thermometers should be always used; the head attendant or the deputy present at each bathing in the general bath room; keys of taps should be removed from all hot-water taps accessible to patients, screens should be placed between the baths; the strong gas brackets in out-of-the-way places done away with, and the gas brackets made stiff in the attendants' bedrooms. We saw on the walls in some of their bedrooms signs showing that fire had dangerously nearly been caused by carelessness in leaving the light burning close to the wall or shutter. All doors of the single rooms will, we hope, soon be opened by a handle without a key being needed. The alternative exits seem fairly satisfactory, but each attendant's room close to the escape door should have a key in a glass box for use in case of need. There should be also a female key secured as suggested in the male attendants' room, and a male key similarly secured in the nurses' room, to open the two doors of escape from the male observation dormitory. Lengths of hose are required for the hydrants throughout the building. Hose is only at present kept on the ground floor. When the bedding occupied by the patients of faulty habits is taken away, the fresh bedding to be used that night should be placed in position, so that the state may be ascertained by those who have the supervision of these matters. The mattresses when wet should not be, as at present, superficially washed and dried, but be thoroughly cleaned and re-made before drying. The male attendants' mess room is furnished with a bagatelle table and some amusement is provided for them, but the nurses' sitting room is distinct from their mess room, and is too small, and has nothing in it to render the nurses comfortable or amused during their hours off duty. This matter should be noticed the more by us, as no fewer than 60 attendants left during the interval between the last visit and this time—four however only were dismissed, two absconded, one was absent without leave, and 35 resigned. A new head male attendant is we hear to be appointed—40 per cent. of the attendants have not been here a year yet. There are seven males and eight females on night duty. At Parc Gwyllt no male patrol has been appointed. We think such appointment should be at once made. We recognise the great difficulty, owing to the over-crowding, of painting, papering and re-decoration at this place, but the time has arrived when general renovation can no longer be delayed. There are many idiot children here, for whom a separate ward may be contrived. The mixture of the adult lunatic with the idiot child is to be deplored. The machinery in the laundry requires protection. There should be some covering for the tiled floor in the bath room at Parc Gwyllt, and seats are needed in the dressing room of the general bath room at Angelton. We object to artizans having keys given to them to admit them in the female side for ever so short a period, and think no male should be employed in the female wards unless admitted by, and in view of, a nurse. No means of summoning the doctor except by sending an

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Glamorgan Asylum.

attendant is at present set up. We hope there will soon be a telephone from all dormitories to the doctor's quarters. There are now 519 patients at Parc Gwyllt, far too many to be under the charge of one medical officer if he is to have needful rest and relaxation. We hope also something may be done to improve the assistant medical officer's quarters at the main building, and hope the County Council will take into their favourable consideration the plans which have been already submitted to them.

The following changes have occurred since the last visit :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	144	116	260
Discharged - - - - - -	41	36	77
,, on recovery - - -	30	24	54
Died - - - - - - -	63	36	99

The causes of death, with one exception, appear to have been ordinary, but in the large proportion of 31 per cent. death resulted from pulmonary diseases. This strongly points out the evils of over-crowding. In the excepted case, the coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the patient, a woman, died from maniacal exhaustion with cellulitis of the right arm, the result of accidental injuries received before admission. Post-mortem examination ascertained the cause of death in 66 out of the 99 instances. This is not so large a proportion as in most County Asylums, and will we hope be increased. In 13 instances bedsores were found, and two male patients were suffering from this complication during our visit to the wards ; 16 men and 15 women were seen by us in bed ; 110 patients were last week under treatment for epilepsy. There are 136 patients suffering from this disorder, and no fewer than 74 patients, of whom 12 are women, are general paralytics, and 14 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. All the first and last class of patients sleep under observation by night, but it is not really continuous, and cannot be so owing to structural difficulties. No epidemic except influenza has appeared, but of this disorder there were 104 cases, of which two proved fatal. We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, the building of a small isolation hospital, containing at the outside five beds on either side. Such an adjunct is almost universal in Asylums of this size.

We have seen the site of a proposed post-mortem room at Parc Gwyllt, and as far as the site goes consider it preferable to the one now on the plan.

There have been seven serious but non-fatal casualties, which having been carefully enquired into require no mention here. At Parc Gwyllt every week there appears a long list of slight injuries sustained by patients from blows, &c. by other patients. There seems to us to be too large a number of patients collected together in one airing court, causing difficulty in supervision, and hence disturbance. For the melancholiac patients we learn that the Turkish bath has been used with good results. Four hundred and eleven patients for various reasons do not go beyond the airing courts. When the building operations are completed, the patients able to be trusted beyond the courts should be greatly increased. Six hundred and twenty-nine patients are usefully employed, nearly 200 as ward cleaners.

About

About 250 attend Divine Worship at Angelton and 200 at Parc Gwyllt on Sundays, and 170, other religious services. Rather over 200 join in the associated gathering at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt respectively. Appendix C. Glamorgan Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the case of three patients for surgical reasons for 735 hours; and on 33 occasions, 7 patients have been secluded 12 times for 52 hours. No systematic fine pathological research appears to be made; the importance of this is now so generally recognised that we trust the Committee will provide suitable accommodation and the necessary apparatus for this purpose. We feel we ought here to express our feeling of great satisfaction at the amount of work the Committee have undertaken, and are still undertaking, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the lunatics belonging to this county. The pathological records and case-books are well and carefully kept.

Gloucester Asylums.

17 February 1894.

During our visit to these Asylums we have seen every patient in residence, 1033; 4 females were absent on trial and therefore not seen. Nineteen of the patients are of the private class, and two more are criminals. One hundred and fifty-four patients are chargeable as follows: 93 to London, 50 to Somerset, 10 to Hereford, and one to the Wantage Union. Gloucester Asylums. Statistics.

We have spoken to every patient showing any intelligence, and have given to all opportunity of speaking with us. We had many complaints of undue detention, and we referred all these patients thus complaining to the Committee, and we were pleased not to be met with the answer too often given us in other Asylums, "Who are they; we never see them?" One of the London patients seems, as far as we could ascertain, to have a valid grievance. He (H. L.) was transferred from Cane Hill, where he says he was visited every fortnight. If this be the case he should be returned to Cane Hill, and some friendless patient sent in his place. Condition of patients.

Our Colleagues visited these Asylums about eleven months ago, since which date 263 patients have been admitted, 171 discharged, of whom 100 had recovered, and 89 patients have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year last past is 41·31, and of deaths on the average number resident for the same period is 9·63 per cent. Seventy-seven cases were the subject of post-mortem examinations, or ·86 per cent. We saw in bed 14 men and 16 women; one man was in bed suffering from erysipelas, and a woman in bed with typhoid fever. Two female patients have died from the same disease; all these patients were in the New Asylum. No other patient has been attacked, and the origin of the malady cannot be traced. Influenza has been rife, principally amongst the attendants, but no one is at this time laid up with it. Statistics.

The coroner held one inquest in the case of a patient who died from general paralysis and pleurisy, the latter caused by fractured ribs. The deceased was pushed down in the airing-court by a fellow patient, which fall was at once reported. We learn, however, that it is in the charge-nurses discretion whether a slight fall be reported or no. This is, in our opinion, not a satisfactory arrangement, and every fall, however trivial, Inquests.

Appendix C.

Gloucester Asylums.

should be at once reported. The other causes of death call for no comment. The dress of the patients was neat, and their behaviour orderly.

State of wards.

The rooms occupied by them were clean and in proper order, but much painting, whitewashing, and general brightening is required at the old Asylum and at the Farm. The dinner served on both days of our visit was good. We saw also the attendants' dinner, and were told by them it was satisfactory. The nurses' sitting room would be more likely to be used if it were more comfortably furnished with books, easy chairs, a piano, &c.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 33 men and 39 women on day duty, and 10 (five of each sex) on night duty. We think an extra nurse is needed at Middle House Ward, where 30 women are in charge of one nurse. Another nurse is wanted in 6 Ward where a bad class of patients is collected, 55 in all (under four nurses), 7 of whom are epileptic and 6 in bed, two nurses being engaged in looking after two of the patients in bed. There is not a supernumerary attendant in either division. We recommend the appointment of one for each side, and also another attendant in the dormitories occupied by the epileptics in either division.

The supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is the best which can be, owing to structural difficulties, but it is very imperfect. We do not consider one person is able to adequately supervise the 68 men or the 64 women, who require constant watching, and are put to sleep in four dormitories, a corridor, and 12 single rooms. We are well aware of the objections raised to putting two attendants on duty in the same dormitory, yet we think that if an arbitrary division of the dormitories be made, and each attendant made solely responsible for the patients in their respective divisions, the objection will be minimised. The pushes in the electric clock should be at the extreme ends of each beat.

We investigated, as far as we were able, a charge made by some female patients against a male probationer attendant, who had, as they alleged, behaved with indecency towards them in the dining-hall, scullery, and offices, at the Barnwood Asylum. We think that though their story is true a conviction could not have been obtained, and summary dismissal was the only possible punishment; but we hope that some steps will be taken to prevent male and female patients being employed at the same time in the same place.

Precautions against fire.

At this Asylum the hose should be kept attached to the hydrants ready for immediate use. At the old Asylum a fire alarm should be instituted for every ward and dormitory. At present a sane person (in the event of a fire) has to be sent from the ward to give warning at the very time when his services can be least dispensed with. We should wish that all the single-room doors could be opened by a handle from the outside, and shall be pleased when we can report that all are artificially heated.

The dormitories at the Farm are very cold, and to-day the rain was driving in through the windows. The corridors at Barnwood should be heated and the place generally warmed. In no room, even with good fires, did the thermometer stand above 55. The security of the patients' lives in the event of an outbreak of fire seems assured everywhere, except in lower 4, where another means of exit is required. We have enquired into the means of exercise afforded to the patients, and think if the walk round the estate were completed it would prove a great boon.

Five

Five hundred and twenty-one patients attended chapel last Sunday. We would again urge the necessity of having Sunday service every week at Barnwood, and not as at present, fortnightly. Appendix C. — Gloucester Asylums. Divine Service.

About 400 attended the associated entertainment, and 372 walk beyond the Asylum grounds. Three hundred and sixty men and 282 women are usefully employed; 126 of the former and 79 of the latter are ward cleaners. Amusements, &c.

To prevent the removal of surgical dressings, two women have been restrained 86 times and for 1,173 hours, whilst 4 patients of each sex have been secluded for 18 occasions and 166 hours in all. Restraint and seclusion.

The principal addition has been the building of the new female bath-room, which is a great improvement. A nurses' sitting room might be placed on the site of the old bathroom. Many minor improvements in the w.c.'s, and much painting, papering, and ventilation, have been undertaken. We could wish that besides an improvement in the w.c.'s, we had been able to report that there had been also an increase in the number. Additions, &c.

Considering the difficulties which have to be encountered in rendering the old Asylum a suitable and cheerful residence for persons suffering from melancholia and other forms of mental depression, we consider the efforts of those in charge here to remedy this defect deserve great praise.

Mr. Craddock has been laid up with lumbago, but we are glad to report that he is now able to resume his wonted active superintendence of the Asylums.

Hants Asylum.

19 March 1894.

Our Board being desirous to do all in their power towards assisting the Committee in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of this Asylum, we have in the first half-year of our circuit visited Fareham. Hants Asylum. Sanitary condition of Asylum.

The sanitary state of this Asylum cannot be considered at all satisfactory. Since the last visit of Commissioners, which took place in May 1893, there have been 15 deaths from consumption, and 6 cases of typhoid fever, 2 of which proved fatal, and a nurse and a patient are now confined to bed with that disease. The continual recurrence of such cases indicates sanitary defects which should somehow be discovered, and for which a remedy should be provided before valuable lives are sacrificed in addition to past loss in that direction. It is impossible for us to do more than indicate defects which have struck us during our visit, but we notice the following points:—

1. The w.c.'s in the old building are of old type and faulty construction; they are enclosed with woodwork liable to become sodden with urine, and otherwise uncleanly. The soil pipes are inside, and the closets' ventilation is insufficient. Many of the closets and sculleries were offensive when we were in the wards. It would seem to be impossible to efficiently remedy these defects without building spurs in connection with all the wards, such to have cross ventilating necks, and to be fitted with the best sanitary apparatus and properly ventilated discharge pipes outside. We also desire to call attention to the fact that in Male Infirmary E and in Male Ward C, together containing 101 patients and 10 attendants, there are only five w.c. seats. In the

Appendix C.

Hants Asylum.

Sanitary condition of Asylum.

blocks the old w.c.'s should be removed and modern w.c.'s should be substituted, and the soil pipes should also be ventilated in a proper manner.

2. The warm air supplied to wards is not without a suspicion of contamination. The air-inlet gratings are level with the ground, and the chambers beneath are lined with absorbent bricks, which may derive from the adjacent soil whatever it contains and communicate it to the air passing over them.

3. The walls of corridors and rooms are unplastered, and the rough brickwork and interstices are receptacles for dust and disease germs, which a current of air may at any time disturb and scatter.

4. Overcrowding of both day rooms and dormitories is very obvious, and this also is a fertile source of disease. In many of the dormitories the cubic space allotted to each patient does not exceed 350 feet, as against the proper allowance of 600. We would suggest that the cubic space in each dormitory be shown on the door, and that effectual measures be taken to give additional day and night space for the inmates of the Asylum.

Condition of patients.

There are upon the books 461 males and 570 females, together 1,031 persons, of whom 1 of each sex is absent on trial. We regret to learn that statutory allowances to absent patients, frequently useful in preventing a mental relapse, are not made here.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and listened to the few and groundless complaints brought forward by those detained on the subject of treatment. We thought that their clothing was neat and sufficiently varied in colour, and the general behaviour was orderly. But few strong dresses were to be seen, and no patient was either mechanically restrained or secluded while we were in the wards.

Statistics.

There are, we hear, 123 epileptics, 17 general paralytics, and 49 reported to be patients actively suicidal. For the constant supervision by day of these last proper instructions on parchment are issued, which the attendants in charge produced to us. One hundred and seventy-two epileptics and suicidal sleep in observation dormitories. The wet beds reported last night were 30; we trust that the attendants and nurses will, at the Commissioners' next visit, have considerably reduced this number.

Dietary.

No complaint was made by any patient on the subject of diet; we saw the dinner in the hall, and approved the fare as regards quality and quantity.

Statistics.

We found 31 women and 12 men confined to bed. We had occasion to call attention to neglect on the part of a female nurse in using no screen between the bed of a dying patient and other women in beds in the same ward.

The deaths of patients in the Asylum since May last have been, it appears, 80, of which 53 were in the male and 27 in the female division. Only three bedsores out of the 44 cases subjected to post-mortem examination point to careful nursing, but 55 per cent. of post-mortems is a very small proportion. There has been only one coroner's inquest, and in that the verdict was "Died of softening of the brain."

All the causes of death seem to have been natural. The percentage of mortality in 1893 was nearly 10 per cent., if calculated on the average number of patients in residence. The admissions have been 187, the discharges and removals have been 102, during the 10 months or thereabouts, since our Colleagues were at the Asylum; of the latter 81 were upon recovery. No patient has yet been boarded out.

There

There is no private patient on the books here; according to the records produced to us as usual, 95 patients appear in the last entry as under medical treatment. Appendix C. Hants Asylum.

The pathological records and case-books are, for the most part, carefully kept, but both might, with advantage, contain fuller details. There is no room set apart in this Asylum for pathological investigation, or the storing of such results as might be obtained from it, and, so far as we can learn, no appliances of any kind have been provided for its prosecution. We regret to find that no attempt has been made in this direction by the Medical Staff, though adequate in numbers, for the research, and fully realizing its responsibility in this matter. This is very unusual in asylums of this size and class, where the opportunities are large, and from which the public now expect much on this head. We trust that the Committee will see their way to equip the staff with the necessary provisions for starting and carrying out this important branch of investigation. Medical staff.

In regard to nursing the sick patients, we notice that no systematic instruction has yet been given to the attendants and nurses. This work is now taken up in many asylums, and very proper it is, where are so many hospital cases.

The wards are kept tidy, as a rule; but both in the blocks and elsewhere many struck us as being particularly dull and cheerless. We hope that it may be found possible to improve them by the introduction of bright table and floor covers, plants, birds, and other objects of interest and domestic comfort; such additions, we know, have much influence in promoting the recovery of some, and the well-being of all, insane patients, even those of the least hopeful class. State of wards.

In the male ward, occupied by the most troublesome men, we observed as many as 44 cracked window squares. These should be at once repaired. The overcrowding is not only objectionable in the highest degree on sanitary grounds, but makes it extremely difficult to control and treat properly the violent cases in each division. The idiot children, 22, are still mixed with the adults. We gather that the plans for the Idiot Block, approved by the Secretary of State, have not resulted in any building, the estimate of erection greatly exceeding what was contemplated.

The administrative offices here are quite inadequate for the large numbers now within the Asylum walls. This is the case especially with the kitchen and laundry. Such machinery as the latter contains is, for the most part, out of date, and the consequence is that the bed-linen, when sent into the wards, although clean, is not in a state to make the dormitories look neat, or such as is usual in similar institutions.

There is no general bath-room in this Asylum, and we do not feel satisfied that a head attendant or deputy is invariably present at the weekly bathing; but this is most important, and should be a strictly carried out arrangement. The shower-bath key should not be an ordinary ward key, but special, and kept by the Medical Superintendent.

The female staff is below a proper strength, being 1 to 15 patients, and should, we think, be increased in directions where numerical strength is needed.

The Chapel attendance last Sunday included 455 patients. The chaplain is, we understand, on the eve of retirement. His successor will, we hope, read daily prayers in the Asylum to patients and staff. There are only 32 Roman Catholic patients; these have ministrations of a priest of their own faith. Divine Service.

The recreation rooms are far too small. The benches, without backs Amusements.

Appendix C.

Hants Asylum.

backs and closely packed, doubtless deter many from coming to the seated entertainments, and that given up to dances is so limited in space as to exclude many. We strongly advise the use of the dining hall for these entertainments as well as for meals, and the provision of a fixed stage, &c. there.

Exercise.

From the Returns, asked for by us, we learn that 458 patients walk beyond the Asylum grounds at least once a week, and 441 or thereabouts daily beyond the airing-courts. More extended exercise is given to the women in summer.

Employment.

The usefully employed appear to be 278 men and 415 women. Of the former, 123 are ward-helpers; of the latter, 112 do household work; 42 men assist on the farm, 23 in the garden, 8 on the cricket ground, 93 in the offices and shops; 62 women work in the laundry, 208 sew or knit.

Restraint.

Treatment by seclusion has been avoided; restraint, for surgical reasons, has been resorted to, but only with two women, the total duration 495 hours.

There have been 70 cases of influenza; but except the typhoid and influenza, no epidemic or zymotic disorder has attacked the Asylum.

Hereford Asylum.

27 February 1894.

Hereford Asylum.

We have this day inspected the Asylum, and will proceed to notice what we specially consider needs attention.

Precautions against fire.

In order to facilitate the early extinction of fire we consider it to be requisite that the hose be kept attached to the hydrants ready for immediate use, and we see no difficulty in this being everywhere done. To effect the speedy exit of the patients and render their bodily safety as far as possible absolutely secure, we think that every exit door ought to be kept quite free from any furniture, boxes, &c., which now in most cases on either side obstruct the opening, and all the single-room doors should be made to open with a handle from the outside; this can be easily done, and at a trivial cost. On the third storey a five-bedded room on the female side has no alternative exit, and no means of help from the nurses is possible should the passage be blocked by smoke. There is no internal hydrant on the laundry dormitory floor. We think that there certainly ought to be one placed there, as at the laundry fire is very likely to originate.

The store rooms are too small, and besides containing clothes for out-door wear, the unlocked cupboards contain broken crockery, &c., for which some other place should be found.

Statistics.

During the interval since our Colleagues were here (at this date nearly a year) 40 men and 33 women have been admitted, 37 men and 23 women discharged; 14 of the former and 7 of the latter have recovered. There are 403 patients this day in the Asylum. The estimated accommodation is for 187 men and 213 women, total 400; so that there are 3 patients, 2 males and 1 female, above the number who can be properly received here; two women are boarded out at Gloucester and one man at Fisherton, so it is evident that arrangements for increasing the Asylum accommodation for the county cannot with propriety be longer delayed.

State of wards.

The wards were for the most part bright and clean, but No. 1 Female Ward

Appendix C.

Hereford Asylum.

Ward should have a better supply of books placed accessible to the patients and not locked up in cases.

The dormitories, beds, and bedding, were in good order.

Condition of patients.

The dress of patients was good, that of the women being particularly bright and varied. Complaints, except of undue detention, were few, though allegations were made to us that cards, games, &c., were placed out for show and not for use. We saw a very good dinner well served in the dining hall and in some of the wards. No patients being absent we were able to afford to all the chance of speaking with us.

Statistics.

The death-rate has been low indeed for the last year; 4·8 per cent., calculated on the average number resident.

The Asylum still has no detached hospital for infectious diseases. Influenza is the only malady of an epidemic character which has appeared since the last visit. No patient had a bad attack; but we cannot give the accurate return of the numbers affected, as Dr. Chapman tells us no record was kept. The deaths since the last visit have been 18. In one case a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "died from pleuritis, the result of abscess in an old fracture of sternum, but there is no evidence to show how the fracture was caused." Post-mortem was made in all but two instances, and the deaths were all from causes usual in Asylums.

We found on our visits to the wards 6 men, but as many as 29 women, in bed. Of these latter many had been in bed in single rooms more or less continuously for many months, for reasons other than physical inability; some of them had not been out for exercise for many weeks. Dr. Chapman in some measure explains this by his recent illness, and by the presence of workmen in the wards during the extensive heating and ventilating alterations.

We think that confinement to bed for lengthened periods, even with occasional out-door exercise, should, as far as possible, only be employed in the case of patients who are suffering from physical disability, and should not be used in cases of excitement only, or to save trouble to the attendants. We notice also that in none of these cases has seclusion been recorded.

The employment of an attendant to stand at the shut door of a single room and so prevent egress, appears to us to come as completely within the legal definition of seclusion, "Forced Isolation by day," as if the door were fastened mechanically. No entry occurs of mechanical restraint.

Our attention was drawn to a woman (M. S. M.) in bed with a severe bruise on her chest, and on examination we found that one or more ribs were fractured. We made careful enquiry from Dr. Chapman and Mr. Morrison, the assistant medical officer, all the nurses, and the night nurse employed in the ward, but could not ascertain that the patient had been at any time violent, or that any struggle had taken place since admission, and the patient herself informed us in her excited manner that she had received an injury to her chest before admission. She was admitted three days ago, bathed and examined, when the large bruise on the chest was not apparent. It was observed yesterday, but the fractured rib was not then, as we think it might have been, discovered.

The suicidal patients with strict caution cards are returned to us as 13, but we are told that there are really only three. We think that Dr. Chapman and his assistant should at stated intervals examine these cards and withdraw those which are no longer considered necessary.

Appendix C.

Hereford Asylum. Divine Service. Employment, &c.

About 240 patients were present at Divine Service last Sunday, both morning and evening.

About 216 attend the associated gatherings, about 132 go weekly beyond the grounds, and yesterday 194 went beyond the airing-courts. Forty-six men and 45 women help in the wards, 60 men work on the land, and 27 are busy at various trades; 18 women assist in the kitchen, 19 are employed at the laundry, and 56 knit or sew. There are 22 attendants in the male and 20 in the female division for day duty, and three of each sex on night duty. Exactly half of the whole 48 have not yet been here two years.

The only important improvement we have to notice has been the heating and ventilating of the Asylum by the Ashwell Nesbit system, which is now practically completed and in operation, and appears to answer its purposes efficiently. There were no open fires in any of the wards, which were warm and comfortable.

Kent Asylums.—1. Barming Heath.

3 November 1894.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

The last two days we have been fully occupied in inspecting all parts of this Asylum in which the patients reside or work, and we now have to give the result of this inspection. We were so unfortunate as to find that Dr. Davies had left the very morning we arrived, and in consequence we were unable to ascertain fully certain matters on which the Superintendent alone could give us information, but, as far as lay in their power, Dr. Jackson and the other assistant medical officers answered our questions and showed an interest in their work, and a complete knowledge of the patients and their idiosyncracies. The following subjects seem to us to require urgent and immediate attention. Overcrowding continues.

State of wards.

In the Commissioners' Report in 1891 it was suggested that every room be measured and its cubic contents known. This has not yet been done. There are 10 women here who are in excess of the number for whom accommodation is considered to be provided, but very many of the smaller dormitories have too many beds in them.

The infirmaries serving as day rooms and dormitories require better ventilation, as do also some of the observation dormitories. In one of the observation dormitories the floor was quite wet, and the beds were already made on the bedsteads close to the ground. Several of the rooms, both dormitories and single rooms, had offensive smell of urine. In connection with this overcrowding we may remark that no less than 52 out of the 247 deaths were due to phthisis.

The arrangements for cleaning, washing, and changing soiled mattresses are most imperfect. We were told that mattresses only slightly soiled and wetted were "mopped," and then put in the drying closets and sent back for immediate use, the laundry male attendant being the judge on this matter, and we saw a mattress which was going to be sent back in quite an unfit condition. If the mattress was very dirty (as far as we could ascertain) the process was as follows: the mattress was mopped and dried as before, then sent back to the upholsterer's shop, where the hair was taken out, sorted by the upholsteress, the rest of the hair washed only, and then put in the sun to dry. There is no proper apparatus for washing and drying the hair. The staff at the upholsterer's shop, a woman with 19 patients under her,

State of wards.

her, is quite insufficient for the purpose, and we call special attention to our Colleagues' remarks on this subject which were made at the last visit, but have not received attention. Much more attention should be paid in some wards, in the single rooms, to the mattresses, some of which were very dirty. In the male division under blankets above the waterproof sheets are not used, and on the female side there is no distinction between the upper and under blankets. No general bathing is possible in the old building, as there are no general bath-rooms; whilst in the new buildings, though there are general bath-rooms, the bathing is supervised by the charge attendant of the ward, and not by the head attendants on either side, as is usually and should be universally the case.

The female bath-room at No. 2, in which place 22 epileptics are warded, is too small, without any place for dressing, and the approach is difficult, with several sharp corners, and is therefore quite unfit to be used by patients suffering from epilepsy.

In many of the sleeping rooms the walls are unplastered, dust must accumulate on the uneven surface and collect germs of disease. In some of the plastered rooms the plaster is coming off and damp shows itself on the walls. Much renovation, painting, and papering is needed, and all rough walls should have their surface in some way smoothed.

The uncovered hot-water pipes are a great source of danger. With respect to the w.c.'s, some have, we are glad to report, been renewed and of modern construction, but much remains to be done. Low divisions between the seats should be placed for the sake of decency, and we, for the same reason, would recommend some sort of screen or curtain should be placed in the bath-rooms in which more than one bath is placed. No. 15 female ward, containing 55 patients, no w.c. at all is provided, and the patients have to go up two flights of stairs whenever they have to attend to the calls of nature. As a rule, the urinals throughout the building were foul-smelling. Washing them out with hot water would in some degree mitigate this nuisance. There are no urinals or w.c.'s in any of the airing-courts; in consequence, as we saw, patients urinate in one corner of the court and defœcate under the walls. We think urinals and closets should be provided; but we also think the staff too small in the airing courts. We saw yesterday, as the charge attendant told us, "about" 300 men taking exercise supervised by five attendants, three of these being stationary, and only the charge and one other peripatetic. We must give praise for the state of the airing courts, which were well laid out, with plenty of seats and shade.

Dietary.

We saw the dinner provided both yesterday and the day before. The food was good and ample, but the service should be greatly improved. One attendant was observed cutting a joint in two upon the dining table itself; another attendant was carving and putting the patients' meat upon the plates with his fingers. Drinking mugs were supplied in the proportion of about 1 to 4 patients; this was complained of by many. White metal forks are more suitable for the insane than those made of steel. The supply of forks, however, was not sufficient in all wards. The carving might be improved. All these defects might be remedied in a great degree if the dining hall were brought into use again, and we desire to emphasise and repeat as strongly as we can the recommendations of our Colleagues at their last visit. The caution cards used for warning attendants of the suicidal proclivities of the patients should be signed by every attendant having charge at any time of the suicidal patient, under some heading whereby the attendant acknowledges that

Appendix C.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

he is aware of his responsibility. Books and papers are very scantily supplied.

Amusements.

We should hope to have seen in all wards a good number of entertaining books, illustrated periodicals, and the like, but even in the best wards the books provided were few in number and generally imperfect. We saw 16 children collected in a ward; we asked to see the toys for these, and after diligent search the attendant produced two old lawn-tennis balls.

State of wards.

We must give great praise to the condition of the wards on the female side, which were bright, cheerful, and full of flowers, plants, and objects to please the eye. The male side was bare and not nearly so well supplied with plants, whilst of flowers and flowering plants there were none. A more equal division of the greenhouse plants should be made. Whilst giving praise for the state of the wards on the women's side, we must remark that the passages, sculleries, &c., showed in many places marked signs of the want of proper attention. The lavatories are very dark; white paint or tiles would improve the appearance and give light to the passages leading from them to the w.c.'s. The iron bedsteads of an antiquated type should be gradually condemned and more modern ones be substituted. There are some very comfortable beds already in position.

The bread and butter for daily use is kept in bath-room, sculleries, and out-of-the-way cupboards. This is not a clean or pleasant way of storing food; moreover, we see no reason why the supply should not be sent to the wards for each meal.

There are no private patients here, but the notices still remain up of the right of the patients to demand separate interviews with the Commissioners, thereby leading the pauper patients to believe that we are obliged to give them private interviews, and can aid them getting their discharge. In all the wards also we observed a notice which is, to our mind, much to be deprecated, at least as far as attendants are concerned. It is addressed to patients and attendants and says, "Attendants or patients wishing to communicate with the Superintendent are requested to post their letter in this box." The next line, in bolder letters, is as follows: "All letters will be considered private." This notice seems to us most objectionable; it appears almost to be an inducement to attendants to tell tales about their superiors, is certainly subversive of discipline, and is in use in no other Asylum.

Clothing of patients.

The women's clothing was good in quality, well made, bright, and varied, appearing to give entire satisfaction to the wearers, and likely to prove a valuable remedial agent by increasing their self-respect. The male clothing, on the contrary, was dull, unvaried, and workhouse-like; not over carefully seen to, but we ought to say that many coats, &c., were worn by the patients for the first time yesterday, having been put on in such haste that the tickets were not even removed. Only 17 men have Sunday suits; some have their parole, and, as we observe, by this means some are able to obtain lucifer match-boxes. No patient should be allowed to have in his possession a match-box, and parole should be withdrawn if abused.

Complaints of ill-usage by patients.

We had numerous complaints of ill-usage in both divisions; none absolutely proved, but several very suspicious, and we saw one woman bruised in a way which might well have occurred at the time at which she stated it did occur. The nurses who undressed her both declare they never saw the bruise, but they are nurses who are charged with assaulting her, and ought to have seen and reported the bruise. Complaints in various wards were made of putting pillow-cases over their heads,

heads, and when we see that on one day this year six nurses were dismissed for cruelty to patients, we are driven to the conclusion that the charges made to us were not without foundation. Appendix C. Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Two male attendants were also dismissed for "unkind" treatment of patients, two more male attendants were dismissed for fighting in the wards, five men and two women for being drunk on duty, one man for being asleep on duty, another being absent without leave, four men and one woman absconded, and five women were dismissed for making false charges against a head attendant. Attendants.

There are in all 170 attendants for day and night duty. We are unable to learn the number of attendants who were obliged to resign to escape dismissal, as this is known to Dr. Davies alone, but we are satisfied that this must have been the case in some instances.

We see that over 100 attendants have been engaged since this time last year, and now not half the nurses have been here a year. The reason of these constant changes ought to be discovered and a remedy applied, and we appeal to the Committee to endeavour to remedy an evil so prejudicial to the patients and so likely to retard their recovery. We cannot say we were satisfied with the appearance of the attendants; some appeared likely to turn out useful persons to tend upon the insane, but many seem to us to lack even ordinary intelligence, particularly in the male division, and this want of intelligence was not confined entirely to the third-class attendants.

The head attendants take their meals with the other attendants, and have been promoted from this Asylum. We think that the head attendants should be of a superior class, and not associate with their subordinates. As a general rule, it is most undesirable that an officer should be promoted from the ranks in which he has served. A great source of danger appears to us to arise from the admixture of both sexes of patients at the laundry. We are told no "accident" has occurred, and we hope none may, but the grave danger requires our special notice and condemnation.

We have never seen an Asylum so little provided with means of escape for the patients in case of fire, or for extinction of any fire on its inception. The fire-alarm is in attendants' rooms covered by glass. The necessity for this in an attendant's room is not obvious. The rules are: "As quickly as possible give the alarm, provided by electric apparatus for this purpose; procure help and use the extincteurs and fire buckets without delay." This is all; not a word about the safety of the patients. The nurses cannot carry the extincteurs. There are no fire buckets, no fire drill, no fire instructions, no internal hydrants, no fire escape, no long ladders, very few lengths of hose. Several dormitories with only one exit containing over 30 patients. We are told the building is fully insured. The patients' lives are in jeopardy, and no adequate provision for their safety made. Precautions against fire.

That and that alone is our care. We trust that no time will be lost in providing means of escape for all the patients, and then, but not till then, let the safety of the building be considered.

The reception room is bare and cheerless. It is calculated to make an unfavourable impression on a patient at his first arrival. We cannot understand why in so many of the female patients the hair is cropped quite close. Different reasons were assigned in different wards. When not absolutely necessary it appears to us and to the patients to be harsh treatment.

Since our Colleagues were here, on 31st May 1893, there have been— Statistics.

Appendix C.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	252	268	520
Discharged - - - - -	262	229	491
,, recovered - - -	86	109	195
Died - - - - - -	115	132	247

There are on the books of the Asylum 667 males and 911 females. One woman is on trial. All the rest we have seen. No woman went on trial since the last visit with a money allowance, but 8 men had this grant made to them. We hope the grant will be largely given, and to both sexes.

Deaths from causes pointing to insanitary conditions.

With respect to the 247 deaths, we note 10 deaths from enteritis, colitis, and typhoid fever. These deaths and the prevalence of diarrhœa point to some serious defect in the drainage, or contamination of the water. An analysis of the water is desirable, and the works at the w.c.'s and drains should be completed without delay.

No patient has been secluded or restrained since the last visit, but we saw two women who were in bed for excitement, where they had been for over twelve months. Such treatment is, in our opinion, very unlikely to improve the mental or bodily condition of the patients thus treated. Twelve men and 15 women were seen by us in bed, several for diarrhœa and several with phthisis. There are 187 epileptics, 53 general paralytics, and 9 actively suicidal patients. Seventy wet beds were reported last night, 65 in the male division. This points to inadequacy of the night staff on the male side or neglect of duty, whilst the number of wet beds emphasises the impossibility of the upholsterers keeping pace with the requirements.

Divine Service.

The small number of 266 form the largest congregation at the Sunday services. Something could surely be done in this matter; 266 out of 1,578 seems quite an abnormally small congregation, and some reason for this lack of interest should be sought. There is a service for 14 Roman Catholics. Three hundred and eighty patients attend the social gatherings.

Employment.

Three hundred and seventy-four men and 693 women are made of use, but 182 men and 264 women are ward cleaners. Many more patients could be employed; *e.g.*, in weeding, &c., whilst overcrowding could be largely diminished by sending to the workhouse many senile dements now here, who do not require Asylum care.

Kent Asylums.—2. Chartham.

30 May 1894.

Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

State of ward, &c.

We gave yesterday to the annual inspection of this Asylum, which we found, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. A 1 Female Ward has been improved by plastering, painting and decoration, and the introduction of new w.c. fittings of the pedestal type; and the corresponding ward on the male side is now in the hands of workmen for a similar improvement. We have suggested to Dr. Fitzgerald, on the introduction of the pedestal w.c. fittings, the experiment of dispensing with the urinal in this ward. The new Stourbridge bath which is being fixed in the ward should not be boxed in, but left only with a wooden

wooden rim, and as far as possible the present baths should be similarly treated. The single-room doors in the two wards mentioned have been fitted with external handles, by which they can be opened without resort to a key ; this should be extended to all the other wards. Appendix C. —— Kent Asylums. (Chartham).

We hope that the wards which have now become rather shabby, among which we may instance Female A 2, will soon be taken in hand for cleaning and decoration. Single rooms especially need attention of this description. State of ward, &c.

The practice of polishing and dry rubbing floors instead of scrubbing them should be extended, as being more sanitary. We would recommend the provision of a recording clock with electric communications, in place of the Dents' clocks now in use.

The beds and bed linen are very clean and in good order. The sacking bottoms to the beds are being gradually replaced by the wire woven mattresses. We observed too many beds on the floor in single rooms, and think it would be better if low bedsteads were provided which, when necessary, could be fastened to the floor.

We notice improvement in the dress of the patients, but would be glad to see still fewer exceptionally strong dresses in use in the female division. We learn that about three-fourths of the men now have two clean shirts weekly, and the stock of linen is being increased so as to extend the practice to all. In both divisions the patients were quiet and well conducted and free from complaints. Condition of patients.

The number on the books to-day is 889, 437 being of the male, and 452 of the female sex. The vacancies for patients are 4 on the male, and 13 on the female side. In estimating these, we are assured that allowance is made for the 23 women lodged in the detached hospital, who would have to be removed were that building required for a case of infectious disease. Only one patient, a man, is at present out on trial. Statistics.

Since 29th May 1893, the date of the last visit, 192 patients have been admitted ; 100 discharged, of whom 55 had recovered ; and 75 have died. The mortality in 1893 was 9·26 per cent. of the average number resident ; for the twelve months since the last visit it has been about 8·5 per cent.

In one case of death the Coroner held an inquest, when the cause was found by the verdict to be congestion of the lungs, caused by entry of particles of food through the windpipe into the lungs. The deceased, however, had ribs fractured, this injury having been discovered on the fifth day after his admission, and on post-mortem examination the number of ribs broken was found to be thirteen. How the injury was sustained had not been discovered. The case was the subject of correspondence with our office. Nothing in the causes of the other deaths calls for notice. Post-mortem examination was made in 69 cases, or 92 per cent. of the deaths, and in only one case was the existence of a bed-sore observed. No zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit. The serious but non-fatal casualties include three cases of fracture of the neck of the femur, and one of the clavicle, and a dislocation of the shoulder, all due to accidental falls. Inquest.

The general health is good at present, but we found a considerable number of patients in bed, chiefly on the female side. Many of them were kept in bed owing to excitement, for which we are not sure that this is the best treatment, and we would express the hope that in no case may it be too prolonged. Health of patients.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit.

Appendix C.

Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

Employment.

The patients engaging in useful employment are stated to be 248 men and 359 women, being respectively in the proportion of 57 per cent. and 79 per cent. of the two sexes.

Exercise.

The returns furnished to us indicate improvement in the matter of exercise, but still 187 males and 86 females do not get exercise outside of their airing courts. We shall hope to see these numbers much reduced.

Divine Service.

Religious services appear to be duly attended to, and we are glad to observe that the Roman Catholic patients have the ministrations of a priest, who receives a moderate salary.

Attendants.

The attendants for day duty are 41 in the male, and 39 in the female division. For night duty there are now five in each, being an addition of one for each side, and the sick and feeble are under constant supervision. The number of wetted beds reported last night, 16 in the male, and 12 in the female divisions, points to the need of more attention to this matter by the night attendants. The staff does not appear to have yet settled down, as of 90 attendants 51 have not yet completed a year's service. We were pleased to find that the male idiot children are now collected together in a ward (C 1), where, with some adult idiots, to the number in all of 38, they are in charge of five attendants, one being a woman, the wife of a male attendant.

Asylum accommodation.

Of the 889 patients, 32 males are chargeable to the Borough of Hastings, 33 males and a female to the City of Canterbury, and two or three to other places. We are informed that notice has been given to determine the contract with Hastings. There are 21 private patients. Although the removal of the Hastings patients will give some additional accommodation this will probably soon be absorbed; and, seeing the great straits that other counties are put to by not making timely provision, we would again call attention to the importance of making adequate provision for the pauper insanity of the county.

We should mention that the new mortuary and post-mortem room built near the cemetery is finished. There is no provision made for pathological research of the finer sort, and classes for the instruction of attendants in nursing and their other duties have not yet been formed. Both these subjects now engage the attention of the medical staff in many asylums. Just at present there is but one assistant medical officer, but another is engaged, and will shortly enter on his duties.

The medical records are properly kept, and the useful practice of illustrating the cases by photographs of the patients pasted into the case-books is continued.

The present weekly charge for maintenance is for Kent patients, 9*s.* 5¾*d.*; for private patients, 21*s.*; and for out county cases, 13*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.*

Lancashire Asylums.—1. Lancaster.

24 February 1894.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.)

Having just visited the Lancashire Asylums at Prestwich and Rainhill, we have now inspected this Asylum. The chief structural works in progress are, laying the foundations of an enlargement of the

Structural additions.

women's infirmary at the main building, the erection of an attendants' block, which has reached the first floor, the building of an isolation hospital for infectious cases, which is far advanced, of a working patients'

patients' block for 76 men, now being slated, but which is not likely to be ready for occupation by patients for several months, and the erection of a nurses' block on the site of the old workshops.

The patients on the books are 1,836: of these 734 are males and 1,102 are females; 2 of the former, 3 of the latter, are absent on trial, an allowance being made to one of the men. A female patient is boarded out, but we saw her, as she was, as well as all the others on the books and in residence, shown to us. Since our Colleagues' visit in April of 1893, 21 male and 55 female patients have been away on leave for trial.

According to the returns made to us there are 41 vacant beds in the Asylum, 17 for men, 24 for women, but there is overcrowding, we think, on both sides in several wards.

There are but 2 out-county patients, and these are only passing through the Asylum. Besides the county paupers there are 33 private patients, paying from 14*s.* to 21*s.* a week.

The patients are thus distributed: 299 males and 609 females in the main building; 433 males and 489 females at the annexe.

The changes in the register of patients since the Commissioners' visit in 1893 have been effected by 388 admissions, 397 discharges, and 119 deaths. Of the 397 discharged, 153 are stated to have recovered. Of the deceased 119, those who were subjects of autopsy were 91; 6 of the dead presented bed sores.

The medical staff in office to day are the superintendent, and four assistants, all duly qualified gentlemen, and a pathologist, who at present does no duty in the wards.

In the infirmaries are 174 male and 117 female patients. Of the former, 56, of the latter, 40, are in bed. Three patients have bedsores. The epileptics are returned to us as 116 in the male, 155 in the female wards, the general paralytics appear to be 122, and 36 men and 66 women are on the actively suicidal list; nearly 500 patients whose condition calls for special, 100 for constant supervision. We are informed that 46 are in bed for serious illness. The wet beds reported last night were 44 in the men's dormitories and single rooms, 48 in the women's.

For charge of the 732 male patients and 1,099 female patients whom we saw, the male attendants are, by day, 2 head and 75 ordinary, and the females for day duty are 2 matrons, 3 assistant matrons, and 101 ordinary nurses. At night there are on duty in the male wards, 1 head and 11 ordinary attendants, and in the female wards, 2 head and 19 ordinary nurses. Nine laundresses act also in the capacity of nurses by day.

The strength of the staff is well distributed, but weak, we think, in No. 14 female ward of the main building, where are said to be 22 suicidal cases under instructions in writing to be constantly watched, and 55 other patients, with only six nurses.

Suicide of a patient.

A woman named Elizabeth Heap, in August last, warded here, hanged herself and committed suicide. She had, according to the papers signed for her admission in 1892, tried to strangle herself; had in June last made a nearly successful attempt, was found hanging in the w.c., cut down, and resuscitated, and within two months was found hanging in a bath-room, and again cut down; she ultimately died from resulting congestion of the brain and congestion and inflammation of the lungs. On each occasion it appears that she was missed two or three minutes only. In this ward, and in bed at the present time, there is a woman who alleges that she took rat poison before she was rescued from the canal into which she threw herself prior to her admission here. She is doubtless still suicidal, but not kept constantly watched.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster).

Inquests.

There has been no other suicide; but in addition to the coroner's inquest in Heap's case, another has just been held on the death of a man named William Attenborough, a turbulent patient, who, breaking a window pane, cut his hand, which cut was followed by pyæmia. No blame was attributed to any person in this matter.

The deaths from general paralysis have been, it seems, 11 on each side; the total number of patients suffering from that malady is now large. Acute lung diseases have been more fatal in the women's wards than in the men's. Nineteen women have succumbed, but only 7 men, to those diseases. There is in this Asylum a phthisical ward for females; we entirely approve of this separation. In more than one of the infirmary wards the air was not so free from taint as we think satisfactory.

Nursing staff.

We should be glad to see further improvement in the infirmaries of this and other Asylums as regards individual treatment, skilful nursing and attention to those details which affect materially the comfort and well-being of the sick and suffering, such as assuaging their thirst, moving in bed those who cannot change their position, and yet desire it to be changed, and keeping at the bed-heads a diary of each case (not only a statement of temperature), so as to facilitate the task of the visiting medical officer. This points, of course, to the employment of trained nurses, whose proper payment should not be grudged, since that is readily given to them by other institutions and private persons. We are assured by the superintendent that the infirmaries are often visited at night by the medical staff; these visits are certainly very necessary, as tell-tales are by no means conclusive evidence that all the duties of a night nurse are discharged.

Medical staff.

While upon the subject of the medical staff, we must express our opinion that there should be no delay in filling up the vacancy for a clinical clerk, and that the appointment of another assistant medical officer is necessary if the treatment of the sick and infirm, and the constant weeding-out of those fit for discharge, are to be prime considerations in the management of this overgrown Asylum. It is to us a matter of sincere regret that such a crowd of lunatics should ever have been brought together; but long since the remonstrances of our Board on this point have been unable to stem the demands of local authorities.

Restraint and seclusion.

We find the case-books well kept, so also are the pathological records. Mechanical restraint has only been resorted to in 4 instances, chiefly by bandages; in 2 cases to prevent self-injury, in 2 for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been used somewhat freely; 43 men and 70 women have been so treated, the former on 350, the latter on 358 occasions; the men for a total period of 4,103 hours, the women for 3,109 hours. One man accounts for 94 occasions and 1,252 hours.

Casualties.

The serious casualties have been rather numerous, including the fracture of a jaw of a male patient, for which an attendant was dismissed, the evidence being legally insufficient to criminate him; another male attendant was also dismissed for rough treatment of a patient. Some fractures appear to have been the results of falls, and there are 2 cases of a rib fractured in a struggle between patients. These struggles doubtless result from bringing together many excitable persons; and though sometimes preventable, cases in large Asylums cannot always be stopped before mischief arises, through the size of the wards and the distance of the attendants from the combatants.

State of wards.

Going through the wards we found them in good order, and the patients were, as a rule, orderly; but as there are now at the annexe many of each sex of a more intractable class than that for which the building

building was arranged, the addition of single rooms has become almost essential, and where so many restless general paralytics are received, provision of half-padded rooms is called for. Since an electrician has been added to the staff, the working of the electric communication has we hear been much more satisfactory.

Lighting.

The gas lighting in the main building is very inadequate, dangerously so we think, and if electric light be not extended throughout the Asylum, no delay should occur in the introduction of more gas jets properly protected. After dark in the wards there, we were unable to read our name-books without a lantern to supplement the gas light, and the patients could not have played at any game or read any newspaper or book in the wards without great difficulty.

We noticed in No. 10 male ward the projection of new w.c.'s, and the provision of a room where working patients entering the ward could conveniently change their shoes. Some of the w.c.'s in the main building are very faulty in position and fittings. In many directions, if the floors of single rooms there were caulked and bees-waxed, the smell of urine would be obviated and frequent scrubbings would be unnecessary.

We hope that gradually the wood-bottomed beds will be abolished.

Bathing arrangements.

If it be possible by other arrangements to avoid the use of the same room for scullery and bath-room, this should be done. There seems to be a good supply of hot and cold water to the baths, and bathing, judged by the time occupied over it, and that required for the inlet and outlet of water, appears to be thorough, as it should be; but we gathered from enquiries that the superior officers cannot always be present. Our Board has instructed us to urge the appointment in every Asylum of a deputy when the superior officers cannot be invariably present, as the duty of reporting bruises, &c. then seen, should not be delegated to the charge attendant of the ward from which the patient is brought to be bathed.

Employment.

The employment returns inform us that 1,172 patients are induced to work more or less. Of these, 374 are ward cleaners, 221 men assist as labourers on the land, 80 women help in the laundry and wash-house, 37 men act as tailors, shoemakers, and in various trades, and 413 women sew or knit. To distinguish between the sexes, 403 of the 734 men on the books work, 769 of the 1,102 women.

The percentage of the recoveries to admissions since the Commissioners' last visit has been 39·43 for both sexes, and 6·51 has been the percentage of deaths to average numbers resident—a very low mortality.

Divine Service.

The Roman Catholics here, as in the other Lancashire Asylums, are numerous, 425 in all, the greater number being Irish; they have mass in their own chapel every Sunday morning.

About 650 of the Church of England patients attended Divine Service last Sunday in the morning, and nearly as many in the evening.

About that number of patients meet at the weekly associated entertainments.

Of the 1,836 upon the books, 1,066 or thereabouts walk daily in the grounds; 150 females are taken once a week beyond the grounds, 350 oftener than that. The patients usually confined to the airing-courts are stated to be 130.

Dietary.

The dietary is what it was at last visit, and we saw very good dinners on table, both in the dining halls and wards. No complaints were made to us upon the subject of food, and none against the attendants or nurses. One male patient was in bed with a damaged leg in

 bandages,

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.)

bandages, he had sustained the injury in a struggle with attendants trying to take him against his will to the dining hall at the annexe, but he made no charge against the attendants, and the injury seems to have been accidental.

Lancashire Asylums.—2. Prestwich.

10 February 1894.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

This Asylum has no vacant bed; the patients, 2,350 at our Colleagues' visit in April 1893, are now 2,484, including the 80 of both sexes lodged in the Rochdale Workhouse (under the provisions of Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890) whom we hope soon to visit.

Asylum accommodation.

The patients in residence here have all been shown to us in the course of our inspection. They were, as a rule, orderly, but more were noisy at the Annexe than heretofore at our visits. Plans are under consideration by the Committee, we understand, for additions to the Annexe in the shape of single rooms for each sex, thirty and upwards projected from the wards where the inmates are largely of the epileptic class. It looks as if the Annexe would ultimately become, equally with the main building, a receptacle for the insane of every description, for which purpose, we need hardly say, it was not built.

The pressure, however, for years brought to bear by local authorities upon the Home Secretary and our Board to sanction huge Asylums for mixed classes of the insane exhibits no abatement, and there seems to be now no limit to their size. Opinions may, we think, differ, indeed we know very well that they do differ widely on the wisdom of bringing together large masses of troublesome lunatics on one spot, where more must be decided by deputy than appears to be safe, and where the eye of the Medical Superintendent, even an exceptionally able man (not always to be got) cannot possibly check abuses in treatment of the patients or detect waste in the administration of the Institution.

The Medical Staff, now in office, under Mr. Ley, are eight gentlemen, including a pathologist.

Statistics.

The male patients are, on the books, 1,131; the female patients are 1,353. Sixteen of both sexes are absent on trial; none have statutory allowances on trial, which we think are often wise in the case of patients likely to relapse into the state in which they were when admitted if exposed immediately on their discharge to any anxiety about ways and means. From Mr. Ley's Table, No. 12, in the last Annual Report of the Asylum, we note that one of the probable causes of insanity in this locality in a very large number of cases is "worry of mind"; as a cause it is only slightly exceeded by the chief cause "heredity."

The patients include 209 general paralytics, 320 epileptics, 100 actively suicidal cases. We gather from Mr. Ley that, in his opinion, drink to excess is by no means so conducive to general paralysis, as the anxiety consequent on the uncertainty of gaining the wherewith to satisfy the constant demand for the necessaries of civilized life.

Of the general health of the Asylum we can report favourably. Those in bed for serious illness do not exceed 9 in the male, 20 in the female wards; 22 men and women are in bed through age or debility; and for excitement only 2 men. No patient was, during our visit, under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion; indeed, neither mode of treatment has been resorted to during the period to which this entry refers.

The

Statistics.

The per-centage of recoveries to admissions during that period has been 22·22 in the men's, 37·35 in the women's department. The mortality has been low for both sexes, 6·85. The causes of death have, with a single exception, been natural. The exception was in the case of a male patient who cut his throat; the injury was inflicted prior to admission here. Septic pneumonia, following close on the injury, terminated his existence within a few days of his coming. An inquest was held in that case, the only inquest which has been held since the Commissioners' visit in 1893.

Post-mortem examinations.

Autopsy has been obtained after 146 of the deaths, which have been 164. We are sorry to learn that some guardians of Unions in Lancashire have objected to post-mortem examinations; we are convinced that such examinations ars very useful, as deterrents to violence in Asylums (sometimes revealing injuries unsuspected in life) apart from their scientific value.

Employment.

We saw the patients, some in the wards, others at dinner, and others in the workshops, sewing-rooms, laundry, and kitchen, and not a few in the airing-courts or on the land, the last wheeling barrows, with the exception of a few who can be trusted with spades and such like implements. Exclusive of upholsterers (most are only pickers of hair) the male patients working under artizans appear to be 33, while 303 are employed on the land, 31 in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 34 in the laundry and wash-houses. Of the women 96 are helpers in the laundry department, 57 in offices. The total number of patients employed is 1,741; the ward cleaners are returned as 141 men, 247 women.

Condition of patients.

As far as we could judge from their demeanour and general absence of complaint, the patients are as contented as we could expect. Against the attendants or nurses not a single complaint was made to us, and the staff deserve a word of praise for the creditable appearance of the patients entrusted to their charge, and kept so clean and tidy as they are kept.

State of wards.

We visited as usual the farmhouse and other outlying buildings, and found the same, as well as the main building and Annexe, in good order. The infirmaries are considerably better than those common in Asylums, and there is some evidence of careful nursing in the fact that only two corpses are reported to have exhibited bed-sores, and that no patient appears to have a bed-sore at the present time. The wet beds last night were 33 of men, 50 of women; having regard to the cases under treatment, and the large number of epileptics, these figures are also creditable to the attendants and nurses. The fractures of limbs, &c., of patients have been 5; none require special mention as involving blame of any person.

Dietary.

The diet is the same as at the Commissioners' last visit; the fresh meat bears a proper proportion to the tinned. Bread is given without stint, and the fare we saw on table at the associated dinners seemed to us to be satisfactory. On Friday it was fish, followed by currant pudding and bread and cheese. A large number of the patients here (661) are Roman Catholics, but the dinner seemed to be generally liked. Beer is given at the main building; water is the beverage at the Annexe at the mid-day meal.

Exercise.

Our inquiries into out-door exercise inform us that the number of patients confined to the airing-courts has decreased since the Commissioners' last visit from 583 to 337, which we mention with approbation. The new female airing-court, opened to the extent of half its area, will be useful, but not as a substitute for walks beyonds its limits;

Appendix C. — Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

783 of both sexes walk, we are told, daily in the Asylum grounds, weather permitting, and 241 men are taken weekly beyond the estate. Liberty on parole, within certain limits, is given to patients who can be so far trusted, and is, we understand, one of the incentives to do useful work in the Asylum.

Attendants.

To the staff of attendants and nurses we observe an addition, since our Colleagues were here, of one artizan, and of several women, but the hours of duty were not long ago shortened, and when we say that 141 men and 111 women are in attendance during the day, allowance must be made for the reduction of those numbers by holidays, which amount (for both sexes) to four days' absence from duty during each month; neither must occasional illnesses be overlooked.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is maintained for Church of England and Roman Catholic patients as heretofore; daily prayers are also read.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments attract about 1,000 patients. We saw a large number of women engaged in sewing and knitting in the room lately provided for that work, and stores are now kept in the old sewing room, originally the entertainment hall of the Asylum.

We left the Asylum on each day of our inspection before it was quite dark, and therefore cannot personally testify to the sufficiency of artificial light in the corridors and day rooms, but Mr. Ley says that he concurs with us in the necessity of well lighting the interior of an Asylum, and tells us that the gas burners here are numerically what they should be to enable evening reading, games, &c., in the wards.

The supply of magazines, newspapers, &c., for the patients' use seems to us to be liberal.

Lighting.

To revert, for a moment, to the gas lights, the storage of gas should certainly be increased, unless the Committee decide upon the introduction of electricity, a subject which we are told has been, if it is not now, under consideration.

Structural alterations.

The recent structural alterations comprise (1) additions to the farm-house and farm cottage, giving alternative exit stairs from each for escape in case of fire; (2) the completion of the dairy rebuilt; and (3) enlargement of the storekeeper's quarters.

The maintenance rate for Lancashire paupers remains, we understand, at 9*s*. 4*d*. weekly.

The admissions have been 628, the discharges have been 330, of which 191 were upon recovery. These figures, *per se*, give some idea of the grave responsibilities and work which are thrown upon the superintendent, whose mental and physical strength are taxed, may we not say overtaxed; (1) by the administration of so large an institution as this is, and (2) by his treatment, direct and indirect, of such a crowd of lunatics as is here, and whose idiosyncracies even should be understood by him.

Mr. Ley is, we are glad to say, as vigorous and energetic as ever, and at his post; but he has had a hand in the growth of this Asylum, and when the day comes for the appointment of his successor, the task to be undertaken by that officer will be an every-day strain which few men, we venture to think, can meet, without injury to their health, mental or bodily.

Plans will be shortly submitted for the new Lancashire Asylum near Warrington, and several competitors are in the field, but, of course, years must pass before that Asylum can be opened.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums.—3. Rainhill.

21 February 1894.

Having just concluded our inspection of this Asylum, we proceed to our Report. At the main building are 367 male and 383 female patients. At the Annexe are 532 male and 533 female patients. We have seen them all, 1,815 persons, no one being absent on leave. When leave is granted, the full weekly allowance of 9*s.* 4*d.* is made to the individual during probation for a month, at the expiry of which month he or she must appear at the Asylum for examination. There is now no vacant bed. Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.) Statistics.

The Medical Staff consists (as at last visit of Commissioners) of the Superintendent, four medical officers under him for ward duties, and the pathologist. During four months of the year a medical locum tenens is procured for the assistants absent on their holidays. This arrangement appears to satify Dr. Wiglesworth.

The evils incident to the creation (through pressure of the local authorities) of gigantic Asylums appear to us, as they do to Dr. Wiglesworth, very real, and the character of the cases now of necessity taken into the Annexes aggravates the work thrown upon the Superintendents, whose attention to the pursuit of further medical knowledge cannot be otherwise than greatly diverted by the work of administration, so that in the course of a few years it is likely that the assistant officers will, if active, become superior in medical knowledge to those with whom they should consult in cases of difficulty. We find no great difference now between the patients at the Annexe and those at the main building, except that the actively suicidal are kept in the latter. Indeed, during our inspection, the patients at the Annexe appeared to us the more noisy and turbulent. In several wards patients made so much noise at the Annexe that their temporary removal was required to enable us to proceed satisfactorily with our task.

Everywhere the attendants and nurses seemed to be sufficient in number, and very well distributed. We abstain from stating the proportion of attendants and nurses to the whole body of patients, as that is calculated to mislead, but the total number of the attendants by day under the four chiefs in each division are 95 men and 87 women; of the former seven are artizans, of the latter two are laundresses. The night ordinary attendants are 18; of each sex there are nine. In this Asylum tell-tale clocks are only placed where stationary night attendants are on duty. We prefer the more general use of these records of vigilance, even where, as here, head night attendants patrol. Seven attendants, male and female, have been discharged for misconduct since the last visit of our Colleagues. After two years the duration of service by the men is better it seems than that of the women; there is not much difference previously. Under two years' service there are now 53 males and 60 females. Attendants.

We find no entry of restraint in the records. Fifteen men and 32 women have been secluded. The highest amount of seclusion in individual cases has been that of 3 men, respectively, for 36, 30, and 60 hours; of 3 women, respectively, for 77, 54, and 36 hours. No one was in seclusion when we were in the wards. Seclusion.

In the infirmaries during our visit were 180 patients, in about equal numbers of each sex; and 17 males and as many females were in bed; only 2 for excitement; 3 patients suffered from slight bedsores. Statistics.

The nursing of those in bed is, in our opinion, good, but we think

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Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

Statistics.

that on the male side more attention is still needed to secure the personal cleanliness of the sick. Dr. Wiglesworth very properly gives much attention to the training of his attendants, male and female, especially to nurses in the infirmaries ; 33 attendants have obtained the medico-psychological certificate. The wards for the sick, on both sides in the main building, are crowded and ill-constructed, and we, therefore, are very pleased to hear that enlargement, both of day-rooms and dormitories, is contemplated. The poor provision for the sick in the main building is now its chief defect.

According to the returns furnished to us at our request, the epileptic class consists of 138 males and 139 females. The most troublesome epileptics are at the Annexe, where is the better accommodation for them. Sixty-two cases are reported as actively suicidal. We think that in the observation dormitories, where these sleep, the fires should be better guarded. One hundred and seven patients are returned as general paralytics ; patients wetting their beds last night were 58.

Since 15th April (the date of Commissioners' visit in 1893) as many as 169 patients have been attacked by influenza ; also 66 of the staff. The housekeeper is suffering from typhoid fever, contracted, it is thought, by taking polluted ice given to her for ulcer in the stomach, and another female of the staff contracted the same fever some time ago, but outside the Asylum. One death resulted from the influenza. The other deaths have been 118. One inquest has been held ; the verdict was accidental death, no one to blame. The direct cause was adherent pericardium, the death being accelerated by fracture of neck of femur, through a fall.

The mortality was, as might be expected, greater at the Annexe than in the main building.

For 1893 the recovery rate was 40·66 for both sexes ; the percentage of deaths to average numbers resident was, for the same period, 8·23 for both sexes.

The admissions since 15th April have been 280, the discharges 161, of which 115 were, it seems, on recovery.

Exercise.

We are assured by the Medical Superintendent that none but those physically incapable of going beyond are confined to the airing courts ; and that 781 patients walk daily in the grounds, 410 weekly beyond the grounds, about 16 women more often than weekly. As tending to give an idea of prison life, the nurses' keys should not, we think, be so much in evidence.

The clothing of the patients is reasonably good. The greater portion is, we hear, made in the Asylum. A deputy head attendant now, on each side, assists the head in supervision of the bathing, which is distributed over two days of the week. Testing the time occupied by inlet and outlet of the water, we come to the conclusion that clean water can be, and, we are told, is given to every patient within the period actually given up to bathing at the main building and Annexe.

Dietary.

We saw dinners in the hall on successive days—hot-pot on the first day, Irish stew on the second, both satisfactory to us, and, as far as we could judge, to the patients.

Complaints upon any subject were few, none noteworthy. The Irish here are in great force, and the insane women of that nationality seem to be specially uproarious.

State of wards.

As to the wards (except the infirmaries in the main building) we have little to say but what is favourable. Though the frost is now somewhat severe, the temperature of the main building and Annexe is very comfortable. The new steam heating apparatus, referred to in

our

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Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

our Colleagues' Report of 1893, has been completed; that at the Annexe has been improved by rejointing the pipes more effectually, and the corridors there have been better warmed by coils, properly cased. Renovation by plastering, painting, and decoration is very noticeable in No. 9 Ward of the main building, and work of this sort has been carried out in No. 11 Ward, and it is in progress in Nos. 2 and 4; finished in the assistant medical officer's quarters, and in parts of Ward No. 16. The outside iron fire-escape stairs have been fixed for that Ward and No. 17. At the Annexe the painting and decoration of the wards has been also finished; the general effect is exceedingly good.

State of wards.

A nurses' block is under consideration; the plan will in due course be submitted; its site is to be in the laundry drying-yard. The comfort of the male attendants has been studied by enlargement of the visiting room in the main building and its adaptation to recreative purposes for them, and two new bed-rooms (with two beds each) have been built for male attendants doing duty at night. The isolation hospital for infectious cases is roofed in and otherwise far advanced towards completion; and a pavilion, convenient to the recently-levelled cricket ground, is being built by Asylum hands. The laying out of the grounds planted and near to the Asylum makes progress. Good cinder-paths about the estate are available for the exercise of the patients; more are contemplated, and gradually they will be asphalted.

We inspected every part of the Asylum, and when in the laundry of the main building remarked that more modern machinery is much needed, also much general renovation of the laundry itself, and we were told that some of the drying closets were about to be improved by the addition of an air-driving fan.

We were pleased by the scientific work shown to us at the laboratory, and by the Dispenser's photography, and by his drawings (plain and coloured) of specimens for the study of diseases among the insane. The case-books and pathological records are extremely well kept, and the post-mortem examinations have been as many as 107, the deaths, as above stated, 119, and this in an Asylum where the Irish are about one-third of the whole number of patients, and their friends, as we are often told, are generally adverse to autopsies.

Employment.

The useful employment of the patients may be gathered from the returns made to us, showing that of the 1,815 patients, 1,226 are more or less workers; 360 of them in the wards and domestic labour, 248 men on the land, 169 patients in the offices, 151 assisting in the laundry and washhouse department, 100 men and upwards at various trades, 195 females sewing or knitting; very creditable figures, we think, looking at the character and previous occupations of the patients here. We fear, however, that ere relief can arrive through the opening of the Asylum at Winwick, the opening of the Blackburn Asylum, and the enlargement of the Asylum at Whittingham, the class of cases forced into the Annexe here will not only be more difficult to deal with in a building not originally constructed for their accommodation, but that they will be less and less cases capable of useful employment.

Divine Service.

The patients attending Divine Service last Sunday were, in the morning, but 441 of the Church of England, 164 Roman Catholics, a total of 600, or thereabouts, out of 1,815, and we hear that the Roman Catholic priest thought that some of his congregation were scarcely fit to be at the service. Only 48 out of the 1,815 attend daily prayers.

Amusements.

Per contra, 720 were present at the associated entertainments. We

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are inclined to think that the figures might be made more nearly to approximate each other, viz., those referring to Divine Service and those to associated entertainments.

The casualties have been few, all of a serious nature, resulting from accidental falls, but two slight scalds of epileptic women, working in the laundry and the consequence of fits, suggest the inadvisability of employment of epileptics in the immediate vicinity of boiling water or where they might be seriously scalded.

Lancashire Asylums—4. Whittingham.

21 July 1894.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Asylum accommodation.

This is one of the overgrown Asylums in this county where by reason of the aggregation of too many insane there is not, in the opinion of our Board (though this aggregation has its advantages), that best security against improper detention and premature discharge which the personal daily contact of a superintendent with his patients affords. The present number of the patients upon the books is 1,910. The Asylum is full, to the extent, we think, of overcrowding. A valuable addition to this Asylum (to supply proper reception wards, and to reduce overcrowding, and to accomplish other objects) was planned so far back as 1892, and the plans obtained the approval of the Secretary of State without delay; but we regret to say this most necessary work is not yet commenced; the Committee, we understand, now await a report from the architect that the sum voted will cover the expenditure. Believing, as we do, that in the direction of wards for the curable a liberal outlay is true economy, we trust that the Committee will no longer delay the works approved so long ago, and so urgently needed.

We have delayed our annual visit to the Asylum to give time to the Medical Superintendent to settle down to the duties of his office. He appears to have made good use of that time.

There has also been a change in the medical staff through the retirement after a long service of Mr. Squires, and, we are glad to hear, with a pension.

Statistics.

In the main building are now 599 male and 599 female patients. The rest are in the annexe and hospital. We saw all except a man on trial. There are none boarded out. Besides the paupers there are 4 private cases and 3 criminals.

The admissions since our Colleagues visited on the 19th April 1893 have been, it appears, 549; the discharges, 211; the deaths, 280.

Recovery is claimed in 171 of the cases discharged.

Of the deaths, 63 were attributed to general paralysis; the other natural deaths do not appear to need mention by us; 19 of the deceased exhibited bedsores at death. Credit is due to the medical staff for the large number of post-mortem examinations, viz., 274. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease except dysentery and erysipelas. The former attacked 6 persons; 4 died. The sufferers from the latter malady were 6, and 2 died. The cause of neither disease was, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, any insanitary condition of the Asylum.

The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 134.

The patients in bed, and these seen by us, were 30 females and 17 males in the main building, and at the annexe, 11 males and 13 females. Only 1 of these confined to bed had a bedsore, a fact creditable to the nursing. The wet beds reported last night were 48.

The

The only noisy excitement displayed by the patients was in the reception wards, which, unhappily, are thoroughfares.

A man was practically secluded in the male reception ward during our visit to it.

Statistics. There are 389 epileptics, 59 general paralytics, and 130 actively suicidal (with cards for constant supervision by day), according to the returns furnished to us.

If the last figures be correct the numbers are, we believe, in excess of those whom the staff can constantly watch.

The patients, including epileptics and suicidal patients, who sleep under constant supervision, are 586.

Black eyes and face injuries were few among the patients inspected, and no complaint reached us of rough treatment.

Inquests. Five deaths have occurred from other than natural causes, and all were the subjects of Coroners' inquests, and were duly communicated to our Board. The names of the patients and the verdicts were :—

Thomas Clarkson, "Found drowned in an old pit, having drowned himself."

John Edwin Whitehead, "Accidental death ; exhaustion after scalding."

William Garside, "Congestion of lungs and fatty heart, accelerated by injuries sustained by falling to the floor whilst in an epileptic fit."

William Quinn, "Fatty heart and chronic disease of kidneys, accelerated by injuries sustained through falling on floor, on a chair."

Ellen Lyon, "Death by strangulation."

The serious fractures, six, appear to have been accidental, most from falls of epileptics.

One of the injured was in bed yesterday in the male infirmary when we visited that room. He said that he had broken his leg by falling over a bucket in the laundry ; his left femur is fractured, and we are informed by the Medical Superintendent that the man's statement of the cause of fracture is correct.

Condition of patients. We were satisfied with the general appearance of the patients as regards clothing and personal cleanliness, and saw many at dinner ; the fare on table, meat and potatoe pie, was well cooked and substantial. Trollies with provision of hot water are much needed for serving the meat and vegetables warm, and these will, we understand, be soon provided.

Employment. The figures of employment given to us show that the patients chiefly employed as ward cleaners are 341, the men working on the land are 216, the women sewing, knitting, &c., 159, those assisting in the laundry are 15 men and 48 women, and made useful in the kitchen are 5 males and 67 females. We saw many of these at work in various directions, and some others in the workshops. Inducements to work are very wisely given, and the tact of attendants should raise the figures now shown ; much success depends on that tact.

Attendants. The staff of attendants, as stated to us, consists of head attendants, three by day, two by night, in each division, while the ordinary day attendants are 95 men, 82 women ; and on night duty are 12 on the men's side, 11 on the women's. These figures give one male attendant to $8\frac{1}{2}$ male patients or thereabouts, and one nurse to $9\frac{1}{2}$ female patients or thereabouts, when the whole staff is on duty ; but sickness and holidays must be taken into account.

The changes among them during the past year have been 62, of which 13 were in the male, 3 in the female division, through dismissals

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

for absence without leave, drink, neglect of patients, or because they were unsuitable. Whenever a change takes place in the occupant of the post of medical superintendent, that usually affects the staff more or less, but the number of attendants over two years' service are now 50, and over five years, 87.

State of wards.

As to the state of the Asylum interior, it requires much renovation by paint, and cheap and judicious decoration, to give it a brighter and more cheerful look; but painters are at work, and a liberal order has been given, we understand, for pictures, &c. Good order is maintained.

The safety of the patients is now secured from fire, so far as that depends on structural arrangements, for every block has an alternative and good exit by external stairs, and keys will be immediately placed in glass boxes at the doors opening on these exits.

The laundry drying apparatus has been improved. Two new hydro-extractors have been supplied.

There is also a new joiner's shop. We should be glad to see some enlargement of the painter's shop.

The infectious hospital is still occupied by idiot boys; they are better there than in the wards; but the hospital should be empty or capable of being emptied at a moment's notice, and that seems impossible in the overcrowded condition of this Asylum.

We observed that moss litter is used successfully here in lieu of earth for the closets on the ground floor of the main building, but we look on the earth closet system as objectionable in an Asylum, and especially on its female side.

When other more pressing matters have been dealt with, we should like to see an asphalte airing court here, very unsuitable for epileptic patients, and dreary-looking for all, laid out in turf and with shrubs and broad paths.

Exercise.

Making all allowance for the infirm, and the necessity for attention to employment, we yet think that 145 patients walking out daily beyond the airing courts is too small a number; 571 walking out weekly is better. Again, 423 attending chapel last Sunday are too few, giving credit as we do for the attendance of 211 at other religious services.

The grounds about the Asylum continue to be well kept up, and are indeed tastefully laid out.

Cemetery.

It has been found necessary to provide a cemetery on the Asylum estate. A site has been selected, half an acre, capable, however, of extension, in a convenient spot and retired from view beyond the annexe.

Laboratory.

There is a laboratory attached to this Asylum. One of the medical staff is an earnest pathologist. The Committee has encouraged his work by the recent purchase of a microtome, and by the aid of this instrument, microscopes, &c., we trust that scientific inquiry will proceed here and lead to good results.

The case books have not yet been illustrated by photographs.

Restraint and seclusion.

The records of mechanical restraint inform us that 1 man has been restrained on 33 occasions for a total period of 830 hours, and 14 women on 17 occasions for an aggregate of 17,651 hours. The reasons for this mode of treatment appear to have been surgical, and the means chiefly gloves.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 17 men and 37 women, the former on 84 occasions in all, and for a total period of 585 hours; the latter on 325 occasions for 2,335 hours.

The mortuary needs present improvements by broadening and reducing

ducing the depth of the sink there, and by altering the arrangement of the water taps. Roller blinds would be a useful addition. Appendix C.

The great number of current case books should be reduced by closing many, and carrying the entries forward in new books. There are now far too many to refer to and review. Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

9 April 1894.

We have to-day inspected this Asylum. It is, generally speaking, in good order, and some galleries have recently been re-decorated, but we would recommend the re-papering of several rooms in which the present paper is much worn. Paper should, however, not be hung on walls that are not plastered. It would be a very great improvement if the rough walls which remain in that state were plastered, both as to appearance and healthiness, for the rough surfaces catch and retain dust and various germs. The male wards might with advantage be rather more liberally supplied with plants, birds, and other objects calculated to interest the patients. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. Condition of wards.

We hope the question of establishing telephonic communication throughout the Asylum, and at the same time providing an electric clock for recording the visits of the night attendants, is not altogether laid aside. Both are much to be desired.

We observe that the tower dormitories remain without a second exit.

The extension blocks, plans for which were approved by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of our Board, have not yet been begun. We hear that a final decision is to be taken at the next meeting of the County Council.

The patients now on the books number 456, one being out on trial. There are, besides, 20 boarded at the Leicester Borough Asylum. Of the 456, 215 are males and 241 females. Thirty of both sexes are private cases on the charity, and these are received at payments varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* a week.

The admissions since the visit of Commissioners on 7th February 1893 have been 115; the discharges 75, 49 being on recovery; and 57 patients have died. Post-mortem examination was made in 47 instances. The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary. No inquest was held. No exceptional disease has occurred since the last visit, and the general health at present seems to be good. We found only 4 men and 6 women in bed. One of the latter was in single room with the door closed, and we learnt that she is very frequently so treated because of her violence to others. We have expressed to Dr. Higgins our opinion that other and more rational treatment to combat this propensity should be adopted. Statistics.

The records of seclusion indicate that 2 males on two occasions and for 1½ hours, and 2 females on two occasions and for 1¼ hours, have been secluded; but we have pointed out that the treatment alluded to above amounts to statutory seclusion, and should be recorded. No mechanical restraint has been employed. Seclusion.

It appears that upon the post-mortems made as above bedsores were observed on seven bodies. Careful nursing should reduce this proportion, and we think the night attendants should be urged to greater attention to those under their charge, for we observe that 35 wet beds were reported last night, 26 being in the male division. Nursing.

Appendix C.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

The death-rate in 1893 was 10·12 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; the recoveries were 44 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

There are estimated to be vacancies for 28 males and 15 females. The patients now are 16 fewer than at the last visit.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence, who have been orderly and contented. Their state as to dress and personal neatness is, on the whole, satisfactory. No complaint was made of the diet. The dinner to-day consisted of Canadian beef, potatoes, and bread. We notice in the dietary that the allowance of butter for breakfast and supper is one-third of an ounce. This can afford but a very scanty covering to the bread ration, and we have succeeded elsewhere in getting the allowance raised to half an ounce. We should be glad if it were done here also.

Employment.

The patients usefully employed are 53 per cent. of the total number of males, and 54 per cent. of the females. As pointed out in former visits, these proportions are lower than those in most Asylums.

Amusements, &c.

The attendance of patients at divine service and at the entertainments continues to be rather scanty, and is probably limited by the size of the chapel and recreation room, both of which, with increased numbers, will, no doubt, need enlarging.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants at present seems to be less strong proportionately than formerly. It includes for day duty 16 men and 18 women, which give one attendant in each division to between 13 and 14 patients; in the laundry ward, however, two laundry maids assist in the charge of 17 patients. For night watching there are three attendants in each division.

Medical Staff.

The case books are well kept as regards the more recently admitted patients, but in chronic cases our rules require more frequent entries than are now made. The records of post-mortems are also satisfactory, and we are pleased to mention that Mr. Stewart, the assistant medical officer, has done much good work in the way of pathological research, and, besides, has taken many photographs of patients illustrating the progress of their cases and the results of recovery.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

5 May 1894.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

We have just finished our inspection of this Asylum, and seen all the patients in residence. Its management has been assumed by a committee appointed by the authorities of Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby, and the city of Lincoln.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 729, of whom 355 are males and 374 are females. These include 85 Kesteven pauper patients and 66 Borough of Grantham patients. There are, besides, 63 patients boarded out at Wadsley and Leicester Asylums. There are out on trial two males and one female, but without statutory allowances.

The accommodation of the Asylum is for 680 patients, so that it is overcrowded to the extent of 49 patients at the present time.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November last the admissions have been 109, the discharges and removals 55, of whom 43 had recovered. There are no private patients, but 2 criminals who are technically classed as private cases.

The

Appendix C.

Lincolnshire Asylum. Statistics.

The deaths have been 46, all save 1 from natural causes, the chief being general paralysis, senile decay, and lung diseases, including phthisis. The exceptional cause of death was syncopal asphyxia; the patient, an epileptic, died on her face in bed, in a dormitory adjoining the observation dormitory. This dormitory is looked after by a night nurse, whose duty is limited to this dormitory and the gallery next it. During one of her short absences the fit came on, and the death ensued, the patient being found dead. This disaster points to the necessity of absolutely continuous supervision of all epileptics. The existing observation dormitory is not large enough for the epileptics and actively suicidal patients; another room should, therefore, be appropriated to the suicidal cases, and a special night nurse employed to look after them.

Post-mortem examinations.

Autopsies were made in the cases of 24 only out of the 46 deaths, and in 4 men and 1 woman there existed bed sores. We think the proportion of post-mortems might be increased, as it is well known that these examinations serve not only to increase the sum of our knowledge of diseased conditions, but also act as a safeguard against ill-usage of patients. We also recognise that the medical staff must be overtaxed by the duties they now have to perform, and can have but little leisure to engage in any but the routine work of the Asylum.

Typhoid fever, &c.

We were sorry to hear of the reappearance of typhoid fever, 1 case being that of a nurse, the other a female patient. Though much has been done to remedy the chief defects of the sewers, we learn that Dr. Marsh is not satisfied with the state of matters in one or two directions, but he is inclined to the belief that the source of danger in this instance is rather in the water supply from Lincoln, which is under suspicion of contamination from a polluted source at certain times of drought or flood. Be that as it may, these cases of typhoid and the presence of some cases of erysipelas in the wards at the time of our visit point to some radical defect in the sanitary state of the Asylum. We understand that boiled and filtered water is used in all the wards for drinking purposes, but it is almost impossible to prevent the careless and unthinking use of water from the taps in some instances.

There has been no fatal or serious casualty, two cases of fracture having occurred from accidental falls.

There are 77 epileptics, 22 general paralytics, and 18 patients deemed to be actively suicidal. Written instructions for constant supervision of these last-mentioned patients are about to be improved, and should expressly require the patients to be kept constantly in view.

Condition of patients.

We found in bed 7 men and 10 women, suffering chiefly from debility or consumption.

There were still, we notice, 45 wet beds last night. This number might be lessened by an increase in the night staff in the direction we indicated.

We found the patients in most parts of the Asylum quiet and orderly, and many of them nicely dressed in both divisions. The materials are of an improved nature, but here and there were cases which seemed to need new clothes, those in use being much worn and shabby.

We think the wards, as a whole, are too large, and further subdivision should be tried with the patients occupying C Ward on both sides. There were 63 male patients in Ward C, with six attendants, and 66 women in the corresponding ward, with seven nurses. We feel sure that these wards could be better and more safely managed were they each divided into two wards of 30 each or even less.

Appendix C.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

There has been no recourse to the use of restraint, and seclusion has only been used in the case of 5 men and 3 women, the former for an aggregate period of 72 hours, the latter for 25 hours.

State of wards.

Progress is being made in the improvement of the wards by repainting and plastering in the single rooms. Much remains to be done, and while we deprecate anything like extravagance, we would urge the brightening up of the walls with pictures, &c. No doubt the preparation of the walls for the painters delays this work, which we hope will be extended to the wards occupied by the more excited patients as well as to all others.

Though during the present unsettled state of lunacy matters in this county many urgent and necessary alterations and improvements must be suspended, we hope the Visiting Committee will consider as early as possible the enlargement of the laundry and stores and other central offices. How the work is got through in the present laundry is a mystery to us, and nothing short of a reconstruction of the whole laundry will bring it up to the present requirements of this much enlarged Asylum. All the water-closet blocks should be extended so that they have a cross ventilation and should be quite separated from the wards. They should also be refitted with more modern appliances. We saw games of cards, dominoes, &c., going on, but we thought the supply of papers and books were limited.

Attendants.

We think the staff on the whole is under the average in numbers, and we see that changes among them are rather frequent, though a large proportion of them seem to have had over two years' service, and some are evidently old and tried servants. We think that some further provision should be made for their recreation in the evenings. The bathing of the patients should be done in the presence of one of the subordinate officers.

Nothing has been done in this Asylum in the direction of thorough training of the attendants and nurses by means of systematic courses of lectures, &c., but we quite recognise that in the present inadequate state of the medical staff it would be quite impossible for them to undertake any serious addition to their labours, and we urge the Committee in the highest interests of the patients to proceed to the appointment of a second assistant medical officer without delay.

Employment, &c.

The employed patients are 130 men and 246 women, but of the 130 men 74 work chiefly in the wards, and of the 246 women 190 work at cleaning or sewing. The attendance at chapel and at the associated entertainments is somewhat low, but the probability is that these numbers are limited to some extent by the size of the buildings.

Exercise.

Outdoor exercise beyond the grounds is confined to some 240, but the proportion of feeble and aged persons in the Asylum accounts for the numbers so dealt with.

So far as we can learn from enquiry here, this Asylum is in the management of part owners, and with the tacit consent of the others is in exclusive temporary possession, but there is no joint arrangement as to the terms upon which the patients of these part owners not in possession are now maintained. There is, in fact, no statutory Asylum provided by the several local authorities lately in Union, and there has been none since their Union was dissolved in October last.

The interposition of the Home Secretary seems to be urgently required.

We are very glad to hear that the salary of the Medical Superintendent has been increased 125*l.* a year by the existing Committee; also that the salary of the matron has been raised.

Appendix C.

London Asylums.—1. Banstead.

25 and 26 June 1894.

We have concluded to-day our annual inspection of this Asylum. There is not a vacant bed. We fear that Asylum provision for the county lunatics near their homes will fail before statutory requirements on this point are satisfied. London Asylums. (Banstead.)

The additions made to this Asylum for the sick on the women's side and the acute cases in the male division are practically completed and will soon be ready for occupation, but these additions will only reduce congestion in the wards, and are not intended to swell the number of the insane inmates, already too high for efficient care and treatment. About 50 beds are added by the extensions by each of these enlargements of the building, and the accommodation is very good.

On the books are the names of 2,002 patients. Of these, 709 are males, 1,293 are females. A woman is the only person out on trial. Since our Colleagues' visit on the 8th May 1893, the patients on trial have been 31 ; all had money allowances during probation. Statistics.

Ten men are accommodated in the detached hospital ; the other patients of each sex are in the main building.

We saw all those in residence, and spoke to many, and listened to such as spoke with us. It is not necessary to repeat their complaints ; they were all the outcome of insanity or had reference to their discharge, which is not within our province.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here in 1893 have been 474, the discharges have been 291, the deaths have been 187.

There has been no Coroner's inquest ; post-mortem examinations have been 119. The deaths ascribed to general paralysis have been 45, to phthisis 36. Bedsores existed in 26 instances.

The epileptics are stated to be 235 now in the wards, and there are 78 general paralytics, and 67 are treated as actively suicidal patients, cards being issued for their constant supervision by day ; but the word "constant" should, we think, be introduced into the instructions given in writing.

We think that the number of specially watched patients should never exceed the number which can be so supervised. All epileptic and suicidal cases are stated to be at night under continuous supervision. The associated of these classes are, however, too many in the dormitories for one stationary attendant in each, and we recommend partitions and the appointment of additional night attendants with additional tell-tales to insure better supervision.

The wet beds reported last night were eight of men and 40 of women; the disproportion on the female side is not creditable to the nurses.

There has been no recorded case of seclusion, and but one patient, a man, has, we are informed, been mechanically restrained, and he once only, and for an hour only.

The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 32 men and 146 women.

Casualties have been few, none fatal. In a scuffle with a fellow-patient a male sustained the fracture of his right fibula ; and 2 women have been injured through falls, both accidental, one of them in a fit, resulting in fractures of a leg and a fore-arm.

Some cases of influenza have occurred, but there has been no other appearance of epidemic or zymotic disease.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Banstead.)

Condition of patients.

We saw the patients in-doors, and so can testify to the overcrowding especially of the sick and the turbulent. In some of the wards the women were noisy and much excited during our inspection. For the proper care and treatment of the patients the staff is assuredly inadequate in numbers, being, on duty yesterday in the wards, in the proportion of one attendant to 15½ patients and one nurse to 16¼.

For the care, control, employment, and exercise out of doors of the patients, we strongly advocate the increase of the staff, and there should be no delay on this point if the Committee would avoid results adverse to the patients' welfare.

The clothing worn by the patients inspected is on the whole good, but some were wearing, we thought, their Sunday suits, and we prefer seeing them in their week-day dress, and not in review order.

We must mention the case of a female patient, M. A. C., whom we found in a single room with only a blanket round her, and refusing clothes, filthy in her condition and habits. Her state is, we consider, a reflection on the Asylum, and if she cannot be dressed here, and made to conform to decent ways, her removal to another of the London Asylums should be carried out, to see what a thorough change of surroundings may do towards her improvement.

As to the other female patients, though, as a rule, clean and tidy, more might be done to inculcate self-respect and better conduct by supplying better-fitting clothes.

The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, chief officers being present, we are informed, at all bathing times in the general bath-rooms.

Body-linen should be more frequently changed, if it be the fact, as we were told, that only the workers have a change during the week. Linen worn day and night for a week can scarcely fail to be offensive in summer, if not in winter.

Dietary.

The dinner on table, which we saw and tasted, was good and substantial, meat with two vegetables. The beverage is only milk and water at that meal. The dinner would be better served if a carver presided at each table of 14 patients or thereabouts, and better conduct at the meal would be so obtained.

State of wards.

The day-rooms are kept in good order, but the class of patients being so different from that for which they were built, the rooms are too large for proper control of the patients; this defect cannot, we fear, be remedied; the conduct of the patients would, however, we feel sure, be improved by making the rooms more bright and comfortable by outlay (no great outlay) in supply of better furniture, and by further decoration of the walls. It would be well to take the double precaution of locking up in drawers or cupboards the locked knife-boxes.

Progress has been made in painting the interior of the male division, but much remains to be done in many directions throughout the Asylum.

Except in the recent extensions, modern locks to doors of single rooms, with handles outside only, are not yet to be seen.

The heating system has been altered from hot water to steam at a low pressure in blocks A. and B., in the chapel, and in part of the female corridors.

A certain number of windows have been added, to give better light in some of the blocks, and closets have been better ventilated, but we hope that further improvements will be effected in the closets by removal of all unnecessary wood-work.

A new building for cleansing by steam the horsehair of mattresses has been erected, also a mess-room for use of workmen, a painter's shop, and a timber store.

The

The employed patients are too few, and the smallness of the staff of attendants and nurses readily accounts for this. The male patients employed are 378, the females usefully occupied are only 588, and these numbers include 139 male and 260 female helpers in wards; 61 men work on the land, 78 with the upholsterer, 30 as artizans. Of the women, 220 do needlework in the wards, 61 help in the laundry. Appendix C. London Asylums. (Banstead.) Employment.

The out-door exercise returns inform us that 224 patients, or thereabouts, walk out daily beyond the airing courts, 400 weekly at least beyond the Asylum grounds. Exercise.

The Sunday services attract 389 patients in the morning, a rather less number in the afternoon; 70 patients attend other religious services. Divine Service.

The entertainments draw together about 600 patients.

The case-books are up to date, but the entries might with advantage be more detailed on admission. The pathological notes are well kept. We are glad to report that scientific work is carried on here.

London Asylums.—2. Cane Hill.

22 June 1894.

We have fully inspected this Asylum, and have found it in excellent order. The wards are for the most part very tastefully decorated, and made bright and cheerful by various objects of interest, including a liberal supply of plants, and the new blocks are now ready for decoration, and will, we understand, soon receive it. In the meantime they are very comfortable. London Asylums. (Cane Hill.) Condition of wards.

We observe that several additions to the fabric have been made since the last visit, and among the more important of these we may mention the nurses' block, containing excellent bed-rooms for 33 nurses, and on the top floor a large work-room for patients, additional farm-buildings, attendants' cottages, five shelters in airing courts, and several fixed seats round the courts, cricket-field pavilion, and electric tell-tale clock and apparatus on the female side. Other improvements are the tar-paving of the airing-court walks of the original building, establishing telephonic communication between the pumping station and the main building, supplying locks opened by the ordinary key to hydrant cases, and fixing locks opened by handle on the outside to 40 single-room doors, and supplying ventilating pipes to the drains of the original building. There are also some works in hand which will be useful, the chief of them being the erection of a new and much taller chimney-shaft for the furnaces. Improvements.

The patients now on the books are 2,023 in number, 876 being males and 1,147 females. Since the last visit of Commissioners, which was on 30th June 1893, 479 patients have been admitted, 276 discharged, of whom 158 had recovered, and 193 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in all but two cases. The causes of the deaths were natural, and in two instances inquests were held, the verdicts being that the deaths were due to such causes. The only epidemic disease which has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit was the influenza, which attacked about 60 patients, without fatal result in any case. Statistics.

The above-mentioned deaths represent a mortality of about 9·5 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. At present the health and sanitary condition of the Asylum are satisfactory.

Appendix C.

Of serious but non-fatal casualties we find only two, both on the male side, and each resulting in the fracture of a bone.

London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

Of the present list of patients 186 are chargeable to the Borough of Croydon, and one is a private patient. There is no vacant accommodation.

Condition of patients.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and have found them remarkably quiet and orderly in both divisions, and their personal condition and dress very satisfactory. Seldom have we seen female patients better dressed, and it was a pleasing feature that on neither side was there a patient clad in an exceptionally strong dress.

Except on the score of detention there was a very general air of contentment, but a few patients complained somewhat of the diet, and the dinner of fish to-day was evidently here, as elsewhere, far from popular. We doubt if it is politic to give this dinner so often as weekly.

We think that some better method of tea-making than the present one of placing the tea in cloth bags and boiling it for twenty minutes or so should be adopted.

Employment, &c.

The returns furnished to us indicate that 72 per cent. of the male and 65 per cent. of the female patients are induced to engage in useful employment of some sort, and these proportions, having regard to the many feeble patients we have seen, are not unsatisfactory. About 767 patients attended chapel last Sunday. For the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 220, there is a monthly service.

On the subject of exercise we have to note that there is a regular system which gives to the great majority of the patients extended walks, yet there are about 200 males and 400 females who do not obtain exercise beyond the airing courts or cricket field. A new walk which is being made on the estate will, we trust, afford the opportunity of taking many of these for longer walks, so that only the feeble cases will be entirely confined to the courts.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be numerically sufficient, and to be satisfactorily composed. Of all classes, and for day and night duty, there are 100 men and 123 women; and of these 44 men and 50 women have been in the Asylum service over two years, and 32 men and 31 women have not yet completed twelve months' service.

Medical staff.

The medical staff still includes five assistants to the superintendent, but there is not yet a pathologist, nor any provision for the finer and more scientific pathological investigation of disease. The case-books and post-mortem records are, however, well kept, and, in the temporary absence of Dr. Moody, we have received from Dr. Kidd and his colleagues all the information and assistance we required.

London Asylums.—3. Claybury.

30 June 1894.

London Asylums. (Claybury.)

We began our inspection of this Asylum the day before yesterday, and during this time we have been over the whole Asylum, workshops, laundry, farm-buildings, and mortuary, the two latter being not yet completed.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here, on the 21st October last year, the following changes have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	473	1,026	1,499
Discharged - - - - -	165	263	428
Of whom were recovered - -	123	201	324
Died - - - - - - -	134	116	250

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 811 men and 1,182 women; 10 of the former and 9 of the latter were absent on trial, an allowance, we are glad to report, having been given in 18 out of the 19 cases.

Scarlet fever.

We also did not see 4 women who were recovering from scarlet fever and warded in the detached hospital, whom we did not visit. Scarlet fever has, since the last visit, attacked on the male side one attendant only, but on the women's side 7 nurses and 13 patients. Erysipelas proved fatal in the case of one patient of each sex, and 15 male and 6 female patients suffered from this disease.

Autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 229, or 91 per cent., of the deaths; this is a very satisfactory proportion, but bed-sores were found to exist in 34 cases, or nearly 15 per cent. This proportion should be very largely reduced.

Inquests.

The Coroner held three inquests, but the only exceptional cause of death discovered thereby was in the case of a man who died from pneumonia, accelerated by fracture of his right thighbone, accidentally caused by falling down in the ward. No less than 85 out of the 134 male deaths were due to general paralysis, in fact, 38 per cent. of all the deaths are ascribed to this disease. Nothing else in the causes of death calls for notice, and the serious casualties not ending fatally seem to be satisfactorily accounted for.

State of wards.

The behaviour of the patients during our visit was very orderly, and the state of the wards and dormitories most satisfactory, showing how much care and attention had been bestowed on them. Pictures, flowers, and a good supply of books will be, we hope, soon provided. There is a greenhouse, but no gardener, and the means of artificially heating the house are not yet completed, and, besides, it is much too small to supply flowers in sufficient numbers to brighten all the wards. Small open bookcases for the library books which should be circulated at regular intervals would be of use. There was a good supply of daily papers in the wards.

We saw the dinner served on two days of our visit; excepting the potatoes, we had no fault to find with the fare provided. The stores were of good quality, but we should have thought it better and cheaper to buy the coffee in the berry.

During our inspection of the wards, we saw 8 men and 36 women in bed; the patients generally presented a healthy look. One of the men and 2 of the women had bed-sores, and 92 wet beds were reported. These circumstances show that either greater care or larger experience in nursing is required.

Complaints on the score of undue detention were many, and when we told the patients to address themselves to the Committee, we were met with the reply, "We do not see the Committee." This, from inquiry, we are satisfied is not the case, and that the Committee regularly do visit the wards, but we think it very likely that the patients may not know that they are the Committee, and advise that some

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Claybury.)

intimation be given to the patients when the Committee are about to visit a ward.

There were a few complaints of roughness on the part of the male attendants, all of which we investigated, and in all but one instance were satisfied with the explanation given us. In that case the evidence was not clear, and we thought it possible that the attendant might have used some degree of roughness. Dr. Jones promised to have his conduct carefully watched.

State of wards.

Cost of maintenance.

The cost of maintenance here is 12*s.*, which in ordinary circumstances might be considered high, but a new building is always more difficult to work, and requires a larger staff than an Asylum which is in thorough-going order; besides, the whole of the supplies have to be bought, the farm not being yet ready, and only a limited quantity of milk is obtainable from it, and a very small proportion of the patients are able to be employed in assisting at various trades, thus adding to the cost by involving an undue proportion of paid labour.

Attendants.

The changes amongst the attendants, especially among the nurses, have been numerous; 70 out of the 97 men on duty have not been here a year, and 144 out of the 157 nurses; 11 of the charge nurses have been changed during the past year. It is difficult to see what the Committee can do to obviate these frequent changes. The attendants appear to us to have more advantages in the way of leave than in the Asylums of any other county, and have their comforts studied in a way that would be much appreciated elsewhere.

We gave opportunity, which was largely used, to the patients to speak with us, and many of them spoke gratefully of the kindness they received, and the Medical Staff seemed to be much liked by the patients in their respective divisions. We may here add that a lady doctor has been temporarily appointed, having charge of some of the female wards.

No one was in seclusion during our visit; 1 man was once secluded for four hours, and 2 women have been similarly treated 16 times in all and for 65½ hours. No entry occurs of mechanical restraint.

In several of the basement areas, which serve as air-inlets for the heating apparatus, we noticed stagnant water standing. The gratings of these areas are in many instances level with the ground, and not only is the air drawn from a possibly impure source, but the areas themselves are liable to contamination by the patients. There arises, therefore, a danger of distributing throughout the building heated, impure air, and the occurrence of the erysipelas above-mentioned may have been due to this. It seems to us very important that the air supply should be taken from a level high enough to prevent the interference of patients, and secure its purity as far as may be.

Claybury Hall.

We have visited Claybury Hall, which is intended for the reception of private patients; an asphalte or gravel-walk round the grounds will be absolutely essential when the building comes into use, and a walk round the estate for the pauper patients should be early undertaken.

The airing-courts are small and should be turfed and planted. No time should be lost in this very necessary work, which will add greatly to the comfort of the patients, who are now in bare enclosures with no shade except from a small shed. It may probably be desirable as outside planting goes on to extend and rearrange these courts.

Within the building we advise that the hose be kept attached to the hydrants, and fire-buckets, ready for immediate use and placed on the ground, be supplied to every ward; that the towel-rollers be protected by covers, and shelves be placed in each lavatory for brushes and combs; that

that the bath-taps be altered and made safe, that bath-rooms be provided at G., H. and L. blocks, and that the projecting taps of cold water and pipes in the lavatories and w.c.'s be cased or otherwise rendered safe.

London Asylums. (Claybury.)

There are a large number of patients sleeping on the floor in single rooms. We hope that a substantial reduction (if the total abolition of this practice be not possible) will be made in the number. In the rooms where patients of faulty habits sleep the bedding for use at night should be in its place ready for inspection by day. The prominent door-hinges to the single rooms are in many ways distinctly dangerous and should be altered as opportunity occurs. Fixed screens are required at the mortuary to separate the coffins, and a room comfortably furnished for the use of the friends of the deceased will be, we hope, provided.

Claybury Hall.

Funerals now take place at a cemetery four miles off, so that it is not possible for friends to follow, but they have to meet the body at the grave. A screen of glass in the upholsterers' shop to cut off the hair pickers from the upholsterers would be useful. In fine bright weather hair-picking might be done under a shed outside.

A much-needed addition to the remedial agents in use here is a Turkish bath. This useful adjunct to any Asylum might be erected and heated at little cost.

Five hundred and eight of the men and 389 of the women are usefully employed, but 226 of the men and 192 of the women are ward cleaners only. The proportion of workers is not large, but 237 patients suffer from epilepsy, 167 from general paralysis, and 82 are considered to be actively suicidal.

Six hundred and twenty-five patients attended church last Sunday, 405 the associated entertainments; only 152 go beyond the Asylum grounds weekly, and 173 daily beyond the courts. All these numbers, both at church and exercise, will, we hope, be largely increased.

The pathological records and case-books are well kept, and the cases in the latter are illustrated by good photographs.

When the abnormal proportion of admissions has ceased, we have no doubt fuller details will be given in both post-mortem and case-books. If in the former these were given under printed headings they would be more valuable for comparison and more ready of reference.

The foregoing report shows that this Asylum is well managed by Dr. Jones, who is now aided by five assistant medical officers.

London Asylums—4. Colney Hatch.

28 July 1894.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

Our inspection of this Asylum, to which we devoted the two preceding days, enables us to express a favourable opinion of its general condition, of late much improved as regards structure, and of the evident desire on the part of the authorities to make further improvements.

Improvements.

We note with satisfaction that the plastering of internal walls is one of these. No. 20 female ward has been thus treated, and is now nearly complete, and the improvement, combined with that resulting from the introduction of large sash windows, is so marked as to greatly encourage the Committee in undertaking similar work elsewhere. Indeed, we find that No. 4 male ward is now in the hands of workmen.

In so large a building as this, work of this character must be gradual, but we would suggest that when a ward requires cleaning and re-

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

decoration, the opportunity should be taken to give the rough brickwork a smooth surface of plaster. This indeed is as much a sanitary as a decorative improvement.

Improvements.

Some other wards have been re-decorated without plastering the walls, but with the removal of the arched ceilings which gave such a cavernous aspect to the galleries, thereby securing increased air space, and, with larger windows, rendering the wards much lighter and more cheerful. Wards 9, 10 and 13, have been thus improved since the last visit of members of our Board, and sash windows have been fixed in ward 12, and the dormitories of B 3.

We also find that wooden guards have, in several wards, been substituted for the wire guards which had been provided for the heating pipes, and which were not found satisfactory. A considerable number of the attendants' w.c.'s have been altered, and better ventilated.

The improved apparatus fixed in the patients' closets seems generally to act well, but we found some out of order, and think that frequent periodical examination by one of the engineers would be desirable. On the male side the seats should be hinged, so that they may be turned up, and the pans serve as urinals. Many of the closets need colouring and painting.

Condition of wards.

As indicated above, we have been pleased with the state of the wards, which we found generally bright and clean, but we hope that improvement, on the lines adopted in those wards which we have specially mentioned, will make further and steady progress.

Condition of patients.

The patients, on the whole, were orderly and quiet. The subdivision of the more excitable of the male patients in wards 11, 14 and D, has been attended with very good results, in promoting quietude and contentment.

No complaints of rough treatment, which seemed to us to have any foundation, were made to us.

The dress of the women was good and suitable, and their persons generally tidy. Amongst the men we noticed a good deal of shabby clothing, and we think that for summer wear a larger proportion of the light tweed suits, of which we saw some, would be desirable. Most of the men had heavy clothing.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 2,215, 882 being males and 1,333 females; one male and six females are absent on trial with allowances.

Five males are of the criminal class.

Since 2nd October 1893, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 443 patients have been admitted, 320 discharged or removed, of whom 202 had recovered, and 157 have died. Besides the beds of the patients on trial, there are but two vacant beds in each division.

In the case of one death an inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient, a woman, died from erysipelas, following on a wound in the head, caused by falling against the hot-water piping. The causes of the other deaths were natural and ordinary. In 124 instances, or 29 per cent., post-mortem examination was made, and in eight cases bed-sores were observed, a satisfactorily small proportion.

The recovery rate in 1893, calculated in the usual way, was 42·1 per cent., the death rate 10·2.

Except that a male attendant had scarlet fever, there has not been any zymotic disease since the last visit. At present the general health is good; 17 males and 37 females only were found by us in bed; and those under medical treatment are 21 males and 60 females.

Restraint and seclusion.

Only one case of ordinary mechanical restraint is recorded, that of a man once, for 144 hours, for surgical reasons; but 2 males and 6 females

females were, for short periods, restrained for the purpose of forcible feeding. Four men on four occasions, and for five hours, and a woman once for 50 minutes, have been secluded since the last visit. Appendix C. London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

Five casualties, resulting in fractures of bones, but none fatal, are recorded since then.

We regret to find that the proportions of the patients who are usefully employed continue low; 47 per cent. only of the males, and 52 per cent. of the females. Greater efforts should be made to promote occupation, and also to give extended exercise to a larger number of patients. Employment, &c.

It appears that no more than one-third of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments. We learn that the annual fair or fête has recently been very successfully held.

Exclusive of inspectors and head attendants, the staff is stated to include for day duty 83 men and 108 women, and for night duty, 8 men and 12 women; 16 laundry maids take charge of 145 female patients. The attendants actually on duty in the wards, as we went through, gave one to 13 patients in the male, and one to $13\frac{1}{3}$ in the female division. Attendants.

Working male patients are during working hours placed in charge of the paid artizans or workmen, who are not apparently reckoned as attendants. These men cannot have the same knowledge of individual patients as men engaged in the wards would have, and we are disposed to think the better and safer plan, and that more generally adopted, is that, as far as possible, working patients should go to work with their regular attendants.

The duration of service continues to be satisfactory.

Examining the case-books, we observe that the entries, especially those following admission, are scanty, and we recommend that they should be fuller. The cases are still illustrated by photographs of the patients. Medical records.

London Asylums.—5. Hanwell.

3 February 1894.

We have this day completed our inspection of this Asylum, and though the general impression left on our mind as to the state of the Asylum and condition of patients is on the whole favourable and highly creditable to Dr. Alexander's management, yet there are several matters to which we desire to call the attention of the Committee. London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

Overcrowding still exists, especially in 2 and 3 wards, on the male, and 21 and 24 on the female side. Some of the excitement which prevailed in the wards occupied by the more turbulent patients might be avoided if there could be a distribution of some of them in less noisy wards, and the wards and corridors rendered brighter and more attractive by light cheerful papers. Overcrowding.

Of course, when the overcrowding has been remedied a very great improvement would be to throw down some of the inner walls and turn some of the single rooms into the corridors. The stone floor of the rooms and passages will be we hope before long done away with and wood flooring be substituted. The stone stairs are in many parts worn out and need renewal. State of wards.

Some of the dormitories are only lighted by borrowed gas lights from the passages; as the patients go to bed at 7.30 and get up at six, we think

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

think every dormitory should be supplied with gas lights in the room itself. Some of the day rooms struck us as being insufficiently lighted, and several gas brackets, in places not under constant observation, seemed to be needlessly strong, and in many instances so placed as to suggest suicide.

State of wards.

Water-closet accommodation is in some places insufficiently provided, *e.g.*, 56 persons in No. 1 Ward female side have but two w.c. seats, and Wards 21 and 4 on the same side, with 103 patients, have but three seats between them.

In a large proportion of the wards the scullery, with stone sink, lavatory and plate-racks, are in one room in closest juxta-position to the w.c.'s, and several wards were for some distance tainted by the air from the closets.

One hundred and thirty-one patients were in bed when we visited the wards; 5 of them were suffering from bedsores, most of them of a slight character. Broader and longer bedside carpets would be an improvement.

We found in several instances the patients had been confined to bed more or less continuously for prolonged periods, for destructive habits, violence, &c.

We hope that Dr. Alexander will see his way to effect a material reduction in their number, and we are sure that the Committee will afford him every facility by additions (if necessary) to the staff for carrying out this most desirable improvement. Whilst on the subject of the sick we might notice that on the female side the presence of the nurse in the observation or sick rooms is not ascertained by tell-tale clocks within the room, and visits to the single rooms should be recorded by having the push at the furthest extremity of the single room row.

Precautions against fire.

We gave an alarm of fire and in 4½ minutes from the time of breaking the glass two means of extinction were being employed by the brigade within the building at the seat of the supposed fire, and in 8¼ minutes the manual engine was playing on the walls. We think that the time has arrived when this old-fashioned engine should be disused, and a steam engine such as is now used in many Asylums supply the place. One great defect in the fire alarm seems to be that it does not indicate the locality of the fire; in consequence a nurse who could be ill spared has to leave her ward to give the requisite information. The empty leather fire buckets now hang on the walls and require a chair and pole to get them down, serve no useful purpose, and we think buckets filled ready for use and upon the ground are what is needed.

Condition of patients.

During the three days of our visit we have gone over the whole Asylum and visited the various places where the patients live, work, seek recreation, or attend Divine Worship, and have spoken to, or given ample opportunity to, every patient of making any wish or complaint known to us. Undue detention was the only allegation made to us which was not manifestly founded on delusion alone, and no one who alleged that the prolongation of detention was not necessary seemed to us fit for discharge. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory. The dinners served on all three days were good and nutritious, though the fish served yesterday and the soup to-day are neither very popular dinners. Some of the patients asked to be returned to their workhouses, and some patients complained of the non-visitation by the Guardians. We found that last year deputations from only 16 out of the 30 Unions had visited this Asylum, and a deputation from one of the Boards of Guardians having made remarks concerning the treatment

treatment of the patients here (which, however, were not in accordance with our experience) had not visited their patients since February 1890. Appendix C. — London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

The patients on the books are 1,917 in number, 774 males and 1,143 females. The changes since the last visit have been the following :— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	118	76	194
Discharged - - - - -	67	56	123
Of which were Recovered - -	51	39	90
Died - - - - - - -	51	38	89

No patient is absent on leave, but we are glad to hear that, if necessary, money allowance is granted to those going on leave in every case. The percentage of recoveries, considering the large number of old feeble cases admitted here, is satisfactory, nearly 50 per cent. of both sexes for the year 1893, and for the same period the death-rate has been very low in the female division, viz. 5·86, and 7·46 of both sexes. We have nothing to say of the causes of death. The Coroner held no inquests, but autopsy was made in 81 instances, or 91 per cent. This is satisfactory.

The post-mortem records are properly kept, but they would be more useful for reference if printed headings were provided in the book, and it would be well for each record to be signed by the medical officer who made the examination. We hope that at an early date the vast pathological material which exists in this Asylum will be turned to useful practical account in a well-equipped laboratory. At present nothing is done in this direction.

There are now in the Asylum 139 epileptics and 105 general paralytics. One hundred and nineteen wet beds were reported last night. Making every allowance for the number of general paralytics and epileptics here, we think constant and persevering attention on the part of the attendants should reduce this number considerably.

Five hundred and eighty-one patients attended Church last Sunday morning, and between 60 and 70 fewer the afternoon service ; about 350 attend the associated gatherings. Two nights ago "The Parvenu" was played and much appreciated. Divine Service, &c.

Eight hundred and twenty-four patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts. Of these, 664 daily walk only in the fields within the walls of the Asylum, 135 go round the garden (or estate), and 25 walk beyond the walls, excluding the workers on the land. The returns of employment furnished us show that 122 men and the very large number of 463 women work in the wards ; 193 women knit and sew, and 66 wash the clothes. One hundred and fifty-one men work on the land, 139 are in the workshops, and 64 more employed in various ways. Restraint and seclusion.

Restraint has been employed for surgical reasons in the case of 1 man and 3 women on 93 occasions and for 1,916 hours in all, whilst 1 man and 5 women have been secluded 17 times and for a total of 52 hours. The Asylum has been free from any zymotic or epidemic disease.

The attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, are 71 males and 112 females. There were on duty in the wards during our visitation 67 men and 90 women. These numbers may perhaps be sufficient (but the proportion Attendants.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

proportion can in no way be reduced) if the full warded staff be always on duty, but we do not think the patients could be adequately cared for and looked after if any attendant's place who was absent from his post on leave or from sickness were not at once filled.

Not much work has been done towards the improving of the interior of the building since the last visit, though some painting and decoration has taken place in the wards, and we ought not to omit the fact that, even in the worst wards, pictures and ornaments are employed to brighten the wards and exercise a humanizing influence over the patients.

The case books are well kept, but photographs of the patients on admission and discharge would make them more complete and valuable. The photographic studio will, we hear, be soon available for this purpose.

Middlesex Asylum.—Wandsworth.

8 June 1894.

Middlesex Asylum. Statistics. (Wandsworth.)

Members of our Board visited this Asylum on the 24th March 1893. Since that date the insane inmates have risen in number from 1,089 to 1,116; of these, 483 are males, 633 are females. The out-county cases are 42, of whom 40 are under contract with the London County Asylums Committee, that contract to expire in next January. Three patients are away on trial. Since Commissioners were here 81 have been sent out on trial. Allowances on trial, and gratuities from an Asylum Charity fund upon discharges, are freely given.

The admissions since 24th March 1893 have been 471, the discharges 325, the deaths 119. Of those discharged, 173 are stated to have recovered mentally. Of the deceased, 109 were the subjects of post-mortem examinations—a very satisfactory proportion. The causes of death led to five inquests. In three instances the verdicts of Coroners' inquests were "natural death." In the others the verdicts were as follows: 1. Suffocation during epileptic fit, and that all reasonable care was taken in the treatment of the deceased. 2. Erysipelas, consequent upon an injury to his head inflicted upon him by a fellow inmate. The last case has been the only fatal casualty.

Cases of erysipelas still continue to recur, and in view of this we urge the discontinuance of scouring the floors and the substitution everywhere of stained boards, which can be kept in order by dry rubbing. In reference to the sanitation of the Asylum, we notice mention in the Committee's Report of the past year of improvement in the drainage of the Asylum.

Among the causes of death reported, we observe that in 34 cases cerebro-spinal diseases produced death; in 37 instances thoracic diseases led to that result.

During our inspection we found comparatively few patients in bed, viz., 15 on the female side, 6 only in the male division. These under medical treatment, according to the last registry, were 16 males and 25 females.

The anxious cases are 176 epileptics, 44 general paralytics, and 16 actively suicidal, *i.e.*, never to be lost sight of night or day. A new and improved form of caution parchments in suicidal cases has been introduced. It is limited to those in which the disposition is active, the parchments are endorsed by all attendants having successive charge. Different forms are issued where the suicidal disposition is

less

less active. The parchments are brought up once a week to the medical officers for re-consideration. Appendix C.

Supplementary observation dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients have lately been provided, which we are glad to report, but there are still no tell-tale clocks to test the vigilance of the night attendants. This is a matter which our experience tells us to be of so much importance that we again press it upon the attention of the Committee. Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.)

We saw the patients in their wards, and found them, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly. Such as made any complaint had a hearing, but nothing any patient said requires mention. Condition of patients.

Both sexes appear to be suitably clad, and the condition of the patients, as regards tidiness and cleanliness, was satisfactory at the time of our inspection.

No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. Since the Commissioners' last visit there has been no resort to the former mode of treatment, and but a single instance of restraint, that applied to a female. She wore canvas gloves once for 7½ hours, to prevent her from picking her mouth and causing it to bleed.

As to the bathing arrangements, we would only impress upon the Committee the necessity for securing the invariable presence of the head attendants or their deputies at the weekly baths.

It is, we are convinced, a great security to patients from ill-treatment in the wards as well as when bathing.

If the number of the patients could also be reduced in the wards where are the most troublesome, that also is most desirable to obviate turbulence and mischief.

Subtracting the laundresses and their charges from the rest, the nurses 1 to 12 are rather overtaxed, especially in Wards 2 and 5. The male staff may be strong enough numerically. The changes among the attendants have been 1 only among the charges, and abnormal only among those women who could not count a year's service in this Asylum, some of whom were tempted to take service at Claybury by the better chances of promotion there.

As to the state of the wards and every part of the interior of the Asylum, we can report most favourably upon its cleanliness, order, and [illegible] though, of course, general improvement is called for, in view of modern ideas, in many directions, and some of it inviting no great outlay. State of wards.

We notice in the lavatories and w.c.'s opportunity of access by patients to brooms with long handles, also gas brackets within easy reach, door handles and division rails of w.c.'s, both inviting suicidal attempts, unprotected towel rollers, hot-water taps, also open to interference by patients. These might be, and usually are, in Asylums made [illegible].

That there is much overcrowding of the wards is beyond question. This is always a serious matter. Although the foundations of the new laundry buildings are being got out, the new idiot block erection is in abeyance, in consequence, we understand, of the tenders being largely in excess of the estimate. Having regard to the overcrowding referred to, and the need of the early extension of this Asylum, it may be worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to revise the plans in view to provision of an annex for ordinary adult cases, and the devotion of the present Isolation Hospital either to accommodate idiot children or quiet working insane adults, and then to build a very small detached hospital for infectious cases. Overcrowding.

Appendix C.

Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.)

The overcrowding is especially noticeable in the dormitories. In these the beds are far too close together. No amount of cubic space in the dormitories can compensate for this well-ascertained defect in sanitation.

All the beds and bedding which we examined were in excellent order, and we were glad to notice an entire absence of beds upon the floor; also that many new spring beds have been supplied throughout the Asylum. When purchasing hair, we trust that the Committee will not buy the low-priced hair for mattresses, as it is not in the end the cheapest and best.

A few single rooms have, we observed, been provided with handles, to obviate the disturbance of patients asleep and to facilitate their rescue in case of an outbreak of fire, but we strongly urge more provision of this kind, either by new locks or inexpensive alteration of those in use.

State of wards, &c.

For the safety of the patients and others, we also advise the supply of boxes with lids and locks for the custody of knives—these to be kept in locked cupboards or drawers, thus to be doubly safeguarded.

We noticed a good deal of atmospheric taint in many of the lavatories on the male side, where the closet apparatus is, we know, of a fairly modern type. We would suggest there the gradual removal of woodwork surrounding the pans. The offensive urinals could be abolished, if the w.c.'s were altered to be pedestal with lifting seats.

Wards No. 1 and 5 on the male side are very dark, and therefore dull, chiefly in consequence of the foliage of the trees in the airing court obscuring the light in them; but more light could be introduced either by increasing the size of the skylights or removing the walls of some of the adjoining single rooms.

The supply of open book-cases with books in them has been attended, as we thought, by no destruction of them in the wards, and cannot fail to be useful. Two new billiard-tables and pianos have also been wisely added to the means of recreation in the wards.

Exercise and Employment.

The exercise of the patients out of doors and beyond the airing courts receives proper attention, and should be kept up and even extended as far as practicable. The employment returns tell us that 321 males and 362 females are usefully employed a good proportion, and the attendance at chapel and entertainments is also satisfactory.

The case books and pathological records are kept, upon the whole, carefully and properly, but the histories of fatal casualties in the former are in some instances not quite as complete as they might be.

Fine pathological research does not appear to be prosecuted very vigorously, and, although the attendants are required to pass an examination in the handbook issued by the Psychological Association, no lectures in first aid and nursing are yet given to them.

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer is at present invalided on leave.

Having regard to all these circumstances, and to the large number of patients under care here, we hope that the Committee will consider the propriety of appointing a Third Assistant Medical Officer.

We must not close our Report without remarking on the fact that 30 female patients are boarded out at Norfolk Asylum.

Appendix C.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny.

26 February 1894.

Monmouth, &c., Joint Counties Asylum.

Our Colleagues visited this Asylum about twelve months ago, at which time the patients on the books were 923; they now number 946 —485 men and 461 women. These figures show that there are 2 male patients in excess of the number for whom accommodation is provided, and there is only room for 6 more female patients. We are aware that there is about to be some change with regard to the patients received here, and one or more of the counties will have to go out of the union and find some Asylum for their lunatic paupers elsewhere; but what is to be done has not yet been settled, nor even what counties or borough are to go, and when this has been decided an Asylum will have to be built. This all takes considerable time, and meanwhile overcrowding continues and becomes more acute. The question of providing adequate accommodation is pressing, and will have to be met. Stafford county has here 24 patients, who will be removed in April, but that will give but temporary relief, judging from the increase in past years—in 1891, 886; in 1892, 912; in 1893, 923; and in this year 946 are the patients under care at the Commissioners' visits.

Asylum Accommodation.

Suggested additions and improvements.

There are a few matters which we venture to urge upon the consideration of the Committee, and the first is the erection of a detached hospital for 5 or 6 patients of each sex, properly arranged and entirely complete in itself, so as to secure absolute isolation. The soil-pipes should deliver into ventilated chambers. The flushing of the w.c.'s should be improved. The single rooms occupied by patients of faulty habits should be floored by some non-absorbent material, and the wooden bedsteads with the canvas nailed to the bottom should be done away with, and laths, to serve as moveable stretchers, substituted. Hot-water taps ought to be secured against improper interference; stiff gas-brackets, affording means of suicide, should be removed from lobbies out of sight, and the tops of the roller-towels should be covered in. We shall be glad when we can learn that all the doors of the single rooms have been made to open by handles from the outside, and, what is in our opinion quite as important, all the doors should be made to open outwards. In this matter we see neither much difficulty nor expense. The sitting-rooms for the attendants might be made more comfortable and provided with means of amusement. Having made these observations, we ought to express our great satisfaction at being able to give a highly favourable report of the condition of the Asylum and the state of the patients.

State of wards.

The Asylum was very clean, the day rooms bright, cheerful, and well supplied with books, not too many of them being of a religious character. We thought, however, that linoleum and staining might with advantage be more largely employed. The dormitories were well looked after, and the bedding clean and sufficient.

Condition of patients.

The behaviour of the patients was satisfactory, and complaints were very rare. One patient, a criminal, and also a chancery patient, made complaints of his food. There will be found a note about him in the patients' book, but it is sufficient to say here, he seems to have been treated in an exceptionally considerate manner, and his complaints are utterly unfounded. The dress of the patients was neat, and we were struck by the general air of contentment which was everywhere apparent.

During the two days of our visit we have been over the whole of the

Appendix C.

Monmouth, &c., Joint Counties Asylum.

building in which the patients live or work, and have given to all full opportunity of telling us their wishes. No patient was absent on leave, and we learn that some, but not many, when on leave are granted an allowance. Our experience shows us how very useful this allowance is to the patient before he has fully recovered his strength, and how frequently it enables him to complete his recovery, so that, even on economical grounds alone, we urge a free use of this grant.

Condition of patients.

There are 56 patients of the private class received here, many of them being scarcely above the pauper class.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit, on March 14, have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	123	97	220
Discharged - - - - -	69	55	124
„ recovered - - - -	34	35	69
Died - - - - - - -	31	42	73

Inquest.

The Coroner held one inquest, in which case the jury returned a verdict that the patient (a man) died of an injury to his head caused by a fall in a struggle with a fellow patient, accelerated by water on the brain.

One death was due to typhoid fever; it was the only case in the Asylum, and its origin can only be surmised.

Post-mortem examinations.

No other death was due to other than ordinary causes, and autopsy ascertained the cause of death in 53 instances, *i.e.*, in 72 per cent. of the deaths. The room for making these examinations at the mortuary is small and inconvenient, and there are neither the necessary rooms nor appliances for prosecuting pathological research, for which so much material exists in this large Asylum. We think it very desirable that for this purpose facilities should be afforded by the erection of a small pathological laboratory and museum, and the appointment of an additional Medical Officer, who should have had experience in this branch of research. Photographs of patients on admission and discharge pasted into the case-books (which, we may here mention, are well kept) add greatly to their value in giving the history of the patient.

Statistics.

The percentage of deaths calculated upon the average number resident for 1893 has been 8·23 per cent. for both sexes. We saw in bed 22 men and 26 women, and there are here 27 patients suffering from general paralysis, 107 patients are epileptic, and 23 are considered to be actively suicidal. All of the two latter classes and the sick and infirm sleep under continuous supervision by night.

About 526 patients attend the associated entertainments, which are held in the dining hall, where on both days of our visit we saw a substantial meal provided. Separated milk is the beverage given at that meal, and seems to be liked. There is only one service held in the chapel on Sundays; yesterday 430 patients attended; 73 is the average congregation attending the Roman Catholic Service.

All of the patients, except the physically incapable and a few dangerously excited, are taken for walks beyond the airing courts daily; 327 men and 358 women are usefully employed, 121 of the former and 91 of the latter are ward cleaners only, 162 men work on the land, and 44 are found occupation in the shops, stores, &c., or helping the artizans.

We

We hope some arrangement may be made whereby the tailors need not be employed in the same room as the hair-pickers. Care should be taken that the hair-picking room be thoroughly ventilated. One hundred and forty-three women sew and knit, 32 are employed in the dining hall, and 92 in washing, making or ironing the clothes. There seems to be a careful separation of the sexes at their work, and we hear that no male person, except the medical officers, have keys admitting them to the female wards. Appendix C. Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. Statistics.

The difficulties which led to legal proceedings respecting the water supply to the Asylum have been adjusted, and as much water as is required can now be pumped from the stream, the Asylum paying 20*l.* per annum for this privilege. The fire appliances seem to be sufficient to extinguish an outbreak of fire at its inception, and the safe removal of the patients by alternative exits assured everywhere except at Glangavenny.* Water supply.

The staff of attendants seems numerically sufficient, both for day and night duty. We wish that changes were less frequent—7 per cent. have not yet had a year's experience. We need not point out how frequent changes amongst the attendants prejudicially affect the patients, and we feel sure that every effort will be made both by the Committee and Medical Superintendent (who show so clearly by their excellent management how much interest they have in the patients' welfare and comfort) to engage suitable persons as attendants, and having secured them to retain them in their service by studying their comforts, &c., as far as practicable. We are glad to hear that lectures to the attendants in both divisions on first aid and nursing are contemplated. Attendants.

Norfolk Asylum

8 May 1894.

This Asylum has now on its books the names of 769 patients, being 326 males and 443 females. Norfolk Asylum.

The out-county cases are 55, of whom 30 are chargeable to Middlesex Unions, 17 to Suffolk. There are no patients out on trial. Total accommodation of the Asylum is 800. The vacant beds are 15 for males and 16 for females. Statistics.

The admissions since the 10th of March 1893, the date of our Colleagues' visit in that year, have been 239. The discharges have been 129, the deaths have been 93. The recoveries have been 93. Of the deaths, 79 were followed by post-mortem examination. The instances in which bed sores existed at death were 9. There have been two inquests.

The verdicts were, in one case suicide while of unsound mind, in the other exhaustion from melancholia. The case of suicide was that of a woman who was admitted with a very severe cut throat in a moribund state, dying within twelve hours. The jury found that she was improperly moved in such an exhausted condition. Another, a male patient, was accidentally killed out on trial working at his ordinary avocation as a quarryman. Inquests.

The general causes of death have been of an ordinary nature, but we notice as an exceptional cause in ten cases colitis and diarrhœa. We learn Sanitary condition of Asylum.

* An external staircase, in case of fire, was built at Glangavenny (or 12) cottage some two years ago. See Report dated 28th September 1892.

Appendix C.

Norfolk Asylum. Inquests.

learn from Dr. Thompson that the whole of the Asylum drains have been relaid on the best and most approved principles under the direction of the engineer to the North Eastern Sanitary Association. Some suspicion attached itself to the dairy whence the Asylum was supplied with milk, and this was examined into, and a faulty practice of washing the dairy utensils in polluted water was put a stop to. Dr. Thompson was then reduced to the conclusion that the Norwich Corporation Sewage Farm was probably a factor in the dysenteric diarrhœa, and this may very likely be the case, as many instances are recorded which justify such a conclusion. We understand that Dr. Thompson is calling attention to this in his annual report, and we learn that the Committee are taking steps to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Health of patients.

The general health of the patients at the present time is very good; 9 male and 8 female patients in bed. One hundred and twenty-one patients are on the books as under medical treatment, half of whom are epileptics under special treatment for that condition. The epileptics consist of 67; there are 15 general paralytics and 8 actively suicidal.

The instructions in writing for the constant supervision of those deemed actively suicidal are, we think, very good.

Condition of patients.

We found the patients' clothing in very good order even among the more degraded male patients, while the women were particularly neat; only 1 male patient had a black eye, which was attributed to falling out of bed; the patients generally were very quiet, and there were very few complaints even of detention. The food was very good at dinner to-day, meat pie with two vegetables.

Casualties.

The casualties of a serious character, involving fracture of some bone, have been five, all accidental, and chiefly to male patients while following their employment; they all ended in recovery.

Employment.

Seventy-three per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and considering the advanced age and infirmity of many of the inmates, we think this a very creditable proportion.

Exercise, &c.

Over 400 patients walk out once a week beyond the grounds, and 150 women walk out daily.

Divine Service, &c.

The attendance at the services in the chapel is good, and 270 attend the associated entertainments. Beside the Church of England services, a service is held every Sunday by some one or other of the Nonconformist Ministers in the neighbourhood, and these are well attended.

Attendants.

The staff is somewhat shorter by day than is usual, and notwithstanding the quiet character of many of the patients we feel sure that an additional day attendant, on either side would give additional security; in this connection we would particularly mention Wards 5 and 6 on the female side. Further, we think an additional night attendant should be employed permanently in the infirmary dormitories, where an extra attendant must of necessity be often required at present, and is drawn from the existing day staff, none too strong, especially when days out and occasional illnesses are provided for.

State of wards, &c.

The wards on the female side have been greatly improved by decoration and re-arrangement, the tiling of the corridors, refitting of closets and lavatory blocks. The decorations, curtains, &c., are all in very good taste and must react favourably upon the patients. The same work has been undertaken on the male side, and progress will be made in this very important direction. The improvement of the observation dormitory on the male side should be extended to the removal of the fireplaces to the ends of the dormitory, so that the night attendant may have an uninterrupted view of the patients. We were pleased to see a good supply

supply of papers and games in the wards, but we think a few small billiard tables might be added (which may be purchased at Henning's, London, for 16*l.*), and the large table which is used by the attendants in the evenings should be covered and re-cushioned. The strength of the carbolic lotion kept in the medicine cupboards should be reduced (the present being 1·20), as accidents may happen and would be more likely to be fatal with such concentrated lotion.

We saw the kitchen and adjacent offices, and think them in need of considerable improvement. The sculleries are too limited and badly placed. The varying levels and the dark passages and the position of the bakery all are very objectionable, and we notice male and female patients in dangerous proximity, supervision being very difficult. This should have the serious consideration of the Committee, and a reconstruction of this portion of the administrative department should not be difficult nor very expensive. The existing Asylum buildings have outgrown the original administrative offices. This remark applies also to the laundry, where an immense amount of good work is done under considerable difficulties, for the bedding of the Asylum was exceedingly clean and neat everywhere. We have no doubt that when the financial state of the Asylum will permit the Committee will undertake these improvements with the same liberal spirit with which they seem to be supporting the Superintendent in the management of the Asylum. We notice that progress is being made with the blocks of cottages for the attendants, and were favourably impressed with the condition of the Asylum gardens and airing grounds, which are very tastefully laid out.

No seclusion or restraint have been used, and the case books are well kept.

Northamptonshire Asylum.

28 April 1894.

Yesterday and to-day we inspected this Asylum. On its books are 826 patients. Of these as many as 347 are out-county paupers and 42 are private cases. The counties of Derby and Stafford, Durham and West Sussex, have patients here. The patients include many dements and idiots; and Northamptonshire lunatics whose previous labour has been in particular departments of shoemaking, are also persons difficult to employ. Our Colleagues visited here in March 1893. Since that date 274 admissions have been recorded; also 252 discharges and 78 deaths; 49 cases have recovered and been sent away. No patient is absent on trial. The causes of death present nothing extraordinary; 32 only of the 78 deaths have been the subject of post-mortem examinations. Bedsores existed at death in 5 deceased patients. There has been no dysentery, except that which was chronic in an old Indian soldier, who succumbed to the malady. General paralysis proved fatal to 7 patients here. This form of insanity appears to be on the increase, but accompanied with less violence than heretofore. Seventeen general paralytics are now in the wards, 4 being in the female division. The epileptics are reported to be 119; the actively suicidal 49. All suffering from fits and those dangerous to themselves sleep under continuous supervision. The observation dormitories are in course of enlargement and will at no distant date be ready for occupation; at present they are overcrowded.

Appendix C.

Northampton-shire Asylum.

There was not much excitement in the wards when visited by us, and complaints were few ; none except of detention by individuals clearly unfit for discharge.

State of wards.

The wards are in proper order, but in many directions require renovation through delay in repainting ; renewal of linoleum is much needed. Hot and cold water taps are not sufficiently distinguished in bath rooms, and the billiard tables are so bad that many cannot care to play on them. Books and papers seem to be liberally supplied and freely used. The dietary appears to give general satisfaction. Beer is given to the workers and in special cases by medical order. Mechanical restraint has been rarely resorted to. Nine men and 12 women have been secluded, the former on an aggregate of 47, the latter on an aggregate of 40 occasions, the men for 403, the women for 101 hours.

There has been no serious casualty—no inquest.

The patients in bed, and seen by us there, were 13 men and 19 women ; only one man, a general paralytic, had a bedsore ; the women were free from bedsores.

The idiot children are very well cared for and kept remarkably clean and tidy.

Workmen are engaged in the improvements of several bath rooms and lavatories in the Asylum.

In the male infirmary there appears to be no proper arrangement for the supply of warm food or milk to the sick during the night.

Attendants.

Of the staff we can report favourably. Several attendants have increased their knowledge of nursing, and there has been no recent change in their number. They are 80 exclusive of the head, 32 being in the male division by day, 39 in the women's division, besides 4 men and 5 women on night duty. A fair proportion can count service in the Asylum over two years, and 19 over five years. The numerical strength is certainly not too high, having regard to holidays and sickness ; it might be raised, we think, with propriety.

Employment.

According to the returns made to us, 40 male patients are employed on the farm, 12 in the garden. In the shops and otherwise 153 men do work, including 96 ward cleaners. So the male patients useful more or less are 205. On the female side 231 are employed, including 83 who assist in housework.

The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 81 men and 76 women. A large number are epileptics taking bromide.

The wet beds last night were 1 in the male division and 33 on the female side, 15 of whom were idiot children.

There have been 4 cases of erysipelas since last visit, and among the children 4 doubtful cases of chicken-pox.

With reference to outdoor exercise of the patients, we learn that 150 women walk daily beyond the courts, and 290 men and 264 women go weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds.

The recreation room attracts 305 patients ; the entertainments there are once a week and varied ; the sexes go in about equal numbers.

The chaplain reads morning prayers daily in that hall, and the congregation on Sunday in the chapel includes 305 patients.

We find the case books very well kept up.

There were only 2 bedsores reported in the post-mortem notes, but those notes are rather scanty. Photography has not yet been taken up in this Asylum.

Enquiry into the boring for water referred to in the Commissioners' last

last entry here enables us to report that the work has gone far enough to assure the Committee that there will be a more than sufficient addition thereby to the water supply of the institution. Northamptonshire Asylum.

We observe that the new engine house for the fire engine has been finished, and the male attendants' room for evening recreation is all but ready for occupation.

Northumberland Asylum.

17 July 1894.

We have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and have seen the patients, and given them full opportunity of conversing with us. Northumberland Asylum.

We find improvement of the older wards in progress by painting walls heretofore papered on the rough brick work, and other decoration. All will, we understand, be thus treated; and the wards in the wings erected a few years since are also to be papered and decorated, No. 7 female, being already complete in this respect. State of wards.

Sanitary blocks, with cross ventilation, for wards in No. 7 on each side are in course of erection, and similar blocks for other wards are projected. This is a most necessary and important work. Among other additions is a house for the head male attendant nearly finished, and a new mortuary, with rooms for pathological work, also approaching completion. There are, we learn, at the present time two matters of importance under discussion, one being the question of electric as against gas lighting of the Asylum, and the other that of extending and improving the present laundry, or building a new one. Improvements.

We have read the several reports on these subjects which have been submitted to the County Council, and as regards the laundry have considered the plans for alteration after a careful inspection of the building itself.

As regards the question of lighting, it is admitted that the present gas works are worn out, as well as quite inadequate, and that practically they must be entirely renewed on a large scale. This being so, and the difference in the estimate of cost of an installation of the electric light over the cost of renewing the gas works being no more than about 2,000*l.*, we think the undoubted advantages of the former mode of lighting are well worth the increased cost, and have no difficulty in recommending the adoption of the electrical system. We do this the more readily, as we are given to understand that the use of gas for cooking can be dispensed with, so that its manufacture can be entirely given up. Lighting.

The present laundry is quite inadequate as to space, and extremely ill-arranged. The plans for its improvement, which we have seen, indicate in fact an entire reconstruction of it, and, if carried out, would not, in our opinion, result in a very convenient building, which also would prejudicially encroach on the space adjoining No. 4 female ward. If this mode of dealing with the subject were adopted, the whole of the present building would at once be absorbed, and it does not appear how it is proposed that the work of the Asylum should be carried on. The provision of a temporary laundry would be necessary at an expense which must be considerable. Another objection is that a new drying-ground would have to be provided, and this could only be on the other side of the road leading to the north front, which would be most inconvenient. Laundry

We, therefore, are strongly of opinion that the better plan, even though

Appendix C.

Northumberland Asylum.

though more costly at first, will be to build an entirely new laundry on the opposite side of the road, which may be diverted, if a sub-way is thought objectionable, or too expensive. The present wash house would, as suggested, serve as engine and dynamo-house if electric lighting is determined on.

Statistics.

There are now on the Asylum books 593 patients, and 20 more, all males, are boarded at the East Riding Asylum. The 593 are divided into 309 males and 284 females; five are of the private class. Since our Colleagues were here on 20th October 1893, 117 patients have been admitted, 78 discharged, of whom 44 had recovered, and 44 have died. There are 20 women received here from the Durham Asylum. There are said to be vacancies for 8 female patients, but the total patients are 9 in excess of the estimated accommodation. Some wards are evidently overcrowded, and in the circumstances we do not see how immediate extension, at least on the male side, can be avoided.

The 44 deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 27 instances only. Dr. M'Dowall informs us that in many cases autopsy was forbidden by friends. In 8 cases bedsores were found to exist. Of the patients at present confined to bed only 1 is thus afflicted.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit. We found 17 men and 16 women in bed, and 28 men and 19 women are under medical treatment.

Restraint and seclusion.

It appears that since the last visit 1 male on 19 occasions and for 43½ hours, and 2 females on 99 occasions and for 2,104 hours, were restrained by locked gloves for surgical reasons; and that 6 males on 128 occasions, and for 1,267 hours, and 5 females on nine occasions and for 36 hours, have been secluded. We found to-day 2 men in seclusion, 1 of them having been so treated for a considerable time owing to his violence. We think this man should, with a sufficient strength of attendants, be taken out daily for exercise.

Condition of patients.

We have found the patients in both divisions orderly, and free from undue excitement. We are pleased with the state of their clothing and their personal neatness. None complained of illusage.

Extended exercise for the patients continues to be the rule here, and only a few weakly or violent persons are confined to the airing-courts. The returns relative to other subjects of treatment do not present any novel feature. It has not been found practicable to arrange for a Sunday Service for the Roman Catholics, but religious books, approved by the Priest, are read to them by attendants of their faith on that day. The small size of the chapel limits the attendance at the Church of England Service. It can hold few over 200.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be adequate. For day duty it affords an attendant to 10 patients nearly in each division. For night duty there are three on each side. We think that each Infirmary should have a stationary night attendant. At present the attendant who goes round the general dormitories sits there when not on the rounds. The duration of service of the present members is satisfactory.

Medical staff.

We find that the medical staff is strengthened by a medical clinical clerk, who comes for six months, and is then succeeded by another. Dr. M'Dowall lectures here to students of the Durham University, and he has established lectures on nursing to his attendants.

The case books are well kept, and illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients taken by Dr. M'Dowall.

Appendix C.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

1 May 1894.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

There are now on the books of this Asylum 172 male and 168 female patients; of these 2 are criminal cases, and 1 man and 2 women are of the private class. The clergyman referred to at the Commissioners' last visit, which was on the 8th November, could not be received at the Coppice gratuitously and he has no means; he is now on trial; a male pauper is also away on leave. All the patients in residence we have seen. A boy is in the female division.

We cannot report much progress in the selection of a site for a new asylum, though several sites have been brought under consideration of the Committee. We have seen the County Surveyor for whom we sent to ascertain what progress had been made in the matter. Delay on this subject is very regrettable, and we should neglect our duty if we did not reiterate our opinion that the structural defects of this Asylum, the limited area of the land upon which it stands, and its position in a large town call loudly for the speedy removal of the patients elsewhere. Our Board will, we know, gladly accept an invitation from the Committee to view and express an opinion upon any site which may be considered eligible by the Committee. In the present circumstances we refrain from urging outlay on this antiquated and inconvenient building beyond repainting many wards which need it badly. It is clear that the Secretary of State supports our recommendation that the Asylum accommodation of Nottinghamshire lunatics is a pressing matter.

Since last visit of our Colleagues there has been an outbreak of small-pox in the Asylum; the erection of a temporary hospital in the kitchen garden was found to be necessary; 8 patients and 2 others (a laundry maid and a male attendant) were attacked: the 4 first cases were sent to a Fever Hospital in the neighbourhood; the others were refused to be taken in there. The outbreak led to a vaccination of all the inmates of the Asylum. There has been no other epidemic or zymotic disease; the general health is at present good. One woman was the only patient to-day in bed; 20 men and 17 women are now registered as being under medical treatment; these are all paupers. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The admissions have been 29, all of paupers; also 24 discharges, all of that class, of which discharges 17 were upon recovery. The deaths have been 18; the post-mortem examinations 8 only. We should also mention the sad death of Mr. Lofthouse, the assistant medical officer, from chill after influenza; a successor is in office who has hitherto given satisfaction to the medical superintendent.

Among the patients there are 29 from London Unions. The only casualty which deserves mention is an accidental fracture of an ankle by a male patient through a fall.

The epileptics are 27 males and 14 females; the general paralytics are returned to us as 6, and Mr. Aplin does not regard any patient as at present actively suicidal.

The day staff of attendants and nurses is about 1 to 15½ on the male side; 1 to 14 in the female division; if the patients should include at any time troublesome men or women the staff would, we believe, be insufficient in numbers; at present its strength is below that usual in asylums.

About 32 men work on the land, 17 in the shops, and 51 are only ward helpers; of the women, 30 are employed in the laundry, 30 sew, 3 help in the kitchen, 40 work in the wards only.

Appendix C.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

The chapel gallery must keep down any desire of the female patients to attend services there, and the laundry recreation arrangements are not such as are likely to attract many to that room, than which for entertainments we have seen no room in an asylum worse; we might, with truth, say so bad; nor can we expect proper out-door exercise of patients in an asylum situate where this is.

Although the wards are not such as we are accustomed to inspect, we must give great credit to the medical superintendent for their excellent order. Those on the female side are especially clean and bright. The bedding everywhere is sufficient, clean, and in a proper condition.

We are glad to hear there is a charity fund at this Asylum which enables the Committee to give away, in small sums, 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year in gifts to patients discharged upon recovery.

Oxford Asylum.

20 September 1894.

Oxford Asylum.

Upon the books of this Asylum the patients have risen in numbers from 521 to 532 since the Commissioners' visit in October 1893.

Statistics.

This is the result of 105 admissions, 55 discharges, and 42 deaths; 25 of the 532 are chargeable to Windsor, of the discharged 37 are recorded as recovered. Five cases are now out on trial, of these 2 have money allowances during their probation.

We cannot regard the Asylum as otherwise than full, many beds being placed where no beds were originally intended to be. Beds have been taken from the male side and added to the night space for women. The male patients are now 222, the females under care and treatment are 310. There is no private patient.

The pauper maintenance charge is 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

Attendants.

For personal charge employment and out-door exercise of the patients, the staff is much below what is considered to be requisite in other Asylums; in the wards, the proportion being a nurse to every 17 females and a male attendant to every 12 patients in the male division.

For oversight in the laundry, we do not forget the five laundresses, or in the shops, the presence of artisans, or on the land, the employment of men to superintend patients' work out of doors.

The duration of service on the part of the attendants is commendable.

Condition of patients.

We saw all the patients in residence and gave them opportunity of complaint. We have nothing to report on this head, except an appeal by laundry patients for more out-door exercise. During our visit to the wards we found too many female patients in bed for excitement, which we are inclined to attribute to the paucity of nurses. One of each sex had bedsores. The bathing weekly should be supervised invariably by the head attendant of the division or by a deputy. This is a great security against improper usage of patients. The hot-water tap keys, should also be kept by the attendants. We noticed the absence of this precaution. The bath-rooms are open to much improvement and should be kept cleaner; bath rules are hung too high and some are illegible.

State of wards, &c.

The bedding is generally in good order, but some mattress covers need renewal.

The w.c.'s have obsolete and faulty fittings, the flushing is far from good

good and the quantity of woodwork should be reduced to obviate urine smells from saturation. The day-rooms and dormitories generally are kept in good order, renewal of paint is needed in many places, and the former might be made more cheerful and would be capable of better ventilation if the windows of half-moon shape were lowered and enlarged, this work might, to save too great present outlay, be gradually carried out; several have been lately much improved by painting and stencilling the walls, their comfort might be increased at no great expense by the introduction of more furniture of a suitable kind. From No. 7 dormitory we recommend the removal of lavatory basins, which we are told are never used, and while they remain may act as inlets for sewer gas.

State of wards, &c.

We saw the dinners of the day, meat and vegetables sufficient in quantity and taken in an orderly way. Some table knives appeared, however, to us to be much worn and therefore dangerous.

Dietary.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded. The only serious casualties appear to have been the accidental fracture of a patient's jaw, and the fracture of a patient's rib, through a blow by another patient.

Restraint, &c.

A woman was also in bed suffering from self-inflicted bites of her arms, which were placed in India rubber splints to obviate further self injury.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease. The specially affected are 83 epileptics and 10 general paralytics. The actively suicidal are 15. The written instructions issued for their safety should, we think, be signed not only by the charge attendants, but by every attendant successively responsible for them.

Only three wet beds were reported last night and these on the female side; 22 patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

The deaths were all with a single exception attributed to natural causes. In the excepted case, violence not traced accelerated the death, which was the subject of inquiry.

In every case but one post-mortem examination was made, which is highly creditable to the medical staff, and in two instances only did bed-sores exist.

Divine Service &c.

The patients at chapel last Sunday were 266, and 68 others attend religious services elsewhere. We met the Chaplain in the Asylum, and strongly urged that greater facility of access to the books which he circulates in the wards should be given to the patients, telling him that the attendants should be held responsible for excessive destruction by the patients of all books, as of other furniture in the wards. The returns inform us that the weekly associated entertainments attract about 130 patients.

Exercise, &c.

The daily out-door exercise beyond the airing-courts is, we are sorry to hear, still restricted to 10 men (not including those employed on the land), but 60 women go out. Weekly the numbers walking beyond the Asylum are stated to be 130 men and 130 women.

The percentage of men employed seems to be 54; that of women, 50; of the former, however, 43 per cent. work in the wards only; 36 per cent. of the latter.

We have examined the medical case books and pathological notes, and find them to be in fair order, but the former should contain fuller details of the previous history of cases, and each record should be complete in itself.

Appendix C.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

19 April 1894.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

Yesterday we inspected all parts of this Asylum, and saw all the patients in residence. Of the condition of most departments and wards we can report favourably, but there are a few matters to which we

Necessary improvements.

desire to call attention. First and foremost are No. 3 Male and Female Wards, so often adversely criticised. With regard to these, we are sorry to learn that the Shropshire County Council will not at present vote the necessary funds to carry out plans for their improvement which have been prepared. These plans we have seen, and, although not altogether free from objection, they appear to afford, perhaps, the readiest and most economical mode of dealing with the undoubted difficulty of removing the present more objectionable features, while they will give some additional accommodation. But the plans must, o course, be submitted to our Board for consideration. In one respect they are manifestly deficient, and that is not suggesting any improvement of the dark and ill-ventilated parts of the corridors of these wards ; and if they are adopted, it should be on condition that more light and air are admitted to the corridors by sacrificing some of the existing single rooms.

We noticed that the outer walls of the single rooms in No. 5 Female were very damp, and some remedy for this, by means of a dry area or otherwise, should be found. We observe that alteration of the w.c.'s by the introduction of better apparatus has been begun, and trust that it will be speedily carried out where necessary. It is unfortunate that in many of the closets built at the time of the extension of the Asylum the seats are much too high, and if they can be lowered it would be an advantage. We have suggested to Dr. Strange that in the male wards, where the open pedestal pans with lids are in use, these might be used as urinals as well, and so the present evil-smelling urinals might be disused. This plan has been adopted in other asylums. In several closets we found the flush of water deficient. Some of the stone stairs are much worn and need repair, and we think the external down rain-water pipes, drain gullies, and ventilators in some places require being looked to and cleansed. Some of the courts, too, might be tidier than they are.

We recommend that the floors of dormitories and dayrooms be as far as possible cleaned by dryrubbing instead of washing, which we think is not so wholesome. The plan of having handles to open single room doors from outside without using the key is being largely adopted in asylums, and we recommend it here. We thought there were too many patients sleeping on the floor without bedsteads, and in many instances the pillows on the beds generally are insufficiently filled. The only structural works carried out since the last visit and requiring our notice here are the alterations of closets already mentioned, the warming of Wards 6 and 7 by steam pipes, and the placing a fan in the wash-house to clear it of steam. This, however, seems hardly powerful enough to effect this object in both washhouses ; the men's washhouse was yesterday full of steam.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 779, 359 being males and 420 females. Twenty-two, 13 males and 9 females, are received here from the Denbigh Asylum, and 29 are of the private class. There are vacancies for

for one male and 20 female patients, the estimated accommodation of the Asylum being for 360 males and 440 females. Appendix C.

Since 17th February 1893, the date of the last visit by members of our Board, 216 patients have been admitted; 113 discharged, 71 on recovery; and 96 have died. Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

Post-mortem examination was made in 50 cases. The deaths included 1 suicide (in which case an inquest was held), 1 from erysipelas, 1 from scarlet fever, the only case of that disease, and imported; and 2 from influenza. Fourteen patients died from phthisis. Statistics.

In 1893 the percentage of deaths on the average number of patients resident was 9; the recoveries were 32 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers. Of the bodies examined post-mortem, two were found to have bed sores, and there is now a woman in bed suffering in that way. In connection with this subject, we may refer to the system of instructing attendants in nursing and their other duties, now adopted in so many asylums, and recommend its introduction here.

The influenza appears to have been rife, 75 patients and 32 of the staff having been attacked by it. It has now ceased, and the general health is good. We found 9 men and 19 women in bed, and 29 of both sexes are at present under medical treatment.

A list of six casualties resulting in fractures of bones has been laid before us, and there is now a man in bed who had, apparently with suicidal intent, inflicted a wound on his abdomen with a dinner knife which he secreted from the table. The patient was treated as suicidal, and the usual directions as to supervision had been given; and we cannot but express the opinion that great want of care had been shown by the attendants in charge. Here we would observe that the caution cards should be signed in token of receipt by the attendants to whom they are issued, or who have direct charge of the patients to whom they refer, and that the cases should be frequently considered with the view of removing the caution when no longer necessary, so as to avoid a merely perfunctory discharge of the duty of supervision by the attendants. Casualties.

The records of mechanical restraint since the last visit show that it was applied to 2 male patients on 16 occasions and for 289½ hours, and to 1 female on 4 occasions and for 72½ hours, to prevent self-injury; and seclusion was employed with 5 males on 10 occasions and for 40½ hours, and 7 females on 17 occasions and for 102 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

Excepting in wards numbered 3, the patients were very orderly and free from excitement. In those wards there were some noisy. The excited class there lodged require more space and better accommodation. We were satisfied with the clothing. No complaints of anything but detention were made to us. Condition of patients.

We could wish that the numbers usefully employed were larger. Of the males only 42 per cent., according to the return made, are so employed. It is better on the female side, for 63 per cent. of the women do some useful work. Of the other matters of treatment there is not anything special to remark. Employment.

We learn that the present staff of attendants comprises for day duty 30 men and 33 women, and for night work 4 of each sex. This is exclusive of the head attendants. There are six laundrymaids who assist in the charge of 58 women, and, excluding these patients, there is a nurse to 11 patients in the female, and an attendant to 12 in the male, division. There have not been very many changes recently in the staff. Attendants.

Appendix C.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

We find that the present weekly charge for maintenance is 7*s.* 9*d.*, the charge for the out-county patients being 14*s.* and for the private cases 15*s.*

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

30 April 1894.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

Statistics.

Rather more than 14 months have elapsed since our Colleagues were last here; since that time the following changes have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	131	135	266
Discharged - - - - -	143	139	282
" "Recovered" - -	54	64	118
Died - - - - - - -	39	51	90

There are now on the books of the Asylum, and are all in residence, 847 patients, of whom 346 are males and 501 females; 3 of the former and 7 of the latter belong to the private class, and there is 1 patient chargeable to Paddington; but besides the 836 patients who are under treatment here, and have of right accommodation found for them in this Asylum, there are no less than 145 patients boarded out in other Asylums who ought to be in an Asylum belonging to the County of Somerset and the City of Bath. Fifty are at Gloucester Asylum, 40 at Exeter City Asylum, 25 at Plymouth Borough Asylum, and 30 at Bristol City Asylum. In addition, though there is estimated accommodation here for 847 patients (the exact number in residence), there is only sleeping accommodation for 325 men, whereas 346 are provided with beds; in other wards there is room for 21 women, but 21 men are in excess of the proper complement. Whilst on the subject, we must again refer to the attics, which are dangerous in case of fire, hot in summer, cold in winter, and quite unfit for use as dormitories, besides being ill-ventilated. The attics on the female side, when visited the day before yesterday, had a strong urinous odour.

Precautions against fire.

With regard to escape in case of fire, plans for staircases with w.c. blocks attached to Wards 5 and 6, female side, have long received the Secretary of State's sanction, but the work has not been commenced; as have also been the plans for new shoemakers' and tailors' shops, but no commencement has been made. At the workshops the hose should be kept attached to the hydrants, and the hose there should be tried at more frequent intervals. We also shall be pleased when we can report that all the single-room doors can be opened by the handle from the outside.

Condition of patients.

During our inspection we have seen every patient, and no complaints were made to us calling for notice. The behaviour of the majority was quiet, but No. 3 on the female side was very noisy, and there were a large number of turbulent excited patients. Dr. Wade tells us that other Asylums refuse to take epileptic, destructive, or dirty patients from this Asylum to board. Before the new Asylum is ready for occupation Asylum accommodation will have to be found for many more

more patients ; it will be impossible to carry on the Asylum work if all the best class are removed and only the worst detained. Some place must be found where some of the violent patients can be placed, or the staff largely increased to control and efficiently supervise in the large wards here patients dangerous to themselves or others.

Condition of patients.

We saw several male idiot children in the wards associating with patients of very degraded habits. We think that a small ward might be provided for these under the care of female attendants. We saw the dinner on both days of our visit, which was of good quality and well liked. The dress of the patients was good, and Dr. Wade is introducing many wise changes in their garb both for summer and winter wear.

State of wards.

The day-rooms were, without exception, bright and cheerful ; there were desks for newspapers in some wards, which we were told had been of much use. A fair supply of books is furnished, and we hope the Committee will continue to make a liberal annual grant to keep up the library. A bookbinder attendant would, we think, prove useful. The dormitories were in good order, and (except, as before noticed, in the attic) well ventilated, but the dining hall and kitchen both need largely increased means of ventilation. Though this day is not hot or muggy, both places were stuffy and unpleasant.

Statistics.

We saw in bed 13 men and 7 women ; one of the men seemed almost in a dying state. H. J. H. was received on Friday, chargeable to the Bedminster Union, and was driven here from Clevedon, a distance of 25 miles. He had to be removed on a stretcher from the cab to his bed. We learn he is rather better to-day, but we are of the same opinion with Dr. Wade, that (unless the patient got suddenly worse during the journey) he was not in a fit state to travel that long distance, and ought not to have been sent. Post-mortem examination was made in 67 out of the 90 deaths, and bedsores existed in 3 cases, all women. The nursing on the male side must be commended. The coroner held 2 inquests on women, the verdict in the one case being "passive pulmonary hemorrhage" ; in the other "fatal syncope due to diseased heart." No epidemic or zymotic disease has arisen in the Asylum since our Colleagues' visit in Feb. 1893. The most frequent cause of death has been "phthisis," from which disease 17 patients died. When we see this large proportion we cannot but think that overcrowding may in a large measure be answerable for this. No other death calls for notice, and no suicide or exceptional cause of death occurred. For the year last past the death-rate in both divisions, calculated upon the average number resident, has been 8·49, whilst the percentage of recoveries upon admissions for the same period has been 52·55. There are here 145 epileptics and 3 actively suicidal patients, but many more patients, who were on admission or afterwards became suicidally disposed, sleep under continuous supervision by night, so that the whole number constantly watched during the night is 184. Twenty-three patients suffer from general paralysis.

Attendants.

The attendants on night duty are 5 men and 6 women, whilst 41 men and 43 women are on duty by day. There are also 5 laundresses who assist the nurse in looking after the patients who do the Asylum washing. Thirty-six of the attendants have lived here over 5 years and 27 more over two years, whilst 32 have not yet seen much Asylum service here.

Divine Service.

Over 300 patients attend each service on Sundays at the chapel. The stone flooring at the entrance door is so much worn that it will soon need renewal.

Appendix C.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

Amusements and exercise.

About a like number attend the entertainments, and last Saturday we saw a large body of patients watching a cricket match on the Asylum ground ; 572 are returned to us as walking beyond the Asylum grounds, and 188 as going daily beyond the airing courts.

Seclusion and restraint.

We saw nobody in seclusion or restraint. The former mode of treatment was employed in the case of 3 men only 5 times and for 16 hours, and one woman was restrained for 121½ hours by gloves to prevent her removal of surgical dressings.

Employment.

The patients who are employed are 608 in all ; 62 men work on the land, 11 help the carpenter, 5 the tailor, 7 the shoemaker, 7 the painter, 8 in the stores and 8 in the laundry ; 46 work in the wards, and the rest about the building, hairpicking, &c. ; 35 women work in the laundry, 14 in the kitchen ; 101 help in the wards, and 155 knit and sew. Renovation and papering, &c., are in progress in the wards, and much has been done with respect to alterations to the water mains and at the high-pressure reservoir, and commencement has been made at the sewage works. No change has taken place amongst the medical officers, but since the last visit Mr. Duke, the clerk and steward and Clerk to the Visitors, has died. Now the offices have been divided, the steward has been done away with, and a storekeeper performs part of the steward's duties, and a clerk to the Asylum, who is also clerk to the Visitors, is appointed to do the rest of the work. Dr. Wade informs us that the new arrangement at present has proved both economical and successful.

Staffordshire Asylums.—1. Burntwood.

12 November 1894.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

Condition of Wards.

Apart from the fact that we still find the Asylum somewhat overcrowded, notwithstanding that there are 34 fewer patients than at the visit of the Commissioners on 22nd June 1893, we are able to report very favourably of its present condition. The wards are in excellent order, and great neatness and cleanliness everywhere prevail.

Improvements.

Several improvements have been carried out since the visit referred to. The enlargement of the laundry, with additional machinery, and the application of a fan to drive heated air through the drying closets, has been completed, and makes this department fully adequate to the demands upon it. We think that the driving bands should be further protected, and that the flushing cisterns and apparatus in the w.c.'s should be cased in, as in the wards. We observe, also, that the new visiting rooms have been finished, and so arranged as to be capable of being thrown together, forming a large room, which, among other purposes, will be used for the Roman Catholic Service, an enclosed altar being supplied. Some new external buildings in the nature of stores have been erected ; a third steam boiler has been provided ; new roofs have replaced the defective roofs of the attendants' mess rooms ; the warming apparatus in several directions has been added to ; and considerable painting, re-decoration, and minor works have been carried out.

Proposed additions.

We are informed that tenders for the erection of the female infirmary ward, the plans for which were recently sanctioned, have been received, and will be considered at a Committee meeting to-morrow. This ward will, of course, greatly relieve the female division, while affording a class of accommodation which, in all asylums, becomes yearly more required, and

and we hope that similar provision may in time be made in the male division. Appendix C.

As already mentioned, we have found the wards in good order. They are well supplied, too, with books and games for the amusement of the patients, and with various objects of interest. The beneficial influence of these things was manifested in the remarkably quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients in both divisions, and their freedom from complaints. The behaviour, too, of the patients at dinner in the hall, which was well filled, was very good. We are satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of the patients of each sex, and with the absence of exceptionally strong dresses. Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

The patients on the Asylum register to-day are 609; 298 being males and 311 females; none are of the private class; 2 are out-county. The total is about 30 in excess of the number for which proper accommodation exists, according to our Board's rule as to space. Since the last visit, 258 patients have been admitted here; 126 discharged or removed, of whom 107 had recovered, and 166 have died. This number of deaths represents a very high rate of mortality, being fully 20 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. For the year 1893 the rate was 21·74 per cent. Statistics.

In the case of 117 of the 166 deaths post-mortem examination was made, being 70 per cent. All the deaths were due to natural causes, but 19 per cent. of them were attributed to phthisis and 18 per cent. to other diseases of the respiratory organs, either alone or in association with other diseases. The prevalence of these diseases was, we think, due, in a large degree, to overcrowding. That the nursing of the sick was not in fault may be inferred from the fact that of the 117 bodies subjected to autopsy only 1 presented a bed-sore. While the death-rate was high in 1893, so also was the recovery rate, being 42·18 per cent. of the number of admissions.

No zymotic or infectious disease, except one case of scarlet fever, at once isolated, has appeared here since the last visit. The serious, but non-fatal, casualties appear to have been four; two were self-inflicted injuries, one an accidental sprain of the ankle, and the fourth, wounds on heads and arms caused by jumping through a window. Casualties.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since last visit. The patients at present under medical treatment are 39, and to-day we found 6 males and 11 women confined to bed.

Our enquiries elicit that nearly 80 per cent. of the male and 73 per cent. of the female patients engage in some useful employment; that there is a fair attendance at Divine Service; and that all patients not physically incapable are regularly and frequently exercised outside the airing courts, and many beyond the Asylum estate. Employment, &c.

The epileptics at present in the Asylum are 128 in number, being nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of patients; the actively suicidal under special and continuous watch are 14, and these and the bulk of the epileptics are under continuous supervision at night.

As regards the staff, we learn that, exclusive of head attendants, there are for day duty 28 men and 26 women, and for night duty four attendants of each sex. There is a female nurse in the male infirmary. The attendants in the male division are one to 10 patients, and in the female division one to 12½ about. Eighteen of the total staff of 62 have not yet completed a year's service. Changes are, as is usual, most frequent among the female attendants. Attendants.

We are pleased to find that lectures in nursing and kindred duties are given by the Medical Officers. Medical records.

Appendix C.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

The case books are kept with care, and the cases illustrated by photographic portraits of the patients, and pathological research continues to be steadily pursued.

Staffordshire Asylums.—2. Stafford.

10 November 1894.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

Yesterday we made a full and careful inspection of this Asylum, and can report that it is maintained in excellent order. The wards are remarkably clean and neat, and the furniture and bedding good and well attended to. The provision of a better supply of plants, some cages of birds, and other objects calculated to engage the attention and excite the interest of the patients would, however, improve the aspect of the day-rooms, especially those of the lower galleries, in which are placed the more excited and noisy patients, and would exercise a beneficial influence on the inmates. We would recommend the erection of an additional greenhouse if the present provision in this respect is inadequate.

Condition of wards.

Improvements.

We find considerable works in progress, chiefly in connection with the erection of the closet blocks or spurs, the plans for which were recently sanctioned. These blocks will soon be complete. In the w.c.'s the small flushing cisterns and apparatus should be well cased in for protection. The male attendants' mess and recreation room has been finished and comfortably furnished. Four new padded rooms have been fitted up, but we regret to observe that no means of warming them in cold weather has been provided ; this should be supplied, as the patients whom it may be necessary to place in them are usually prone to denude themselves of clothing. Further progress in altering single room doors has been made to allow them to open outwards ; and we notice that considerable painting, re-papering, and decoration has been effected in several wards since the last visit of members of our Board. We are glad to observe, too, that another escape staircase has been fixed at the detached block, and that a bath-room and two other outside staircases are also being erected in connection with it, so that it will soon be fully provided with alternative exits from each floor.

Sewage.

We are informed that the Asylum drainage is now discharged into the Stafford Corporation sewer, which runs through the Asylum grounds, the meadows being thereby relieved of the excess of sewage which formerly was poured upon them ; and an improved sewerage system for the town is now in course of construction.

Additional accommodation.

As regards additional asylum accommodation for the county, we learn that tenders have been invited for the erection of the new Asylum at Cheddleton, to be sent in during the present month. Plans for a new female infirmary at Burntwood, to accommodate some 80 patients, have also, as we are aware, been recently sanctioned. Relief of the present pressure will thus in time be afforded. In the meantime, however, the pressure is very great, and will be intensified.

Statistics.

There are now on the books of this Asylum 884 patients, being an increase of 49 over the number at the visit of our colleagues on 21st July 1893 ; and 200 Staffordshire patients are boarded out in other institutions. The estimated total accommodation here is for 865 patients, which must be quite the extreme number. The 884 patients are divided into 471 males and 412 females. A male is absent on trial. Only two patients are of the private class, one being a criminal. Since the visit mentioned above, 465 patients have been admitted,

243 discharged or removed, of whom 136 had recovered, and 173 have died. The post-mortem examinations made were 126, or in 72 per cent. of the deaths. Only one of these was other than natural, the patient having died from suffocation due to impaction of food in the gullet. In this, and in another case in which the cause of death was natural, the Coroner held an inquest. We observe the continued prevalence of phthisis here, upwards of 28 per cent. of the above-mentioned deaths having been due to that disease, alone, or in association with other diseases. It is creditable to the nursing that the autopsies did not disclose the existence of any bed-sores, and no patient at present is suffering from one. The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 12·54 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; the recoveries 24·62 per cent. of the number of admissions.

Appendix C.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

During our inspection the patients generally were very orderly, the only exception being in the Female Ward No. 1, where several women were noisy. With regard to this and the similar male ward, we have already made a suggestion. If at some time more light could be admitted into these wards by the sacrifice of some single rooms, it would be a manifest improvement. We were quite satisfied with the dress of both sexes, which was good and clean. The men are supplied with two changes weekly of under-linen. While referring to this subject we would recommend the application to the drying closets in the laundry of fans to drive or draw through them heated air, which would greatly facilitate the drying of the clothes or other articles. The laundry generally requires white-washing and cleaning.

Condition of patients.

We found only 8 men and 6 women confined to bed, but 86 of both sexes are taking medicine. No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit; 22 males on 44 occasions and for 181 hours, and 5 females on 32 occasions and for 175 hours have been secluded.

Seclusion.

The patients usefully employed are 70 per cent. of the men, and 73 per cent. of the women.

Employment, &c.

The attendance on Divine Service, Church of England and Roman Catholic, is satisfactory, as is that at the associated entertainments, but this is probably somewhat limited by the size of the hall; and we find that the exercising of the patients is duly attended to, only some 61 being wholly confined to airing courts.

The epileptics are a very large class here, there being now 90 males and 112 females so afflicted. They chiefly sleep in the large dormitories of the blocks erected a few years since, each dormitory having two night attendants. We think it worth considering whether these dormitories should not be divided transversely, so that each attendant should have charge of a separate room. The same observation applies to the large dormitories over the former, which are also watch dormitories.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, and the duration of service is satisfactory. Additional leave has recently been granted. For day duty there are, as we are informed, 49 men and 37 women, and for night duty 9 men and 8 women.

Attendants.

The medical staff is as heretofore. As regards the case books, we think that it would be well that the previous history of the cases were given somewhat more fully: otherwise they are well and carefully kept, and we are glad to observe that all recent cases are illustrated by photographs.

Medical staff.

We hope the medical staff may be encouraged to engage in the finer branches of pathological research by the provision of the necessary room and requisite and proper appliances.

Appendix C.

Suffolk Asylum.

23 October 1894.

Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.

Our Colleagues last visited here on March 16th, 1893. Upon the books are now the names of 542 patients, all paupers. On the male side of the Asylum are 236, in the female division 306, one of the 306 being a boy. Boarded out are 17 females in the Norfolk Asylum; 30 males at the Norwich, Ipswich, and Leicester Borough Asylums, 10 in each of those Institutions. The 17 women will be brought here next month, and it is hoped that the 30 men will be called in about January 1895.

The new female infirmary, a satisfactory addition to this Asylum, is occupied by 16 patients placed in the ground-floor ward; the new male infirmary is almost ready for occupation. These infirmaries at last provide proper provision here for sick patients. In the wooden structure, used as a hospital so long, are still 26 of both sexes, of whom 18 are in bed. It should no longer be used for sick persons after the completion of the new infirmaries for such cases.

The admissions since the Commissioners' last visit have been 302; the discharges have been 136, the deaths 102. Recovery is claimed of 115 patients who have been discharged. One patient is away on trial.

We saw all the patients in residence; they are kept clean, and appear to be well treated by those in personal charge of them, and there are now in the female division 28 day and in the male division 25 day attendants. The night attendants at present are 3 men and 4 women. The epileptics under care are 34 men and 24 women. The suicidally disposed are 5 males and 9 females, being under special supervision. There are a few general paralytics. The patients in bed when we inspected were 15 men and 18 women; of the latter only 9 permanently, these in the new female infirmary, first occupied only yesterday. No patient in bed had a bedsore.

Drainage and water supply. Deaths from causes pointing to insanitary conditions.

We regret to learn that since the Commissioners' last visit the Asylum has been visited more or less constantly by dysentery, diarrhœa, and typhoid fever, which have been prevalent here for so many years. There have been in fact during the last 12 or 13 years at least 1,200 cases of these complaints, and 127 have been recorded within the last 19 months. Of the 127 there have been 17 deaths from diarrhœal causes. There has also been an outbreak of diphtheria attacking 11 persons, of whom 5 died. The Committee has called to its assistance Dr. Turner from Guy's Hospital, who has furnished an exhaustive report, covering the whole period from 1881 to the date of his report. His examination of the subject included a careful overhauling of the drainage, sewerage, and water supply, and he distinctly attributes the outbreaks to contamination of the present and former water supplies. We are informed that this report will be considered at a meeting of the Committee shortly to be held. It is evident from Dr. Turner's experiments that one of the bores at any rate allows leakage from the adjacent soil, and the problem how to prevent it seems one to be solved by an engineer. It is equally clear that the Asylum drainage is not at fault. It must be a source of great concern and disappointment to the Committee that their large expenditure to procure a pure supply of water to the Asylum should have ended so disastrously. We can only hope that a remedy may be speedily devised.

All the deaths except those above referred to have been from ordinary and natural causes, except in two instances, one of which was

was a suicide; both were the subjects of inquests, and of correspondence with our Board. Appendix C.

Post-mortems were held in 70 cases of the 102 deaths, and in none was a bedsore detected. There has also been no serious casualty. Suffolk Asylum.

According to the returns made to us 55 male and 124 female patients are taken for walks daily beyond the Asylum grounds; 233 of both sexes attend the associated entertainments, and 163 men and 198 women are usefully employed in various ways; all the last-mentioned men and women walk beyond the grounds on Sundays. Exercise, &c.

We can report favourably of the general state of the wards, and much has been done of late years to make them bright and cheerful. The bedding which we examined was sufficient in quantity, clean, and good. We are glad that horsehair is being gradually substituted for flock. State of wards.

Renovation by painting of the interior of the Asylum is wherever necessary carried out. We have suggested to Dr. Eager the introduction of almanacs into the wards, that the patients may have some idea of the days and months as they pass, and we would recommend a better supply of local newspapers, and the provision of desks (to which they could be attached) to insure a wider perusal of the papers. A great blot in the female accommodation is the existence of No. 6 Dormitory, which seems to have provoked condemnation by Guardians who a few days ago visited the Asylum, and nearly as bad is the cottage dormitory for women, which abuts the garden wall. Both are incapable of improvement; they should be pulled down as soon as possible.

Another matter, to which we trust the Committee will give their attention, is the appointment of a deputy to assist the head attendants at weekly bathing times. It is very important that a superior attendant should be present at those times; the invariable presence of such an attendant not only facilitates the detection of ill-treatment but tends to prevent it, and where there are no general bath rooms the head attendants cannot invariably be present at the weekly bathings.

As regards mechanical restraint, we have to note that such treatment has been found necessary on 204 occasions in the aggregate, for 10 women for 2,005 hours in all, and for 4 men on 78 occasions for a total period of 423 hours, most of the men for surgical reasons. Restraint and seclusion.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 15 women on 54 occasions for 572 hours, and with 16 men on 37 occasions for a total of 280 hours.

The dietary appears to be sufficient; for dinner to-day there was a good soup. Beer is given to such of the patients as the Medical Superintendent thinks proper. Beer and tobacco are the inducements to work.

Surrey Asylum.

18 May 1894.

The patients on the books of this Asylum number 1,055, 4 being absent on trial; 237 are chargeable to the County of London, 3 to other foreign unions, and the remainder, 815, to Surrey unions and parishes, or the county rate. Surrey Asylum. Statistics.

Since our colleagues' visit on 13th May, 1893, 288 patients have been admitted; 154 discharged, of whom 90 had recovered, and 128 have died.

Appendix C.

Surrey Asylum.

Statistics.

The mortality in 1893 was unusually high, reaching 14·83 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recovery rate was 31·93 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

One of the deaths mentioned above was a suicide, the particulars of which were reported to our office at the time of its occurrence. In this case and two others inquests were held. Nothing in the causes of the remaining deaths calls for our special notice. Post-mortem examination was made in 102 instances. None of these disclosed the existence of bed sores on the bodies examined.

There was an outbreak of diphtheria, which attacked 9 male patients, 1 boy dying of it; and there have been 6 cases of erysipelas, none fatal. Except influenza, no other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum.

Casualties.

Only 3 casualties resulting in fracture of bones have been reported to us as having occurred since the last visit.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since then, and seclusion only in the case of two women, each once for 12 hours.

We have seen all the patients in residence in the main Asylum and in the dependencies. These latter are the Brookwood Farm, the farm bailiff's house, and the gardener's house, in each of which are lodged 12 male patients; and the Cottage Hospital, intended for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, where are 12 women. The first three may properly be reckoned as permanent accommodation, but the last should not be so counted, as it may at any moment be necessary to remove the occupants for a single case of illness. Taking account of the three male dependencies, but not of the Hospital, there would seem to be vacancies for 34 male and 2 female patients.

Condition of patients.

In our inspection we found the women in several wards unusually noisy, but the men everywhere were remarkably quiet. We were satisfied with the personal condition and dress of the patients in both divisions. Except appeals for discharge, we had no manifestation of discontent.

Employment, &c.

We are pleased to find that the returns relative to the useful employment of the patients continue to be very satisfactory, the respective proportions of men and women so employed being 77 and 86 per cent. of the totals. The returns also of attendances at Divine worship and at the associated entertainments are very fair, and we note that the exercise on an extended scale of the patients is attended to properly, only 80 being wholly confined to their airing courts, while the number walking daily beyond these, but in the Asylum grounds, is 276; and of those who go weekly or oftener beyond the grounds the number is some 550.

We found only 3 men and 11 women in bed; under medical treatment at present are 16 men and 67 women. The epileptics are 130, the general paralytics 16, and the actively suicidal 18. There are others suspected of suicidal tendencies, who are under a less strict supervision than the first, and the lists of each class are frequently revised.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is adequate, but we regret to observe that changes in the personnel are still frequent, as many as 52 out of 127 attendants not having yet completed a year's service. In connection with this matter, we would suggest that a liberal provision of cottages for married male attendants would probably be an inducement to longer service, and would be desirable from an economical point of view. A mess-room for the nurses has been fitted up, which will doubtless add

to

to their comfort, and we trust one for the male attendants will also be provided, so that cooking in the wards may be altogether abolished. We should mention that an additional night nurse for the female division has been appointed, making the number 9; but for the male division the number remains at five. Surrey Asylum. Attendants.

As regards the Asylum, we are able to report that it is maintained in most excellent order, and we must especially commend the state of the male wards, which for general neatness compare very favourably with those of the female division. State of wards.

We find the addition to the female infirmary finished and in use, though not yet decorated; and among other improvements we may notice new w.c.'s in the Cottage Hospital, and new drainage to it; new w.c.'s in Female No. 10 and No. 7 and the Recreation Hall, and plastering and redecorating of F 1 and F 9. Alterations of the w.c.'s in Male 9 and 10 is in progress. We trust that apparatus of the pedestal type, with the flushing actuated by a properly secured "pull down" and not by seat action, may be adopted in this and all similar alterations. We note, too, that a new "Lyons" disinfector has been fixed at the laundry. Additions and improvements.

We should mention with approbation that the idiot children of each sex have been separated from the adults and placed together in small wards by themselves. There are 10 males and 6 females so placed.

There are always points in which improvement is desirable, and some we desire to bring to the notice of the Committee without unduly pressing them. Necessary improvements.

We think that regard to the safety of the patients should induce the provision of simple outside stairs at the bailiff's house and gardener's cottage, where the height of the windows from the ground is considerable.

The efficiency of the laundry would be increased by the application of a fan to the drying closets, driving hot air through them; at present we understand that three separate furnaces are required for them, which seems an extravagant system. We would again recommend the alteration of single room door locks so as to open outside by handles. It seems to us that the present locks might readily be altered to do so. The bread-making apparatus is not very satisfactory, and we should be glad to see a better mode of making the patients' tea.

That male artizans and other workmen should, as here, have in their custody keys admitting to the female wards always appears to us most objectionable; and we think that, although there may be some difficulty in the way, the practice should be abolished.

We have expressed to Dr. Barton the strong opinion of our Board that one of the superior officers, or a duly appointed substitute, should always be present at the general bathing of the patients, as well to see that it is properly done as to detect injuries, if any such exist.

The strengthening of the medical staff here, and the provision of means for pursuing the finer pathological investigations which are now undertaken more generally in Asylums, have more than once been urged on the Committee, and we cannot refrain on the present occasion from repeating the recommendation. Medical staff.

We find the case-books to be properly entered up, but the statements of death do not contain all the particulars required by Rule 24 of the rules issued by our Board. The pathological records are meagre, and practically useless for reference or comparison. They should be kept in a book with printed headings, and enter more fully into detail.

Appendix C.

Sussex Asylum.

12 May 1894.

Sussex Asylum.

Yesterday's careful inspection of this Asylum has enabled us to record a very favourable opinion of its present condition. We found

State of wards.

the wards generally very bright and comfortable, but we must except 5 B, in the male division, which is cheerless. It is a day dormitory, occupied by a few very demented old men certainly, but it might easily be made pleasanter of aspect.

Suggested improvements.

There are a few details to which we desire to call attention. The ceiling of the top floor dormitory on the female side is cracked, and looks dangerous. Most of the w.c. doors have handles which are useless, but which afford points to which suicidal patients might attach cords. We would recommend a gradual alteration of the locks of single room doors so that the doors may be opened from the outside by handles without the key; the bedsteads in the epileptic dormitories are dangerously high; they might without much difficulty have the legs cut down to a safe height; hot-water taps in lavatories should have moveable handles in charge of the attendants to prevent risk of scalding; it would be advisable to remove the wooden boxing which surrounds the baths, and which only supplies receptacles for dirt; we found the bedding very clean, but many mattresses are thin and hollow, and need re-making; in the laundry we noticed some driving bands which should be better protected, and the drying closets would be rendered far more efficient by the provision of a fan or fans to drive through them a current of heated air. Messrs. Bradford have devised a good arrangement for this purpose.

To our great regret Dr. Saunders is confined to his bed by illness, and we have not had the advantage of seeing him. He informs us, however, that the Committee have under consideration the provision of accommodation for recent and acute cases in the form of a separate Hospital, and also some special accommodation for idiot children. Both projects will, we are sure, be favourably viewed by our Board. We may here suggest that possibly the present detached Hospital, which is not very satisfactorily designed for its purpose, might be appropriated to the latter class, and a new Hospital for infectious cases, better planned and of more moderate size, be erected in its place. In any case, such a building as we have here indicated is almost a necessity, whatever be the appropriation of the present Hospital.

We would also recommend the provision of means for pathological research, the prosecution of which is now being encouraged in very many Asylums.

We do not find that many structural works have been undertaken since the visit of our colleagues last year, but the dairy has been improved; the female general bath-room also, and some single rooms, have been plastered, and some of the ground floor rooms, especially Female 8, redecorated. Plastering of the rough brick walls is most desirable, not only for the sake of appearance, but also on sanitary grounds.

Statistics.

We find on the register of patients 857 persons, 377 being males, and 480 females. Of the total, 80 are West Sussex patients maintained here under contract at charges of 17*s.* per week, or 14*s.* for the less troublesome. The rest of the West Sussex cases have been removed to Fisherton House. One patient only is out on trial. There are only 3 vacancies for males, but 20 for females.

Since

Since our Colleagues' visit on 19th May, 1893, 379 patients have been admitted, 310 discharged or removed, of whom 70 had recovered, and 87 have died. Only 35 of these were followed by autopsy, a small proportion. Appendix C. Sussex Asylum. Statistics.

One was a suicide by hanging, and in this and one other case an inquest was held. Lung disease was the cause of about 28 per cent. of the deaths. The causes, except as above, were of the character ordinary in Asylums.

The patient who committed suicide was an epileptic not described as suicidal, but subject to frequent fits. He appears, from the case-book entries, to have been employed in the blacksmith's shop, and on 8th February was locked in there alone by the bricklayer at 9.50, and at 10 o'clock was found hanging by a rope attached to a ladder. There seems to us to have been great want of care in leaving such a patient alone, quite apart from the question of suicide. Suicide of a patient.

Bed-sores were found on the bodies of four women who died, and of the women seen by us in bed two suffered in this way. This would indicate some want of care in the nursing of the bed-ridden cases on the female side.

We learn that about 76 per cent. of the female patients, but only 54 per cent. of the males, are usefully employed. The latter proportion is low. As regards exercise, the returns inform us that about 108 patients walk daily beyond the airing courts, and some 220 weekly outside the Asylum grounds. A large number must, therefore, be confined for their exercise to the airing courts. Employment, &c.

There is a good attendance at chapel, but that at the associated entertainments, only some 250, is meagre. The recreation room could hold many more than this number.

As regards the patients, we found the majority very quiet and orderly; but the inmates of No. 6 Female Ward were noisy, and generally untidy in dress. In this ward are 57 women of the more excited class; some distribution of them, if possible, would be desirable. On the whole, the dress of the patients is not open to unfavourable comment, except that we regretted to see several strong dresses in use. Condition of patients.

No mechanical restraint, and but one case of seclusion, is recorded since the last visit. Eight serious, but not fatal, casualties are reported. There was one case of scarlet fever; none of any other zymotic disease.

The staff of attendants continues, in our opinion, to be insufficient in proportion to the patients. That on duty yesterday, including laundry-maids, gives only an attendant to 14 male, and one to 15 female patients; and No. 2 Female Ward, with 67 patients, 49 of them epileptic and 6 suicidal, has but 3 nurses, or one to 22 patients; while in the male division, the corresponding ward, with 65 patients, of whom 52 are epileptic, there are but 4 attendants. We do not think an Asylum can be satisfactorily worked with such a staff, and agree with the remarks of our colleagues last year on the impossibility of the directions with regard to suicidal cases, of whom there appear to be 44 in each division, being properly observed. Attendants.

The medical staff is as at the last visit, and we find the medical records well kept. Dr. Walker, in Dr. Saunders' absence, has afforded us all necessary information.

Appendix C.

Warwickshire Asylum.

13, 14 April 1894.

Warwickshire Asylum. Statistics.

The patients at present resident in the Asylum are 772, as against 728 so resident at the date (10th February 1893) of the last visit of Commissioners, being an increase of 44. The total number on the books is 793, namely, 319 males, and 474 females, but 21 patients are absent on trial. Eight of the patients are of the private class. Since the above-mentioned visit, 258 have been admitted. One hundred and twenty-seven have been discharged or removed, 96 having recovered, and 86 have died. Of these deaths, the causes of which were ascertained or verified by autopsy in 60 instances, 31 per cent. were due to phthisis and pneumonia, a large proportion, due very probably in no small degree to the overcrowding which unfortunately exists.

Overcrowding.

This overcrowding will be removed, we are aware, by the erection of the proposed additional blocks, but it will be a considerable time before these are available, and we would suggest that some effort should in the meanwhile be made to reduce the numbers, either by boarding out in other institutions, or by inducing Boards of Guardians to receive into the workhouses cases suitable for care and treatment in them. In other counties the expedient of hiring an unoccupied country mansion for the reception, for a time, of quiet cases has been adopted.

The percentage of deaths to the average number of patients resident was, in 1893, 9·2; and that of recoveries to admissions, excluding transfers, 40·2.

At present diarrhœa is somewhat prevalent, and we have seen 10 female patients in bed, owing to attacks of this complaint, the occurrence of which may perhaps also be due to overcrowding. No other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared, except two cases of enteric fever and one of dysentery.

The serious, but not fatal, casualties which are reported to have happened since the last visit comprise four broken arms, and one case of fractured ribs, which injury is supposed to have been sustained prior to admission.

Restraint and seclusion.

Mechanical restraint, in the same interval, has been employed with 2 female patients on 16 occasions and for 62½ hours, for surgical or medical reasons; and seclusion in the case of 10 women on 22 occasions and for 46 hours.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and have found them, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and free from complaints, except on the ground of their obviously necessary detention. The dress of the women is good, and also that of most of the men, some of whom, however, were "wearing out" clothing which seemed to have already done full service. We were pleased to find only one patient, an idiot man, wearing an exceptionally strong dress, and we hope that means may be found to dispense with the use even of this.

The women in Wards 2 and 3, more particularly the latter, were rather noisy and excited; and when opportunity offers, it would be well to separate this class of patients somewhat. The detached hospital is occupied by 45 women, for whom it affords very pleasant and comfortable accommodation, but whose presence practically withdraws it from its special purpose, for which, indeed, it is unnecessarily large.

Employment, &c.

We are glad to note some increase in the proportion of the male patients usefully employed. It is now 58 per cent., as against 55 at the date of the last visit. But the proportion of the females is somewhat lower,

lower, being now only 51 per cent., as against 53. Both proportions are low compared with those we find in many asylums. Appendix C.

The exercise of the patients is very well attended to, and the number confined to airing courts is not excessive. Warwickshire Asylum.

Only about one-third of the patients attended chapel last Sunday, and the number usually at the entertainments is about 310. It is proposed to enlarge both the chapel and recreation room, when, no doubt, there will be larger attendances. We learn with satisfaction that a priest gives to the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are not many, a service every Sunday. He is liberally paid for this duty. Employment, &c.

We find the Asylum in good order, the wards very clean and bright. We hope, however, that the present rough unplastered walls will by degrees be plastered. In some of the male wards more objects of ornament would be desirable. Condition of wards.

Of the works projected, the new boiler house has been built and supplied with a large new boiler. The Farm buildings have been enlarged, and the Farm drainage completed. In Male Ward 1 some single rooms have been plastered, and the floors relaid with oak blocks, and the buildings generally have been externally repainted. Improvements.

The staff of day attendants gives one to about 10½ patients in the male division, and one to about 12 in the female. For night work there are four men and five women. The return of wetted beds last night, stated to have been 11 in the male and 14 in the female division, suggests that greater attention should be devoted by the night staff to the prevention of these. The nursing of the sick, as tested by the presence or absence of bed-sores, appears to be good. Changes among the attendants are not unduly numerous; out of 79 there are only 16 with less than a year's service. Lectures on first aid and nursing continue to be given by the medical staff, which is of the same strength as at the last visit. Attendants.

The case books and record of post-mortem examinations are carefully kept, but no fine pathological research is yet undertaken or provision made for it. We hope the example of many other asylums will be followed in this matter.

Wilts Asylum.

27 April 1894.

We can give, on the whole, a favourable report of the state in which we found the Asylum, and the condition of the patients who were seen by us yesterday and to-day. There are on the books of the Asylum 707 patients, and there is estimated accommodation for 323 males, whilst only 314 are on the books; but in the female division there is accommodation provided for 390 women, and there are 393 on the books. The detached hospital is now occupied by 12 women, but this means of accommodating the surplus female population cannot be depended upon, and at any moment the whole might have to be cleared out for one case of infectious disorder. We can here only repeat the remarks made in previous entries, that the Asylum is full, and no delay should be allowed to take place in determining how and where the additional accommodation for the insane poor of the County of Wilts is to be found. The day space in several of the wards is inadequate, and the conversion of some of the dormitories into day rooms would prove of great advantage could adequate sleeping room be found. The sani- Wilts Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C.

Wilts Asylum. Water supply, &c.

tary alterations under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers Field are practically completed. The supply of drinking water from the Devizes Waterworks is the only drinking water available for the patients' use except at the laundry, and the only means of preventing the patients using the well water for drinking purposes there is by supervision, and we do not see how this can be altered.

The only epidemic diseases which have occurred since our Colleagues' visit in July last have been 10 cases of erysipelas and 77 of influenza, which latter disease also attacked 22 of the staff, and 13 patients died of broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis following influenza.

State of wards.

The beds in the corridors in close proximity to the single rooms cannot but prejudicially affect the health of the patients, who must be constantly inhaling vitiated air. The day space struck us as being remarkably insufficient in Wards 3 and 7 in both divisions. In the more turbulent wards this want of elbow room showed itself in a marked degree by noisy excitement, and some few patients displayed an inclination to be aggressive. The behaviour of the rest of the patients was most orderly, and the wards were very bright and cheerful. The dormitories were for the most part in good order, and the beds and bedding well looked after. Fifteen men and 21 women were seen by us in bed, and there were 29 wet beds reported last night. Care and attention on the night attendants' part will, we hope, reduce this number. We met the chaplain yesterday during his visit. He reads prayers every day, and holds two services on Sundays; the evening service is with a sermon. The congregation is limited by the size of the chapel, and nothing has yet been decided as to what is to be done in this matter.

Fire precautions.

The alternative exits seem to us to be adequately provided, but the water is cut off from the Asylum at Devizes from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. This points to the necessity of having telephonic communication with Devizes, as the Asylum would have to depend entirely upon the well supply pumped by an engine for extinction of fire during the night. In relation to this matter we desire to call attention to the fact that none of the single-room doors open by a handle from the outside. Speedy release in case of fire and quiet rest at night being assured by this method of opening the doors, we hope the Committee will have the work done as soon as possible. Screens should be placed between the baths in the bathroom. Some canvas or carpet chairs would be found most useful for epileptic patients, of whom there are 84, whilst the actively suicidal are 44. All of these 128 patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

A dinner of tinned meat and potatoes was served in hall yesterday. It was of good quality and ample, but in some wards the meat might have been better cut; and we could wish that the stunted steel forks, which appear to us to be dangerous weapons, were altogether done away with. We visited the laundry, and think that the foul laundry requires some adequate means for letting the water run off the floor, and the patients employed there should have gratings to stand on instead of mats, which quickly get sodden. In many places painting, papering and whitewashing is required; the kitchen especially wants to be whitewashed and generally made neater, and the chopping-block scraped and cleaned.

Statistics.

Since last visit 28 men and 64 women have been admitted, 17 men and 33 women were discharged, 14 and 23 respectively had recovered. There are here 8 private and 1 out-county patient. The maintenance rate for the last-named patient is 13*s.* 4*d.* weekly, for the private patients 10*s.* to 15*s.*, and the rest 9*s.* 4*d.* Eleven patients are absent on

on leave, none we regret to say having an allowance. We know so well how a small sum weekly on first leaving the Asylum enables a convalescing patient to earn his livelihood (without unduly taxing his strength), and to keep ever afterwards out of an asylum, that we appeal to the Committee on economical grounds alone to make free and liberal use of their powers in this respect. Appendix C. Wilts Asylum. Statistics.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions (excluding transfers) has been for 1893—38·2; and the death rate for the same period, calculated upon the average number resident, has been very low, 6·7 per cent. Of the 49 deaths the assigned cause was verified by autopsy in 38 instances, and in 6 of these bed-sores existed.

The Coroner held no inquest; and the only noticeable cause of death not already mentioned is, that rather more than $\frac{1}{5}$th of the deaths were due to general paralysis. There are 16 persons, 11 being men, who are suffering now from this malady.

Mechanical restraint has been applied by means of wet pack in the case of 2 males and 3 females on two and four occasions, and for 14 and 32 hours in all, whilst seclusion has been employed in the case of one man once for three hours, and 8 women 16 times and for 43½ hours. Restraint and seclusion.

No serious casualty has occurred deserving notice.

The duration of service of the attendants is satisfactory, six only have not been here a year, and only one change has taken place amongst the charge attendants, and that has been of a nurse who has retired pensioned. Attendants.

The attendance at Divine worship last Sunday was 229; rather fewer join the associated entertainments; 264 walk weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 330 daily beyond the airing-courts; 207 men and 253 women are usefully employed; 100 men and 70 women are ward cleaners only; 124 women knit and sew; 50 work in the laundry; and 8 help the cook; 70 men are employed on the farm; 2 play in the band; 3 are engaged in the stores and offices; 18 work with the tradesmen, and 10 pick hair. Divine Service.

The only change which has taken place amongst the officers is that Dr. Farmer has left owing to ill-health, and Mr. Beresford has been appointed in his place. We are glad to report that Mr. Bowes' valuable services have been substantially recognized by the Committee. Change in medical staff.

No important addition not already mentioned has been effected since the last visit, except the purchase of seven acres of woodland, which will prove of value as a means of giving extended exercise to the patients.

The case books continue to be well kept.

Worcester Asylum.

1 March 1894.

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum yesterday. Nearly 12 months have elapsed since two members of our Board paid their visit to this institution, during which interval the following changes have occurred:— Worcester Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C.

Worcester Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	137	111	248
Discharged - - - - -	26	38	64
,, recovered - - -	22	36	58
Died - - - - - -	33	34	67

The patients on the books are 1,010, of whom 448 are men and 562 are women. These figures show an increase of 117 upon the numbers here at the last visit.

In September last, the new building intended for the reception of 140 men was completed, but at present arrangements have been made internally whereby increased accommodation is given to the women, and only half is used by the men. Twenty-five male patients who were boarded-out at Abergavenny have now been brought back, and 30 patients of each sex have been received here from the Stafford Asylum. Forty-one of the patients here belong to the private class. The rate for these patients is 15*s.* per week, and for the 60 Stafford patients 13*s.*, while the charge for maintenance of the rest is 1*s.* 2*d.* It is calculated that there is accommodation for 600 women and for 460 men, so that the Asylum can receive 14 more men and 41 more women. There are 5 patients out on trial, and 3 patients are at the farm cottage convalescing from scarlet fever. The occurrence of epidemic or zymotic disease has been confined to one non-fatal case of typhoid in a male patient in August last (the cause of which could not be traced), a few cases of influenza and German measles. In the cases of scarlet fever above-mentioned, a male attendant contracted this disease, and this was followed by its development in a patient in the same ward, and in two other male patients in different wards. All were promptly removed to the farm cottage, and three weeks have elapsed and no fresh case has occurred. As this cottage has accommodation for six patients of one sex only, if patients of the other sex were attacked simultaneously, no isolation other than in the wards would be possible. In these circumstances, we again urge upon the Committee the pressing importance of providing a small detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease for both sexes. We saw in bed 11 men and 25 women, chiefly for old age and debility. We notice with satisfaction that no one is now continuously confined to bed for long periods to guard against dangerous or destructive tendencies, or as a means of treating noisy excitement.

The percentage of deaths upon the average number resident for 1883 has been low—viz., 7·53 for both sexes.

Inquests.

The Coroner held three inquests—(1) a woman died from heart disease shortly after admission, (2) a male whose death from brain disease was accelerated by the fracture of a rib, and (3) a woman fractured her leg and died from the effects, associated with brain and heart disease. Verdicts in accordance with the medical evidence were returned in each case, and no blame was imputed to any Asylum official.

Post-mortem examinations.

All the remaining deaths, 64, were due to natural causes, such as are natural in Asylums. In 62 instances, or 92 per cent. of the deaths, the causes were verified by post-mortem examinations.

Additions and improvements.

We may here mention that a small but convenient room has been fitted up as a pathological laboratory and museum, and the Committee have authorised the purchase of an excellent microscope. Both attendants

attendants and nurses are regularly instructed in first aid and nursing by lectures given by Dr. Cooke and his assistants. Appendix C.

Worcester Asylum.

We are glad to find that the head or deputy head attendants are always present at the general bathing of the patients, and examine them to see they are free from marks or bruises, and we are told that no difficulty is experienced even in an Asylum of this size in carrying out this important practice. Additions and improvements.

Amongst other matters we have to mention, we desire to notice with satisfaction the glazed bricks used in the w.c.'s and passage at No. 8 Female Infirmary, and we hope this improvement may be carried out in similar offices through the whole building. The single room doors will soon, we hope, be opened by a handle from the outside, quiet rest at night and speedy release in the event of fire being thereby insured, whilst the expense is small. We are glad to see that fire buckets are now placed on the ground, available at a moment's notice, and we hear external staircases are to be erected from the epileptic dormitory on either side. Fourteen persons, however, sleep in F. 6, with only one staircase leading to it, and no other possible means of exit. The rest of the sleeping rooms seem to us to be properly provided with double exits.

We are much astonished to find in this well-ordered Asylum that no less a number than eight males (exclusive of the Medical Officers) have keys admitting them to the female wards. Such disastrous results have arisen from this cause, even in the case of old and so-called trustworthy artizans and attendants quite recently, that we trust no male will be allowed in the female wards without being admitted by a nurse, who should be with the workmen during their progress through or stay in the ward.

General mess-rooms for both sexes are required ; as the rules are at present, it is easy for attendants to be within the wards and yet not on duty with the patients.

We endeavoured to speak with the patients in residence, and all had opportunity of speaking with us. We learn that the Committee take care to see every patient in residence at their statutory visits every two months, but on our telling the patients who complained of undue detention to appeal to the Committee, some of them said to us that they came round so seldom. We venture to suggest whether it might not be possible to arrange that all patients making request to see the Committee could do so at their general meetings. Condition of patients.

We can give unstinted praise of the condition in which we found the wards and dormitories. Great commendation is due to all the nurses for the very bright, effective ornamentation of their wards, and though, as it is to be expected, the male side was not so bright, cleanliness was remarkable throughout. If a door were made from the outside into Male 8 Boot Room the patients (working men) could change their boots before entering the ward, and then some linoleum or other covering could be laid upon the floor. The bed linen was very clean, the behaviour of the majority of the patients orderly, and we think that much is done to alleviate the monotony of the patients' lives by providing them with adequate means of amusement within the wards in the shape of books, papers, games, birds, &c., whilst the associated entertainments are numerous (on an average three a fortnight) and varied. We should here remark that the hall is much in need of re-flooring.

We saw an excellent dinner served yesterday, which was substantial and liked. In the kitchen to-day we inspected the fare provided ; it appeared good in quality and ample in quantity. Dietary.

Appendix C.

Worcester Asylum.

One woman, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, has been restrained on 28 occasions for 353 hours, and 29 patients have been secluded 89 times for a total of 450½ hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

Attendants.

Exclusive of the head attendants there are 78 on day and 11 on night duty; 24 of these have not been here a year, but 10 are entirely new appointments owing to the opening of fresh wards. Five nurses (three of them being charge nurses) left to get married, but we were well satisfied with the appearance of the attendants, and no charge of harsh usage at their hands was brought to our notice, whilst some of the more troublesome patients gave strong assurance of their kind treatment.

Medical staff.

Dr. Cooke, who has been ill, is now on duty and quite restored to health. The only change in the Medical Staff since the last visit has been the appointment of Dr. Bubb. Mr. Tanner, who was in charge of the annexe, retired through ill-health, and we regret to add has since died. Our report shows how well we are satisfied with the management of the Asylum, which is very creditable to Dr. Cooke, who seems to be ably aided by all his staff.

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday 648 patients were present at the two services. Divine Service is also held each Sunday in the hospital wards on both sides, the average congregation consisting of 58 males and 56 females; 33 patients attend the ministrations of a Roman Catholic Priest each Sunday, and daily prayers by the Chaplain are said in the hall except on Wednesdays, when there is Divine Service in the chapel.

Amusements, exercise, &c.

From 430 to 610 are able to join the associated entertainments, and from 410 to 654 are taken three times a week beyond the Asylum grounds. 242 men out of 446, and 406 women out of 559 are returned to us as usefully employed; 76 of the former and 96 of the latter are ward cleaners, 186 men work on the land, and 200 women knit or sew. We have no special additions or alterations not already mentioned to report.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

13 March 1894.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Condition of Asylum.

We have to-day inspected this Asylum, in which we find much improvement to have been recently effected. The most important are the extensions on both sides of the infirmary wards, with observation dormitories on the upper floor, that on the male side having been completed since the last visit of Commissioners, and being now in occupation. Extension of the laundry is now in progress, and will shortly be finished. This includes two drying rooms, with fixed horses through which heated air is drawn or driven by means of a fan. The air is heated by passing through a chamber in which are steam coils, but these are not sufficient to raise the air to an adequate temperature, and some more should be fixed. The system, however, is an excellent one. A new engine and boiler house have, with a taller chimney shaft, been built, and a new boiler supplied; and we were glad to notice that more of the rough brick walls of the wards had been plastered. This is an improvement, the speedy carrying out of which we would strongly urge, especially in No. 2 Female Ward, which, when it is done, should be made more cheerful and brighter, that it may, as it would, exercise a tranquilising effect on the rather excited and turbulent inmates.

We should notice, too, that in Male Wards 2, 3 and 4, urinals have been

been abolished, the w.c.'s being fitted with pedestal pans with covers that lift up; this we much approve of and hope it may be further extended. But the floors of the w.c's., where boarded, should instead be cemented or tiled.

Sewage.

We learn that the alumino-ferric treatment of the sewage continues to give satisfactory results, and that no complaint is made of the effluent water.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 335 patients, 159 being males and 176 females; but 1 male and 6 females are out on trial. None of these latter have allowances, but we are told that the Committee readily grant them in cases which seem to need them. Twelve of the patients are of the private class, and 20, all males, are boarded here from the Morpeth Asylum at 14*s.* per week. The charge for ordinary patients is 8*s.* 5½*d.* per week, and for the private cases from 13*s.* to 30*s.* per week. There are vacancies for 31 male and 7 female patients.

Since the visit of Commissioners on 20th April 1893, 77 patients have been admitted; 37 have been discharged or removed, 25 on recovery; and 27 have died, all from ordinary causes. In all but one case post-mortem examination was made, and in 5 bedsores of a trifling character were observed. There has been no inquest, and no exceptional disease, except the influenza, has appeared in the Asylum since the above date. With this many patients and four of the staff were attacked, but no case ended fatally.

We find that the mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 8·57 per cent. of the average number resident, for both sexes, and that the recoveries were 39·13 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.

Two casualties, not fatal, but resulting in fracture of bones, are recorded, and an epileptic woman scalded her hand by falling in a fit with the hand immersed in a vessel of hot water which she was using to scrub the floor. Careful supervision of epileptic patients when employed should be exercised to avoid such accidents.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but seclusion has been employed in the case of 3 men on five occasions, and for 38½ hours; and of 14 women on 44 occasions, and for a total of 174 hours.

Condition of patients.

The health of the patients at present seems to be good, and we find only 2 males and 8 females in bed, and chiefly owing to debility, while the number under medical treatment is 22. The epileptics number 33, the actively suicidal 4, and the general paralytics 5.

We saw all the patients in residence in their wards or in the dining hall. The women in No. 2 Female Ward were noisy and excited. More outdoor exercise and employment, and improvement of the aspect of the ward, as already suggested, would doubtless have a good effect on this, the more excited, class. In the other female wards, and in all the male wards, the patients were tranquil and orderly. The men's dress is very good, and so also that of most of the women, but some were untidy, and we recommend a greater variety of material for their gowns.

Employment, &c.

As regards exercise, we regret to learn that as many as 51 males and 62 females do not have the benefit of exercise beyond the airing-courts. These numbers should be greatly reduced. The patients usefully employed are returned to us as 91 men and 94 women, and they do not include an undue proportion who are ward cleaners only. But the proportions of the total numbers of the sexes are only 57 of the male and 55 of the female.

Appendix C.

The number at chapel last Sunday was 138, and that of patients usually attending the associated entertainments, 137.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Attendants.

The proportion of attendants to patients is lower here than we usually find in the present day. In the male division it is an attendant to 11·3 patients, and for the female, 1 to 14 patients. With due allowance for leave and sickness we must consider these proportions too low; and it is probable that with a stronger staff more would be done for exercise and useful employment.

Changes appear to have been rather numerous among the male attendants, but only 1 nurse has less than a year's service. We were sorry to find a nurse confined to her bed by a broken leg, caused by a kick from a male patient in the dining hall at dinner time.

Medical staff.

There has been a change in the post of assistant medical officer. It is now filled by Dr. John Maclaren. The medical records are well kept, and the notes of post-mortems are full and intelligent. We should notice that the "caution cards" issued in the case of suicidal patients, and to which reference was made last year by our Colleagues, have been made much fuller and more definite, in accordance with their suggestion.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

10 July 1894.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

Statistics.

We find on the books of this Asylum the names of 740 patients, being 22 more than at the date (18th April 1893) of the last visit paid by the Members of our Board. Nine of the patients are absent on trial, and one escaped criminal is still borne on the books, leaving 730 in the Asylum and its dependencies; and with this number the wards are certainly overcrowded. As it must be a considerable time before the proposed Middlesbrough Asylum is built and ready for occupation, we fear that the annual increase of the number of the pauper insane in the Riding will severely tax the resurces of the Asylum, and it will be prudent to consider betimes how the pressure can be met.

Of the 740 patients, 340 are males, and 400 females. Sixty-three are private cases; 137 are chargeable to Middlesbrough, and now maintained here under contract, and four others are also out-county patients.

Since the last visit 229 patients have been admitted here; 119 discharged or removed, 101 of whom had recovered; and 87 died. In 71 instances post-mortem examination was made, which is a satisfactory advance on the proportion noticed at the last visit.

Inquests.

We observe that in three instances there were Coroners' inquests: (1) On a patient who died from suffocation whilst in a fit; (2) on a patient who died from dislocation of the neck whilst attempting to hang himself; and (3) on a patient who fractured her skull by a fall on some stone steps.

The causes of the remaining deaths were natural and ordinary. In only two instances were bed sores found on post-mortem examination, and we are assured that no patient at present is suffering from one.

The only zymotic disease which has appeared here since the last visit was erysipelas, which attacked four patients. This may have been, and probably was, due to overcrowding.

Casualties.

There have been some non-fatal casualties resulting in broken limbs; and we have found a man in bed who had thrust a needle into his chest; and

and an epileptic boy suffering from burns on the face and a broken leg. The patients seen in bed during our inspection were 7 males and 11 females, some of them placed there to allay excitement, and only 9, according to the latest entry, are under medical treatment.

There is a large proportion here, as in most Asylums, of weak and worn-out patients, but little active disease at present.

Condition of patients.

The epileptics number 74; the general paralytics, 8; and the actively suicidal, 17. Eighty-one of the first and last of these classes sleep under constant supervision. We are glad to observe that only six wetted beds were reported for last night.

The patients have, under inspection, been quiet and free from noisy excitement. We have found the clothing in very fair order, and the patients generally neat in person. We were pleased with a dress material used with women prone to be destructive, which is strong but not obtrusively distinctive, and which is given also to patients not destructive. No complaints of illtreatment were made to us; but, as usual, many appeals for discharge, not warranted by the obvious mental condition of the appellants.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit; but 4 male patients on 52 occasions and for 296 hours, and 11 females on 36 occasions and for 155 hours, have since then been placed in seclusion.

Employment, &c.

With regard to the several matters connected with treatment, we note that according to the returns supplied, 70 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, but 45 men and 99 women are ward cleaners only. At last Sunday's Chapel Service 320 patients were present, and about 360 attend the entertainments. The numbers who walk daily beyond the airing courts, not including, we understand, men working on the land, are stated to be 25 men and 98 women; and those going weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds are returned as 110 men and 48 women. We think it should be possible to give to larger numbers the advantage of daily extended exercise.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is of good proportionate strength, and seems to be respectably composed; and the duration of service is fairly satisfactory. We learn that the rates of wages have recently been raised. There are for day duty, exclusive of head attendants, 40 men and 34 women; and for the night, 3 men and 4 women. We think that more night supervision of the patients would be desirable.

State of wards, &c.

We have visited all parts of the Asylum and also the Rawcliffe Farm, where 32 working male patients are lodged, and which supplies very comfortable accommodation for them. The wards generally are in good, and some in excellent, order, but the Male Wards 2, 3, and 4, should be rendered more cheerful by some additional decoration, and the introduction of plants, &c.

The sanitary blocks are the weakest point in the Asylum; and we would call especial attention to the w.c.'s in the infirmaries. For the female infirmary there is but one seat for the two; but in each case the position of the w.c.'s, which open almost directly into the day-rooms, is very objectionable. We suggest that here proper cross ventilated spurs should be constructed, sacrificing in each ward a single room to afford access to them, and the condition of the sanitary department generally should be considered.

The nurses' mess-room should be made more cheerful and better adapted as a sitting-room for the evening. A general bath-room for each division would be a great advantage.

Structural works.

Among structural works carried out recently, we may notice the conversion of the old laundry buildings into dormitories, the plastering

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

Structural works.

of internal walls, which work we trust will be continued, and some minor additions.

We are pleased to learn that the erection of a new and a better mortuary, and in connectionwith it, a pathological department, is under consideration, and will, we trust, be carried out.

We are informed that there are vacancies for 27 male and 19 female patients ; but we think that, with a due regard to adequate space, these numbers are in excess.

The present maintenance rate is 9*s*. 7½*d*. per week. For private patients the charge varies from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 31*s*. 6*d*. ; and for out-county patients it is 14*s*. and 15*s*. 2*d*.

The case books are very creditable, but more detail is necessary in the description of the mental manifestations and physical peculiarities in the original case-taking on admission.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—1. Menston.

9 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Menston.

A careful inspection of this Asylum, to which we devoted yesterday, enables us to express a most favourable opinion of its condition and management. We found every ward in excellent order, most of them further brightened by additional pictures, ornaments, and plants, and all, so far as we could judge, in good sanitary state.

Condition of patients.

The patients, with very few exceptions, were very calm and orderly, and generally contented ; and we have no fault to find with their dress or personal condition. The only suggestion we would make as regards dress is that some more variety in the material of the women's gowns might with advantage be introduced. There is already some, we are aware, but there is room for more.

Structural additions, &c.

We observe that good progress has been made with the new chronic blocks and other buildings now in course of erection. The block on the female side is roofed, in and that for males partially so, and the recreation room for male attendants is nearly complete. The blocks, however, will not be ready for occupation, we learn, until next year.

Among other structural works taken in hand since our Colleagues' visit last year we may mention the painting of the administrative department and, with re-papering, of wards 17, 18, 19, and 20. Additional cooking apparatus, including tea infusers, has been placed in the kitchen ; a wall has been built round the cemetery, and the warming of the corridors is being proceeded with. The old farm buildings in front of the Asylum have been demolished, and the site is being cleared. We were pleased to see in the new greenhouses a good supply of plants suitable for ward decoration, all looking healthy and well-grown.

Statistics.

There are on the books of the Asylum 924 patients, 401 being males and 523 females. Fifty-five are of the private class, and there is but one out-county patient. Seven male and 13 female patients are at present out on trial, two only having money allowances. There are estimated to be vacancies at present for 1 male and 20 females. The present weekly charge for maintenance is here, in common with the other West Riding Asylums, 9*s*. 9*d*. Private patients pay from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 20*s*. per week.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 1st May 1893, 298 patients have been admitted here ; 166 discharged or removed ; 102 having recovered ; and 112 have died. The mortality in 1893 was at the high rate of 41·41

14·41 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, nearly as high as that of the preceding year. The recoveries were at the rate of 37·75 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

Among the causes of the above 112 deaths, after 96 of which autopsy was made, we observe that general paralysis was that of 37, namely, 23 of men and 14 of women; that 1 patient, a man, died of suffocation from the impaction of soft bread in the wind-pipe and lung; and that another man died of acute enteritis, of which disease eight cases have occurred since the last visit. There have also been among the patients 33, and among the staff 14, cases of influenza. Statistics.

Inquests were held in the case of the death from suffocation, and of the death of a woman from "melancholia and stricture of the pylorus, the latter the effect of ammonia taken by her while of unsound mind." On inquiry we learn that this patient, who had been melancholic but had apparently recovered, was, while awaiting discharge, employed in the medical superintendent's house, where seeing the ammonia she suddenly swallowed some. Dr. McDowall has not detected any definite cause for the occurrence of enteritis, but thinks it may result from germs left from the severe outbreak of the disease two or three years ago, which followed upon its introduction by a patient admitted from a neighbouring workhouse. We strongly recommend the immediate isolation in the new detached hospital of any fresh cases, and the adoption of every possible mode of disinfection. Inquests.

The casualty list is small, the serious ones being limited to the dislocation of a shoulder and the fracture of a rib by accidental falls. No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but seclusion has been employed with 2 males, twice, and for 10 hours, and 6 females on 27 occasions and during 173 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The patients under medical treatment are about 72; we found in bed 9 men and 20 women. The present number of epileptics is 140, of general paralytics 39, and of the actively suicidal 48. The night supervision of the first and last of these classes seems to be sufficient and satisfactory, and the absence, in all but very few cases, of bedsores speaks well for the nursing of the bedridden.

We are glad to learn that instruction in nursing continues to be given to the attendants by the assistant medical officers.

The returns furnished to us inform us that 268 men and 234 women are usefully employed, being 68 per cent. of the total number of males, but only 40 per cent. of the females. Efforts should be made largely to increase the latter proportion. The patients engaged in ward work only are 127 men and 92 women. There seems to be a fair amount of extended exercise afforded to the patients. The average number usually attending the associated entertainments in the recreation hall is 414 of both sexes, and 409 were present last Sunday at Divine Service in the same hall. And here we cannot help again referring to the absence of a chapel or building specially appropriated to Divine Service. We cannot think the authorities will desire to preserve for the Asylum the unenviable distinction of being the only one of similar importance which is not so provided. We quite concur in our colleagues' remarks in a former entry upon the incongruity of theatrical performances and religious services in the same room. We regret to learn that the regular services for the Roman Catholic patients have been discontinued, in consequence of the stoppage of the very moderate stipend of the Priest. Employment, &c. Divine Service.

The staff of attendants, which for day duty comprises 40 men and 51 women, and for night duty six men and seven women, appears to us Attendants.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Menston.

to be adequate, though there are included in the above numbers respectively two tailors, the shoemaker, and the butcher, all of whom assist in the wards, and five laundry-maids. Nearly a third of the total number of attendants have not yet completed a year's service.

Medical staff.

The medical staff remains as at our last visit. On the completion of the extensions it will, of course, have to be largely strengthened, but in the meantime it seems to us that some assistance is needed for the full recording of the medical notes in the case books, and if the pathological work in which Dr. Whitwell so zealously engages is to be kept up. The engagement of a clinical clerk might suffice.

With regard to the work of pathological research, we are of opinion that full and permanent records, to remain the property of the Asylum, should be made of the results obtained from microscopic investigation and other observations.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—2. Wadsley.

3 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wadsley.

Our annual inspection of this Asylum occupied us during the two preceding days, and it enables us to report that the general condition of the Asylum is very good. We have found the wards in excellent order, admirably clean and bright, and their inmates contented and evidently well cared for. Except for too great monotony, we have been satisfied with the patients' dress and its conditions. We are strongly of opinion that greater variety in the materials used for the women's dresses would be more pleasing to them, and not without some value as an element of treatment, while it need not add to expense; and we think that even for the male patients' clothing, some variety of material would be desirable.

Condition of patients.

Additions, &c.

As regards the fabric of the Asylum, we notice that the nurses' residence is finished, and is now being furnished for occupation. It will afford very comfortable accommodation for 35 nurses, and two superior female officers. The new stage in the recreation and dining hall is also finished, and has been used. Some additional means of escape from the dressing rooms below, should a fire occur on the stage, should be provided. Some additional greenhouses have been built, which will be useful in supplying plants and flowers for the decoration of the wards, and several minor improvements have been effected since the last inspection by members of our Board. Other improvements are in progress; for example, the erection of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. This building is roofed in, and should soon be finished. Also new baking ovens, steam boiler, and various additions to machinery, and two cow byres.

Escape staircases.

We are informed that the provision of escape staircases for the top floors of the main Asylum is a subject engaging the attention of the Committee. We think that these are urgently needed, and if any other part is not fully supplied with alternative means of escape from fire, the defect should at the same time be remedied. The kitchen department of the female detached block is rather limited, and we are told that it is usually much incommoded by steam when cooking is going on. It might not be difficult to provide a fan, to be worked by a small gas engine, to remove this; but an enlargement of the kitchen would also be desirable.

Some of the wards are rather scantily supplied with w.c's., No. 8 male, for

for example, has only two seats for 52 patients. Here it might be possible to convert an adjoining urinal into closets, fitted with pedestal pans with turn-up seats, which would serve the double purpose.

The patients on the books to-day are 1,563 in number, 718 being males and 845 females. Eight of each sex are absent on trial, and we are pleased to observe that allowances while on trial continue to be made. The private patients are 65 in number, and there are 35 women received here on boarding terms from the Lincolnshire Asylum. There are said to be vacancies for 10 males and 28 females, but in estimating these no allowance is made for the patients on trial. Since April 28th, 1893, the date of the last visit, 317 patients have been admitted here; 207 have been discharged or removed, 127 on recovery, and 142 have died. The recoveries were, in 1893, 40·6 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers, and the death rate was 11·8 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Statistics.

With three exceptions the deaths since the last visit were due to natural causes. In the three cases excepted inquests were held. One was a suicide by hanging; in another the patient, a male, had escaped, and was killed by an engine on the railway; and in the third the jury found that the death resulted from "exhaustion from melancholia, aggravated by swallowing needles." Autopsy followed 127 of the above 142 deaths. We are informed that on the post-mortem examination of these bodies bedsores were observed on only eight, and none serious; while we were assured, upon inquiry, that none of the patients whom we found in bed, namely, 31 males and 21 females, suffered from these painful affections. These facts testify to the satisfactory character of the nursing in both divisions, especially having regard to the large number of general paralytics received here. At the present time there are 35, and a like number of the deaths mentioned above were due to that disease. A case of typhoid fever, and one of scarlet fever, are the only instances of epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit. Accidents resulting in fracture of bones occurred to two men and three women, and two men sustained fracture of a rib in struggles with attendants. One of these cases happened two or three days ago, and we have enquired into it. The injury happened in taking the patient, who had soiled himself, from a single room to the bath room, in the course of which he, and one or more attendants, fell. It is probable that the rib was broken in this fall, one of the attendants telling us that he fell on the patient. It seems to us that there was no intentional violence used, but that the patient was unskilfully managed. He was too demented to give us any information.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations.

Injuries to patients.

We observe that mechanical restraint has, since the last visit, been employed with 5 male and 16 female patients; with the first, on 82 occasions and a total of 1,305 hours; and with the latter, on 25 occasions and for 2,892 hours, chiefly for surgical reasons. Three male patients, on five occasions and for 27 hours, and nine females, on 11 occasions and for eight hours, have been placed in seclusion.

Restraint and seclusion.

The patients usefully employed are 62 per cent. of the males, and 57 per cent. of the females. The exercise of the patients is well provided for, and fair proportions attend chapel and are present at the associated entertainments.

Employment and exercise.

The epileptics at present number 329. These, and suicidal and other patients, to the number in all of 548, sleep under supervision stated to be constant; but with regard to the male detached block, we agree with the opinion expressed by our colleagues last year, that an addition to the watching staff is needed. Each of the end dormitories on the

Epileptic and suicidal patients

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wadsley.

top floor should have an attendant constantly in them, besides the attendant who moves about.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants remain at about the same proportionate strength as last year, and seems generally sufficient. It appears to be composed of respectable and suitable persons, and the record of service is satisfactory.

Medical staff.

The medical staff is the same as at the last visit. Our colleagues' recommendation of an addition to it seems not unreasonable, and should be favourably considered, especially in regard to pathological work; and with respect to this, as far as it is already engaged in, we would urge that the results should be more fully and permanently recorded than at present. The entries in the case books, especially those relating to the female division, should be fuller.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—3. Wakefield.

7 March 1894.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wakefield.

We have to-day completed our inspection of this Asylum, on the books of which are at present the names of 1,373 patients, 677 being of the male, and 696 of the female sex.

Statistics.

A short interval only having elapsed since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board—viz., on 12 October ultimo, the numerical changes among the patients have been comparatively few. The admissions have been 170, the discharges 116, 88 having taken place on recovery, and the deaths 64. Of the latter, 52 were followed by post-mortem examinations, and the causes of the deaths were natural. An inquest was held in one case, in which death was due to exhaustion from general paralysis and to operation for a strangulated inguinal hernia. It is satisfactory to note that no bedsores were observed on examination in the foregoing cases; and that at present, as we are informed, only one patient, a woman, suffers with that affliction.

Of epidemic or zymotic disease, the cases which have occurred since the last visit have been 1 of enteric fever, 1 of typhoid (ending fatally), 1 of small-pox, 1 of diphtheria, and 2 of erysipelas. The Asylum appears to have been free from the severe form of diarrhœa which was found at the last visit to have prevailed. Serious casualties have not been numerous: a list of 5 is supplied to us, 2 of these resulting in fracture of bones.

The patients under medical treatment are, according to the latest entry in the journal, 99 males and 146 females, 245 in all. We found 35 men and 53 women in bed, the majority for sickness or debility, a few owing to excitement.

Restraint and seclusion.

Since the last visit mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of a man on 5 occasions, and for 84 hours; and of 4 women on 45 occasions and for 865 hours; in the case of the man, to prevent self-injury, and of the women, for surgical reasons. No male has been secluded, but 4 women have been so treated on 10 occasions, and for 37 hours.

Condition of patients.

We have, as usual, seen all the patients in residence, and are on the whole satisfied with their condition. They have been very quiet and orderly during inspection, and no complaint of any importance has been made to us.

In the various matters relating to the treatment and mode of life of the patients, there is little variation from the information given in our Colleagues' entry of last October. The usefully employed are 528 males

males and 411 females, 939 in all, or 77 and 60 per cent. respectively of the sexes. 672 patients attended the Church of England, and 70 the Roman Catholic service last Sunday; about 540 usually attend the associated entertainments; 360 walk weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum grounds, and 420 daily beyond the airing-courts. These figures, however, must leave a considerable number whose exercise is confined to the airing-courts.

The present number of epileptics is 219, and of the actively suicidal 21, and there are 61 general paralytics. Constant supervision at night is exercised over 246 persons, and the night staff includes 8 attendants in the male and 11 in the female division. We are rather surprised to find that there were reported from last night 74 wet beds in the male and 36 in the female division, and cannot help thinking that by closer attention on the part of the night attendants these numbers might be greatly reduced.

Attendants.

The present staff for day duty, exclusive of head attendants and superior officers, and of artizans and laundry-maids taking charge of patients, is stated to comprise 56 men and 63 women, and the duration of their service here is satisfactory. These numbers give an attendant to 12 males, and one to 11 female patients; but the proportion is really greater if allowance be made, as it should, for the assistance given by artizan-attendants and laundry-maids.

Structural improvements

As regards the fabric of the Asylum, we find several improvements since the last visit, and more are contemplated. Three w.c.'s have been erected in the airing-courts of 32 and 21 Wards on the female side; a padded-room has been fitted up in No. 19 Gallery; a new stone staircase has been built from Wards 18 to 16. Internal hydrants have been fixed, with requisite appliances, in both divisions, but, unfortunately, owing to some opposition by the municipal authorities, water for them is not yet available. A new fire-engine house has been built, and the old one converted into a farm tool-house. Electric bells have been fixed in some wards, and a new boiler has been supplied. In progress, we note the conversion of nurses' rooms, set free by the new nurses' block, into single rooms for patients; the enlargement of the Pathological Room, the fitting up of the new Fire Station, the preparation of scenes and apparatus for the new stage, and the fixing of communication wires and stations for an electric clock about to be obtained.

We are glad to learn from Dr. Lewis that the Committee propose at once to undertake extensively the plastering of the rough brick walls throughout the old building, and the provision of alternative exits by means of external iron staircases or otherwise, where these are now wanted. We regard both these works of the greatest importance. Until the former is accomplished the old building can never be made to look decent, and at present many of the wards present a most dilapidated appearance. The provision of better arranged (from a sanitary point of view), and more ample, w.c. accommodation in the old building is also a subject which should engage attention. We are informed that most, if not all, of the cases of diarrhœa have appeared in Male Ward 35, and examining this, there appears to be a ventilator to a drain which, in fact, acts as an outlet, and may be a source of danger. It should be looked to, and if the soil under the floor is not covered with concrete this should be done.

Asylum accommodation.

There are said to be vacancies in the Asylum for 24 male patients; but the present number of females is 6 in excess of the proper number. We understand that the General Asylums Committee contemplate the erection at each Asylum, beginning with this, of an Acute Hospital.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylum. Wakefield.

Asylum accommodation.

In view of this, we have looked at the possible sites here for such a building. Dr. Lewis has shown us a field adjoining the Asylum Estate on the north, which would be very suitable, but the acquisition of which appears doubtful. We are strongly of opinion that a suggested site behind the farm buildings would be quite unsuitable. The garden by the new nurses' block is in a better position, but would be of insufficient extent. There is a field belonging to the Asylum outside the boundary wall, and which is part freehold and part leasehold, which would afford a very good site, if the leasehold portion can be purchased; and either here or in the field first-mentioned, the hospital, if erected, should, we think, be placed. The whole subject, however, is one requiring very careful consideration.

There is not, we are glad to find, any falling-off in the scientific work here, and we must give a well-deserved word of praise to the manner in which the case books and other medical records are kept, and we should not omit to refer to the opportunity afforded here to the medical officers of other Asylums to obtain instruction in pathological research and the best methods to be followed. Many gentlemen have been received here for a month at a time with this object.

Birmingham Asylums.—1. Rubery Hill.

3 November 1894.

Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

Statistics.

In this, the Chronic Asylum for Birmingham, are at present 661 patients, all of them, except 9 private patients, transferred from the Acute Asylum at Winson Green. Since the visit, in July 1893, of members of our Board, 91 patients have been admitted; 6 discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 50 have died, all from ordinary causes, except in one instance in which the patient died from suffocation in bed during an epileptic fit, and in this case, the only one, the Coroner held an inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 38 cases, or 76 per cent. of the total deaths. On this examination bed-sores were observed on two bodies only. No patient at present is suffering from this trouble.

There has been since the last visit a heavy epidemic of influenza, 127 patients and 45 of the staff having been attacked. No other epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared. Five casualties, resulting in dislocations, but none resulting in fracture of bones, have been reported to us as having occurred in the interval under review.

The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 5·48 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used since the last visit; 19 patients are now under medical treatment, and we find to-day 7 male and 4 female patients only confined to bed. The general bodily health, except for the large amount of epilepsy, appears to be very fair. Of epileptics there are 122 of the male and 79 of the female sex, or 201 in all.

The 661 patients now here would seem to be in excess of the number who can properly be accommodated, which is 625; but the new blocks now in erection—that on the male side being practically complete—will remove the overcrowding. In the meantime, the building erected as a male attendants' messroom is used as a patients' dormitory.

Structural alterations and additions.

The recent structural work here has been the building of the blocks referred to and the alteration and enlargement of the dining hall. We regret

regret that the walls of the sleeping rooms in the new blocks have not been plastered. The cost would probably not have been greater than that of the pressed bricks which have been used, while the advantage would have been great. Appendix C. Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

We have seen the patients in their wards, and given them full opportunity of speech with us. They appear to be generally contented; indeed, the majority are too demented to form any wishes, or give expression to them. We were satisfied with the dress of each sex, and the personal neatness of the patients. We also were present at the dinner in the hall, which was well filled with patients. The meal was a good one, and well served. Condition of patients.

We have found the day-rooms and dormitories in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean and well attended to. The w.c.'s and lavatories also are in proper condition, but we would suggest that hot-water taps in the latter, accessible to patients, should have moveable keys to guard against patients' interference with them, and that in dark places the gas brackets should be of a sort that would not allow of their being used as a means of hanging by a suicidally-disposed patient. State of wards.

The usefully employed of the patients are 208 men and 219 women, being respectively 60 and 64 per cent. of the total of the sexes, proportions which are satisfactory, having regard to the general mental capacity of the patients. There seems to be due attention paid to the exercise of the patients, and a fair number attend the associated entertainments and religious worship. Employment.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, comprises 23 men and 22 women for day, and three of each sex for night, duty, and for the class of patients here seems to be adequate. The duration of service of the present members of the staff is satisfactory. Attendants.

When the new blocks are occupied the services of a second assistant medical officer will be necessary, and we would hope that with the increase of strength of the medical staff some of the more minute and scientific pathological research now encouraged in asylums may be undertaken here, the means and appliances for pursuing it being provided. At present the records of post-mortem examination are properly kept, and the case books fairly so.

Birmingham Asylums.—2. Winson Green.

2 November 1894.

The condition of this Asylum, which we have to-day inspected, is on the whole very satisfactory. Some wards, however, need re-decoration, and we trust that in connection with work of this description which may be undertaken will be the plastering of rough brick walls, where this has not already been done. The resulting advantage to health, as well as to the appearance of the wards, is undoubted. We noticed in many places an escape of gas, which indicated that the fittings were defective and need attention. The w.c.'s in Male Wards Nos. 1 and 2 have not yet been improved and the urinals abolished, as has been done with such marked advantage in other wards, and we hope they will soon be taken in hand. The bedside carpets in many rooms are much worn, and should be renewed. Subject to these remarks, we can report that we have found the wards in good order, bright, cheerful, and well supplied with pictures, books, and objects of varied interest. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) State of wards.

Appendix C.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

We saw about 470 patients at dinner in the hall, men and women being seated at the same, but on opposite sides of, the table. With this number the hall was very crowded. We should regret to see the number taking meals in association reduced, and it will be worth consideration whether the hall cannot be enlarged. The female observation dormitory at one end of the hall would make a good addition to it if a similar dormitory could be provided elsewhere.

Dietary.

The dinner to-day consisted of stewed rabbits and bacon, with potatoes and haricot beans, and formed an agreeable change from the ordinary Asylum diet. Dr. Whitcombe informs us that he can often arrange to afford such variety of diet, and that he does not adhere to a regular dietary for each day in the week, but varies also the ordinary meals. This we cannot but consider an advantage.

State of wards.

In passing through the laundry, it struck us that some additional machinery of improved sorts is required ; and we desire also to suggest the application to the drying closets of the plan of driving through them heated air by means of a fan. The drying of the clothes is thereby greatly hastened, and they are rendered sweeter by the constant change of the air.

We should mention that the walls have been plastered in Wards No. 5 on each side since the last visit, and that in these wards also larger windows have been introduced, to the great improvement of the rooms in which this has been done. We trust that this improvement, as well as that of plastering walls, will be continued throughout. No other structural work, beyond ordinary repairs, has been carried out since the last visit.

In connection with the subject of repairs, we learn that the artizans of the Asylum have keys admitting them to the female wards. This our Board strongly disapprove of, as likely to lead, as the practice has done, to unfortunate results ; and we strongly urge that the practice should be discontinued here, as has been done in other and larger asylums.

Statistics.

The patients to-day on the Asylum register are 629 in number, 322 being males and 307 females. The private cases are 18, and there is one out-city patient. Four are at present absent on trial.

Since the visit of our colleagues, on 17th July 1893, 514 patients have been admitted here ; 389 have been discharged, of whom 247 had recovered ; and 127 have died. One hundred and nine post-mortems were made, and all but two of the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes. On post-mortem examination 14 cases of bed-sore were observed ; some very slight, but some large, and it appears that 37 of the deaths were due to general paralysis. In the two excepted cases the Coroner held inquests, and the verdicts were that the deaths were accidental.

Last year the deaths were 16·6 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recoveries were 45·2 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.

At present the patients in the Asylum, 626, are two in excess of the number for whom there is estimated to be proper accommodation.

Condition of patients.

We have seen the patients in their respective wards. They have been very quiet in demeanour, and free from complaint, except on the ground of their detention. The only specific complaint of rough usage was by a woman, to restrain whose violence some force was necessary, and we do not think any undue amount was employed. We are satisfied with the clothing and personal condition of both sexes.

The patients seen by us in bed to-day were 10 in the male, and 15 in

Appendix C.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

in the female, division ; under medical treatment, according to the latest record, were 42 males and 41 females. No epidemic or zymotic disease, except influenza, has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit ; and only two casualties, non-fatal, but resulting in fractures of bones, have occurred.

No seclusion has been employed, and the only restraint was the use of the wet-pack in the case of a woman on 12 occasions for a total of 46 hours, for purely medical reasons.

We learn that among the present patients are 94 epileptics ; 52 general paralytics, and 17 who are actively suicidal, all of whom, and the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision. With regard to the suicidal, we think that the caution papers issued should be signed by the attendants receiving them, as evidence of the receipt.

Employment, &c.

About 70 per cent. of the male, and 59 per cent. of the female, patients are usefully employed ; the attendance at Divine Service is satisfactory ; as is also that at the associated entertainments, a liberal programme of which for the coming season has been prepared.

The position of the Asylum unfortunately confines the patients almost entirely to the grounds for exercise, only very occasional parties of women going beyond them.

Attendants.

The present staff of attendants is of good strength, giving one to 10 in the male, and one to 9½ patients in the female, divisions, for day duty ; for night duty there are four in the former, and five in the latter, division. The duration of service appears to be satisfactory.

We are glad to mention that good provision is made for the finer pathological work, which is undertaken by the assistant medical officer, by whom also the case books and other medical records are fully and carefully kept.

Bristol Asylum.

15 October 1894.

Bristol Asylum. Statistics.

Since our Colleagues paid their last visit here, over 18 months ago, there have been

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	164	132	296
Discharges "Recovered" - -	44	70	114
" "Relieved" - -	16	6	22
Died - - - - - -	53	60	113

No one is away on trial, so we have seen, and given opportunity of speaking with us, to every patient, 642 in number ; 310 males and 332 females. Since April 1892, the numbers have risen from 556, so we are glad to find that some additional 23 acres of land have been purchased, which will doubtless be useful in giving employment to the men, who contribute by far the greater proportion of the increased population in this Asylum. The out-patients number 61, all in the male division, 30 of these belong to the Wells and 30 to the Denbigh Asylum. If judiciously selected, the Somerset patients might be nearer their relatives here than at Wells, but it was quite distressing to hear the complaints of the Denbigh patients.

Appendix C.

Bristol Asylum.

Statistics.

We think more might be done to ameliorate their condition during the period of enforced expatriation, and that Welsh newspapers in the vernacular, other light amusing works, and Welsh Bibles should be furnished with a liberal hand. The wards and dormitories were very clean and in good order, but in Wards 3, 11, and Working Men's, more objects of interest are needed, and books throughout the Asylum seem to be too sparingly provided. There are 17 private patients, 29 vacant beds, of which 14 are on the female side. The

Divine Service.

Church Services were attended by 353 patients yesterday morning, and 344 in the evening. About 500 attend daily prayers. There are 28 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith and no means of celebrating mass or any place for holding Service is provided for these patients, and there is no priest appointed. We find that 62 patients are usually

Condition of patients.

confined to the airing-courts for exercise. The health of the patients is remarkably good, not one being in bed in either division. The dress of both sexes was satisfactory, and their behaviour in general orderly. A good dinner was served in the hall, but the meat would be better if it were carved on hot-water dishes instead of wooden slabs. No complaint not already mentioned was made to us, which seemed not to be founded on delusion alone. No seclusion is recorded. Restraint has been employed in the case of one woman for 60 hours by wristlets and sheet for surgical reasons.

The Infirmary accommodation will soon be improved, but as yet no small hospital is available for contagious disorders.

One patient of each sex has been attacked by typhoid fever, and 3 men and 1 woman by erysipelas.

The deaths have been due to ordinary causes, calling for no comment except that the Coroner held two inquests ; 98 or 86 per cent. autopsies were made, bedsores (some of which were present on admission) were found in 15 instances, and the most fruitful cause of death was general paralysis. Forty-nine patients of each sex suffer from epilepsy, and 6 men and 5 women are actively suicidal. All these patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Fire precautions.

New recording stations both for the peripatetic and stationary night attendants are to be soon set up. Hydrants with hose attached or in position have been placed both externally and internally, whilst a fire brigade has been instituted, and we hear that a man experienced in fire drill is to be engaged on night duty. Telegraphic communication, both to give alarm of fire and to summon the Medical Officers, is, we hear, in contemplation. It will prove of great advantage. We are glad to find that the laundry can provide two shirts weekly for the patients. Bathing, which takes place in bath-rooms having more than one bath, should be always supervised by the head attendant or the deputy in each division, and screens should be provided between the baths. The taps have been covered in at the baths, and water not suitable for drinking purposes cannot now be obtained by the patients.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is not too strong and the duration of service not satisfactory, but of the 29 male attendants more than half, and of the 32 female attendants exactly half, have not been yet here a year. Only one man has lived here over five years, three men and one woman were dismissed last year, and we observe in this book that the deputy chairman investigated a charge of illtreating a patient last month.

The charge was not proved, but suspicion is strongly indicated by the remarks, and we do not feel satisfied that all is right with regard

regard to the attendants, especially on the male side. In justice to all, we must say that no charge of illtreatment was brought to our notice.

Employment.

One hundred and eighty-five men and 197 women are usefully employed ; 99 of the men and 73 of the women are ward cleaners. The proportion of the males employed has increased, but that of the women decreased since the last visit.

Dr. Benham shows so much energy in his management of the Asylum that we feel sure he will endeavour to find employment for and induce to work as many of the able-bodied as possible. Slight indulgences and extras are great incentives, but the women (not working in the laundry or kitchen) have no additional food or privileges granted them. Many alterations and improvements have been provided, amongst others mess-rooms for the attendants, for whose benefit we may mention " lectures on first aid and nursing " are being given.

State of wards.

Several wards have been repainted, decorated, and re-furnished. No. 2 Male Ward has been furnished with hospital appliances, and is in use as the infirmary, and No. 10 female will shortly be similarly converted. Some padded rooms have been fitted up, and some greenhouses are in contemplation.

Keys still open nearly all the single room doors, outside handles are nearly universal in Asylums to open the single room doors quickly in case of fire, and quietly to avoid disturbing the patients. The safety of the patients in case of fire seems to be secured everywhere by alternative exits, except at the working block, where still only one staircase is available.

The case and post-mortem books are for the most part well kept, and photographs continue to illustrate the cases. In some of the older cases entries are somewhat in arrears.

We are glad to learn that good pathological work is engaging the attention of the medical staff, at whose disposal the Committee have placed a commodious, well-equipped laboratory.

Derby Borough Asylum.

5 April 1894.

Derby Borough Asylum.

We are enabled by our to-day's inspection of this Asylum to again record a very favourable opinion of the condition in which it is maintained.

Condition of wards.

We find all the wards very clean and bright, with the exception, perhaps, of No. 2 Female Ward, which might be better provided with curtains and various objects to give it a more cheerful aspect, and probably thus produce a beneficial effect on the somewhat excited inmates.

The general aspect of the wards, and, indeed, their healthiness, would be improved by plastering the walls, and we would suggest that this might be gradually done as a ward requires re-colouring. More especially would we recommend this work for dormitories and single rooms, for there is no doubt that rough unplastered brickwork affords lodgment for dust and possibly noxious germs.

We have not been able to-day to judge of the warming of the wards, the day being warm ; but we learn that additional means of warming in the form of steam cylinders are to be provided, and a sum of 350*l.* has been voted to make a beginning. A further substitute of Teale's fire

Appendix C.
Derby Borough Asylum.

grates for those originally used is also to be made. A good deal of painting has been done since the last visit, and at present fresh colouring of corridors is in progress. In some of the lavatories white tiles have been fixed in the walls over the washing basins, and from some baths the wooden casings have been removed. This should be done to all, and we recommend that some seats be placed in the lavatories, which serve as dressing-rooms to the bath-rooms.

Condition of wards.

Disuse of urinals.

We note that in the male division urinals have been disused, the pedestal w.c. pans being used instead, and without any evil results; while the unpleasant smells almost inseparable from the former are entirely avoided. Outside further progress has been made in levelling and laying out the airing courts, and in sowing them with grass seeds.

Statistics.

The patients number 311, 147 being males and 164 females. Twelve are private cases, 93 out county, chargeable, 61 to Stafford, 22 to Denbigh, 9 to the Bolton Union, and 1 to Camberwell.

There are vacancies for 8 male patients only.

Since the visit of 22nd February 1893, 109 patients have been admitted, 62 discharged or removed, of whom 53 had recovered, and 39 had died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions, excluding transfers, in 1893, was 57·1; that of deaths to average number of patients in residence was 11. The former percentage is very satisfactory, and the death-rate was considerably lower than that in any of the previous years in which the Asylum has been open. The causes of the 39 deaths, in every one of which a post-mortem was made, were ordinary and natural, except in one instance, in which an inquest was held, and in which the death was found to have occurred from an epileptic fit, and to have been accelerated by a fractured rib; how caused there was not sufficient evidence to show.

Health.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, except some slight influenza. At present, with the exception of grave brain disease, there is not much acute illness. We found in bed 11 men and 10 women, several of them general paralytics, but none with bed-sores, and the post-mortem examinations disclosed the existence of but one of these. This is creditable to the nursing and care bestowed on the bedridden. Forty-seven patients are at present under medical treatment, and we learn that the medical staff are pursuing researches into the therapeutic influence of thyroid extract upon diseased conditions other than myxœdema, which already seem to promise useful results.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the cases of a man once for six hours, and a woman once for eight hours.

Employment, &c.

The proportion of patients usefully employed, which is 62 per cent. of the males and 66 per cent. of the females, continues to be satisfactory.

About two-thirds of the patients attended service in the chapel last Sunday, and about a like proportion joins in the associated entertainments.

We regret to find that there is no religious service for the Roman Catholic patients, who are about 30 in number. We think that, as suggested at a previous visit, arrangements should be made for the occasional attendance of a priest, who would certainly be entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his services.

We would urge strongly the adoption of the practice of taking regularly and frequently parties of patients of each sex for walking exercise beyond the Asylum bounds. At present such walking parties

are

are very infrequent in the case of the male patients, and though the women are taken out oftener, only 20 appear to have the privilege. Appendix C.

The staff of attendants remains at the same proportionate strength; one to 10 patients in the male, and one to 11 in the female, division. This for day duty; for night watching there are two on each side Ten of the present total of 34 attendants have not yet completed a year's service. Derby Borough Asylum. Attendants

The medical officers continue to devote attention to the training of the attendants and nurses, to whom lectures are regularly given, and a large proportion of whom have obtained certificates of proficiency in nursing from the Medico-Psychological Society. Medical staff.

The pathological records and case-books are carefully written up.

Dr. Macphail continues to be assisted by Dr. Bruce.

Exeter Asylum.

16 April 1894.

The number of patients have risen from 338 at our Colleagues' visit, exactly 14 months ago to 356, which is the number to-day. At the date of the last visit there were said to be seven vacant beds in the male and one in the female division. There is now supposed to be accommodation for 21 men and 19 women. The way this extra accommodation has been obtained has been by converting the two dining halls into observation dormitories on either side, and making use of the recreation room as a dining hall for both sexes, whilst 19 working men are warded in what was intended for the carpenters' and plumbers' shops. The carpenters' shop is now under the recreation room, and the plumbers have been relegated to the smiths' shop. This means of increasing the sleeping accommodation and the population of the Asylum generally beyond what was intended when the plans received the sanction of the Secretary of State does not appear to us to be satisfactory, and that an Asylum which was built to accommodate 328 patients should now be rendered capable of holding 396 patients, without any increase in the size of the building, seems to point to this: that the examination of plans by Commissioners, and the sanction of the Home Secretary to them, is practically useless if it cannot prevent the increase of patients beyond the number for which the Asylum was designed, and on which basis sanction was given. Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:— Exeter Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	48	49	97
Discharged - - - - -	16	34	50
„ on recovery - - -	5	21	26

One male and 1 female patient showed no signs of insanity after admission, and were therefore discharged as "Not insane." One hundred and thirty-six of the patients are chargeable to Exeter, 27 to Tiverton, 80 to London, 40 to Somerset, 14 to Barnstaple, 7 to St. Pancras, and 1 each to Holsworthy, St. Austell, and Fulham. There were 18 post-mortem examinations made out of the 28 deaths which occurred. We hope a

Appendix C.

Exeter Asylum.

Statistics.

higher average may be attained; but we ought to say that the pathological records are excellently kept, well arranged, and affording most valuable information. A book is kept here, Index Pathologicus, by Dr. Howden, published by Churchill, 1894, which is a mode of indexing lesions, and so renders it easy to obtain information from the post-mortem book. No patient was to-day absent on leave. We are pleased to learn that every patient going on leave is allowed 10*s.* a week until his discharge or return to the Asylum. The weekly maintenance rate is, for city patients 12*s.* 10*d.*, for private patients 20*s.*, and for out-county patients 14*s.*

Necessary improvements, &c.

Amongst matters which seem to us to call for attention are the walls of day rooms and dormitories, which should be cemented to present a smooth surface, and avoid the rough walls which now harbour dirt and dust to a large extent. Curtains between the baths, or screens, are required for the sake of decency. More books and illustrated papers are needed in the wards, and a billiard table for the working patients and attendants after the day's duty is done would be appreciated.

Attendants.

Considering the class of patients here from Banstead, we do not think the staff sufficiently strong in either division. The proportion is one for $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the male, and one for nearly 11 in the female division; and whilst the very rough element remains here we think two additional attendants are required on each side. The increased strength of the staff would prevent the patients sitting crouched up in corners hiding their heads, and their habits would be improved, even if their ultimate recovery were too sanguine an expectation. There are 49 private patients, 20 of whom are males. The accommodation is good, but there is no means at present of separating them according to their mental state, and not as to their social status. So all the patients of the private class who are not ill are collected together in one ward; those who are ill being placed in the Infirmary. In the female Infirmary we find 6 in bed, and in the male 4; but 3 more women were in bed in the admission ward. One of them was a private patient, who was safely delivered of a boy last Saturday. In the present state this ward has too few attendants. There are 34 patients, a baby who engages the full attention of one nurse, and three more nurses who have to look after the 34 patients, 7 being epileptic and 4 actively suicidal, who are to be followed to the w.c. and never lost sight of.

Condition of patients.

We gave to all patients opportunity of speaking with us, and had many complaints of undue detention or the hardship of being sent so far from their homes, but on no subject had we any grievance brought to our notice which it was in our power to remedy. The wards were bright and well supplied with plants, the dormitories clean and furnished with good beds and bedding. Greater neatness might be looked for in the patients' dress, but the weak staff may be in part responsible for this. We saw the dinner in hall to-day; it consisted of meat and potato-pie. It appeared to be generally liked, except by the private patients, many of whom complained about it, and especially those who had been at other Institutions. One woman was in seclusion when we visited the wards; and since the last visit 6 men and 3 women have been secluded on 30 and 34 occasions, and for a total of 113 and 248 hours respectively. The patients were for the most part quiet and well-behaved; but in the most noisy wards a good deal of excitement prevailed owing to the collecting together of 39 in the male and 40 in the female division—turbulent cases. No mechanical restraint however has been needed, and there have been no serious casualties. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. There have been no cases

cases of influenza since the spring of last year, and they were confined to the assistant medical officer and two nurses. There are on the books 30 epileptics and 10 actively suicidal patients, who all sleep in the observation dormitories. Appendix C. — Exeter Asylum.

One hundred and thirteen patients were at church yesterday; about the same number join in the associated entertainments. Seventy-six men and 100 women are usefully employed, 27 of the former and 42 of the latter being ward cleaners. Thirty-two men work on the farm, and the remaining 15 at various trades. Seventeen women work in the laundry and 7 help the cook, whilst 34 knit and sew. Even making allowance for the bad material drafted here from other Asylums, we think the number employed is very low, and hope it may be found possible to largely increase the proportion. All the superior officers remain who were here at the last visit. The case books are well noted up and carefully kept. Divine Service, &c.

Hull Asylum.

14 March 1894.

Having thoroughly inspected this Asylum, we can report that it is maintained in excellent order. The wards are extremely clean, and well decorated and cheerful, and only lack some more pictures, plants, and other things calculated to interest the patients, to make them very complete. Hull Asylum. State of wards.

The Asylum, however, is something more than full, there being to-day in it 369 patients, whereas the normal accommodation was designed for 360. Asylum accommodation.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that the Committee have taken up the question of extension seriously, and Dr. Merson has shown us some preliminary plans which, if carried out, would raise the accommodation to 510 beds, with corresponding day space. To the general design, and without expressing any opinion on details, we can give our approval.

We have considered the administrative departments as they now are, and we think they will be sufficient for the Asylum when enlarged to the extent contemplated. Possibly the laundry may require some enlargement, but there is space for this; and in any case we think the power of the existing drying closets should be increased by applying to them the system of propelling heated air through them by means of a fan. The cold air should pass through a chamber heated by steam coils. In this way the drying power of the closets may be doubled. We would here repeat a former recommendation that a fan should be fixed to exhaust from the wash-house the steam which so incommodes it. We should mention that the plans which have been shown us include an Attendants' and a Nurses' Block. These will be indispensible in connection with the proposed extensions, to afford accommodation for the additional attendants who will be required.

The very good pathological work which is now prosecuted deserves better space and appliances, and we trust the Committee will provide some additional rooms in connection with that which is now used as a workroom, and supply such additional appliances as may reasonably be desired.

A good greenhouse, with propagating house attached, is much needed to keep up a good supply of plants, which form a cheap and effective

Appendix C.

Hull Asylum.

decoration for the wards, and are pleasing to the patients. This is universally an adjunct to modern asylums.

There is no doubt that a Turkish bath may be very useful in the treatment of certain forms of insanity; and possibly the Committee may be disposed to include one here among the additions to be made. We have no hesitation in recommending it to their favourable notice.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 371, but 1 of each sex is absent on trial, leaving 369 in the house. Since 19th April 1893, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, 110 patients have been admitted, 56 discharged or removed, 19 have recovered, and 41 have died.

The private patients are 22 in number, chiefly females; and they are received at weekly charges varying from 15*s.* to 25*s.*, while the maintenance rate for the Borough patients is 11*s.* 1*d.* per week.

The mortality in 1893 was at the rate of 9·69 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; and the recovery rate was 29·82 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers. Three of the 41 deaths mentioned above were followed by inquests. In one case the death was caused by asphyxia during an epileptic fit; in a second, by valvular disease of the heart; and the third was due to pneumonia. The causes of the remaining deaths were ordinary, 20 being due to general paralysis. In every case of death autopsy was made. The only exceptional disorder appearing since the last visit was erysipelas, which attacked only one patient. One serious casuality only is recorded, a general paralytic having broken a rib by falling in a single room. That severe form of brain disease is very rife, as will be seen from the above-mentioned large proportion, nearly 50 per cent., of the deaths, which were due to it, and from the fact that there are now 19 men and 9 women suffering from it.

Epilepsy also is common, there being now 41 epileptics in the wards, and 14 men and 9 women are considered to be suicidal. We think with our Colleagues, visiting last year, that the caution cards or papers should be more definite as to the amount and nature of the supervision. We found 11 male and 14 female patients in bed, and were pleased to learn that none had bedsores; 33 patients are at present under medical treatment.

The Asylum is free from zymotic disease. No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and seclusion only with 2 males for 10 hours and a woman for 15 minutes.

Divine Service.

The service in chapel was attended by 212 patients. A man expressed to us the wish, which he said was shared by other patients, that some religious service should be given oftener than once a week.

Amusements and exercise.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 200 of both sexes; 165 patients walk beyond the Asylum grounds weekly, we are told; and some 60 women daily in the grounds outside of the airing courts, to which about 30 of each sex are wholly confined.

We should wish that the number so confined should be kept as low as possible.

Employment.

The number of the patients induced to work, viz., 135 men and 136 women, are satisfactory, being 71 and 75 per cent. respectively of the two sexes; but the numbers include patients who are ward-helpers only, and who are 54 men and 47 women.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to be sufficient, and the duration of their service fairly good.

We find the case books and other medical records extremely well kept.

Dietary.

Before concluding we would mention that more than one patient complained

complained of insufficient food, but, on examining the diet table, we do not think it illiberal. The dinner to-day was of fish, which is the fare for every Wednesday, and is not more popular here than in other Asylums. We would suggest that this dinner be given once a fortnight only, meat being given on the days on which it is discontinued. Appendix C. Hull Asylum.

Ipswich Asylum.

24 October 1894.

Structural and other improvements are in progress at this Asylum, though we regret that the extension proposed of the female infirmary has been for the present deferred. Workmen are engaged upon the enlargement of the laundry, which will be about doubled in size. The wash-house will be much larger by taking in the old ironing room, and the steam will be carried off by a fan; several drying closets are to be added; there will be a new ironing room for the patients' clothes, another for the staff, and new delivery-of-linen rooms for both sexes. The rain water formerly wasted is now utilised for the laundry. Throughout the Asylum internal hydrants are being introduced; the rooms forming the old observation dormitory have been thrown together in the female division, safe gas brackets have been substituted for others less safe, and the projected w.c. blocks for the infirmary on the women's side of the Asylum have been finished. Ipswich Asylum. Structural improvements.

We report these improvements with much satisfaction, and not doubting that the Committee will proceed in the path of improvement of the Asylum, would call its attention to matters which should in due course receive attention. We refer to the scanty provision for stores, the large number of box beds not yet abolished, the darkness of male day room No. 1, where light might be got by glazing a verandah; the need for a boot room on the male side, the want of proper handles to the doors of single rooms, facilitating escape in the event of an outbreak of fire, and obviating disturbance of sleeping patients by the night patrol.

At some not far distant day we hope to see here a suitable chapel detached from the main building, and the conversion of the present room into a recreation hall; also the extension of electric communication in the Asylum.

The patients are now 265, consisting of 123 males and 143 females; of the total number 20 belong to the private class. There is 1 criminal and there are 109 out-county cases, of which 10, chargeable to Suffolk, are to return shortly to Milton. The other county cases included in the 109 are—10 London, 53 Great Yarmouth, and 35 Bury St. Edmund's paupers. Three of each sex are absent on leave. Statistics.

We must support our Colleagues' protest in 1893 against overcrowding the Ipswich patients by the introduction of too many out-county patients. The Borough patients suffer thereby in comfort if not in health, and their welfare should be the paramount consideration of the Committee. This overcrowding should not be continued; no profit can justify the practice.

The changes effected since our Colleagues' visit of inspection on the 17th March last year have taken place through 125 admissions, 101 discharges, and 36 deaths; 45 instances of mental recovery are recorded.

Appendix C.

Ipswich Asylum.

Statistics.

The percentage of deaths on average number of patients resident in 1893 was 10·9 for both sexes. In 35 of the 36 deaths autopsy followed, a very creditable fact. As many as six inquests were held by the Coroner, but the juries found verdicts of natural death in every case but one, where the finding was asphyxia from accidental choking.

Only a single case of bed-sore among the deceased is reported. There are 39 epileptics here and 10 general paralytics ; but 1 actively suicidal person.

Condition of patients.

The dress of the patients is in good condition, no one wore to-day a strong dress ; 2 women only were in bed, these for excitement chiefly, though one was also unwell.

All the men were up ; both sexes were seen by us in the wards ; the women at dinner in their hall where the dinner fare was Suffolk dumpling ; the general beverage at that meal is coffee ; beer is given to such as the Superintendent thinks need it.

For the special supervision of the actively suicidal here, a card is issued to the charge attendant, and a badge is passed on to those successively responsible for the safety of the patient.

There has been no seclusion, and but one instance of the use of mechanical restraint ; the subject was a women wet-packed for three hours to allay excitement.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the chief in each division, consists of 10 men and 13 women for day duty, and 2 men and 2 women are on night duty. One nurse is away on holiday. These figures give on duty to-day about 1 attendant to 12 patients, by no means a proper proportion, if employment and exercise are to be taken into consideration with occasional holidays and sicknesses.

We are very anxious that a head attendant shall be universally present at the weekly bathing times, and unless some arrangement can be made to assist the head male attendant in this direction the male lunatics must remain under less protection against bodily injuries than is generally afforded them in Asylums. The duration of service among the attendants is better than it was last year.

The only serious casualty among the patients has been the dislocation of a patient's shoulder through an accidental fall. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease. There have been 10 deaths from phthisis, but several of the deceased patients come in suffering from that malady.

Divine Service.

The chapel congregation of patients last Sunday was 186 men and women. About the same number attend the associated entertainments weekly in the winter ; picnics and country excursions are frequent in summer.

Exercise.

There is no daily exercise beyond the grounds of any patients, or in the grounds except of such as are employed on the land, but twice a week and on Sundays women have extended walks, and men once a week also on Sundays, total numbers being about 110.

According to the returns made to us 67 men and 125 women are employed, but of these 18 male and 58 female patients do work chiefly in the wards as helpers in domestic matters.

The average cost weekly of maintenance, &c., of the patients appears to be somewhat over 9*s*. The weekly charge for the Ipswich paupers seems to be 11*s*. 3*d*., for other boroughs 14*s*., and that for private patients varies from 14*s*. to 21*s*.

The Medical Records are well kept.

Appendix C.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

10 April 1894.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

We find this Asylum, upon the whole, in very good order. The male upper-floor dormitories have been painted and repapered throughout; additional water-closets on the male side have had new pedestal fittings placed in them, and this improvement will, we hope, be applied universally; the soil drainage of the Asylum has been connected with the town system, and the rain-water drains are now being taken up and properly relaid, serious defects having been discovered in them; and, with other minor matters, additional internal hydrants have been fixed, to be supplied from the tanks in the towers. This was necessary, as the supply from the town mains is cut off at night, and there would be delay in obtaining it again.

State of wards.

We learn that a fire recently occurred in one of the top floor female dormitories from a joist improperly carried into the chimney breast becoming ignited. It was found that a proper trimmer was not used. It is probable that the same defect exists as to other fireplaces, and we would recommend that all these should be examined and made safe. The fire, happily, was discovered in the morning; had it occurred or broken out at night the results might have been disastrous.

The female dormitories on the top floor should soon be treated as those on the male side, and some of the male day rooms and galleries will also need some re-decoration.

Suggested improvements.

The improvement of the laundry, plans of which have been approved, has not yet been taken in hand, but we understand that tenders are to be invited at once.

Enlargement of the kitchen, with additional cooking apparatus, such as a gas roaster, would be advantageous, as at present there seems to be scarcely sufficient room; and the inadequate size of the recreation room has already been referred to in the remarks of visiting Commissioners.

We think it would be prudent to alter the hot-water taps in lavatories so that they cannot be used without the intervention of an attendant.

We do not think that hot water need, in Asylums, be laid on to lavatories at all. The new pipes in w.c.'s should be boxed in, for at present they might be used by suicidal patients as points to which to attach lines.

Generally the wards and dormitories are cheerful and pleasant. Some more light literature in the female wards is desirable. We do not approve of so many patients sleeping on the floor in single rooms. Low bedsteads should be provided, which, in any very special cases, might readily be removed from the rooms. Soiled and wetted beds and bedding removed from rooms in the morning should at once be replaced by fresh, instead of this being left to the afternoon.

Statistics.

We find here 515 patients, 223 being males and 292 females. Eleven are classed as private cases, and 59 are out-borough patients, 20 being chargeable to the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum, 28 to the Lincoln Asylum, 10 to Suffolk, and 1 to Market Harborough. There are vacancies for 21 males and 15 females.

Since the visit of 8th February 1893, 128 patients have been admitted, 74 discharged or removed, of whom 62 had recovered and 37 have died. Of the last, 33 were the subjects of post-mortem examination. The causes of the deaths were ordinary and natural, and no inquest

Appendix C.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

was held. On only one body was a bed-sore found, and of the 30 patients whom we saw to-day in bed only one suffered from a bed-sore, and that a very slight one. This is creditable to the nursing of the sick.

Statistics.

We note that in 1893 the ratio of recoveries to admissions, excluding transfers, was 48·5 per cent., and that the mortality was 6·1 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence. These figures are very satisfactory.

Condition of patients.

The patients during our inspection have been very orderly, and they seem to be contented with their treatment. No complaint of any harshness was made to us. We have no fault to find with their dress, or personal neatness.

Employment, &c.

The proportion of patients usefully employed continues to be low; of the males 51 per cent., and of the females 47 per cent. An increase must be possible, and should be aimed at. The numbers attending divine service, and usually present at the entertainments, are also low, being about 170 at the former, and 112 at the latter. The small size of chapel and recreation room, no doubt, to some extent accounts for this.

Although few patients go beyond the Asylum grounds, exercise in these outside of the airing courts is afforded daily to a large number; still a good many must be confined for exercise to the airing courts, but the number so confined should be as limited as possible.

Attendants.

The present staff of attendants gives a proportion of 1 to about 11 patients in the male, and 1 to about 13 in the female, division. For night duty there are three men and four women. The night attendants should, we think, pay more attention to the patients of faulty habits, so as to reduce the number of wetted beds, which last night were, in the male division 16, and in the female 21.

Except influenza, which attacked 40 patients, and seven of the staff, the Asylum has been free from infectious disease since the last visit, and its sanitary condition is at present good.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded as having been used since then.

The case books and records of post-mortems are well and carefully noted, but there is neither a room nor needful appliances for the finer pathological work which is now undertaken in many Asylums. For this, some strengthening of the medical staff here would be necessary.

City of London Asylum.

15 May 1894.

City of London Asylum.

We have inspected this Asylum in all its departments and have seen all the patients. We find the wards generally in good order, but in

State of wards.

No. 1 and No. 4 Male, alterations are in progress which cause some temporary disorder. It is intended that the whole of No. 1, which is on the ground-floor, shall be day rooms, and No. 4, which is over, sleeping accommodation. The walls are now being repainted, and we regret that advantage was not taken of the opportunity to plaster them first. We strongly recommend the plastering of the rough brick walls, which afford so many resting places for dust and germs of disease.

The Asylum has of late been much improved in several particulars, but there remain several directions in which further improvement is desirable, and indeed necessary.

First

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

Suggested improvements.

First among these we may mention the w.c. accommodation in the majority of the wards. The deficiency of this is most glaring in Male No. 3, the Infirmary, where there is but one w.c. seat for 34 patients and attendants, and this in a small room which serves also as lavatory and scullery. We find also for Female No. 2 Ward, with 57 patients, only two seats; No. 3 has three seats for 65 patients; and generally the accommodation is scanty, and in some the alteration of flushing apparatus is not yet carried out. Again, the Infirmary accommodation is inadequate, the proportion of old and infirm cases being here, as in all other Asylums, greater now than it formerly was. On the female side we found 9 women in bed in a room which only gave about 650 cubic feet per bed.

The laundry also is very insufficient, both as regards room and apparatus. There is no steam-washing machinery, and there are neither proper receiving nor sorting and distribution rooms. The drying closets, though added to not long since, are still scarcely sufficient; their drying power could be increased by the application of a fan to drive, or draw, air through them, were there an engine to drive it.

We notice that the scullieries, and broom and bucket closets generally, are very small. Some better provision of these should be made.

A general bath-room for each division would be of advantage. Our Colleagues alluded last year to the need of a permanent stage in the hall, built out from it. This is certainly wanted, as the temporary stage must occupy a good deal of the floor space, not too large without it.

We learn that since our Colleagues' visit in November last, the principal structural works undertaken have been the completion of the drainage works; the further introduction of Doulton's "Simplicitas" w.c. apparatus; the alteration of the lavatory in No. 4 Male Ward; the alteration of No. 1 and No. 4 Male Wards already referred to; and the erection of a recreation room for the nurses in connection with their present mess room. This is now in progress.

Dormitories.

We found the dormitories and bedding in very good order, but we think that in the single rooms occupied by dirty patients the bedding for use at night should be placed *in situ* in the daytime, so that it may be open to inspection by the superior officers.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 454 in number, and the estimated vacancies are 7 for males and 5 for females. Fifty-three are private patients; 19 are chargeable to Unions and Parishes in the County of London, 1 to a Shropshire Union, and the remainder to the City of London.

Since 18th November, the date of the last visit, 54 patients have been admitted, 35 discharged, of whom 20 had recovered and 14 have died; 12 post-mortems were made. The recovery rate for 1893 was 53·16 per cent. of the number of admissions; the death rate 5·86 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The causes of the above 14 deaths were natural and ordinary.

Condition of patients.

Some women in Nos. 2 and 3 were noisy during our inspection, otherwise the patients were very orderly. One man complained of an assault by an attendant who is out for the day, so that we have been unable to investigate it. Dr. White has promised to do so.

We were pleased to notice a great reduction in the number of exceptionally strong dresses in use; the clothing of many of the male patients is worn and untidy, but we understand they have better suits for Sundays.

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

Employment, &c.

The returns relative to useful employment show that 160 men and 119 women are so employed, being proportions of 74 and 49 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes. The latter proportion ought to be increased. It appears that about 190 patients of both sexes are exercised weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. We hope that the number habitually confined for exercise to the airing grounds will always be confined to the lowest limits. As regards Divine Service, we learn that last Sunday's morning Service was attended by 188 patients. For the Roman Catholics the Priest (who is paid a salary) holds a Monthly Mass and a weekly Service of Prayer.

The general health of the Asylum inmates is good; 49 patients are under medical treatment, and to-day 16 in all were confined to bed. Except influenza, no infectious disease has appeared since the last visit. No seclusion has been applied, but a female patient was once mechanically restrained for four hours owing to violence.

Attendants.

There has been some slight addition to the strength of the staff of attendants, there being now, for day duty, 18 in the male and 17 in the female division. In the latter, however, 33 patients are in charge of the four laundry maids and sempstress nurse. Still the proportionate strength might well be increased. For night duty there are three attendants for each side. In justice to the nursing we should mention that no bedsore has existed on the female side for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the nurses seem alive to the credit of preventing these occurrences. We are glad to find that lectures to the attendants on nursing and their ordinary duties continue to be given. None of the finer pathological work, however, which is now being pursued in Asylums is yet undertaken here; nor, indeed, do the means of undertaking it exist. We observe, however, that the medical records and post-mortem notes are very carefully kept and made.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

16 July 1894.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum. Statistics.

The patients to-day on the books of this Asylum are 466 in number, 218 being males and 248 females. The total is 20 more than at the visit of our Colleagues on 13th October 1893, and although according to an estimate, which does not, we think, allow full minimum of space, there are vacancies for 2 more males, the women are 9 in excess.

Since the date of the last visit, 79 patients have been admitted, 31 discharged, of whom 22 had recovered, and 28 have died. The private patients at present here are 3 males and 9 females. No patients properly receivable here are boarded-out elsewhere, and all on the books are chargeable to Newcastle. One patient, a woman, is out on trial.

Twenty-four of the 28 deaths were followed by autopsy; 13 or nearly 50 per cent. were due to general paralysis; 1 was the subject of inquest, and the cause was declared to be "failure of the heart's action during an epileptic fit;" the remaining deaths were from ordinary and natural causes. Eight of the bodies examined post-mortem had bedsores. None of the patients seen to-day in bed, 6 males and 12 females, suffer at present, we are assured, from this cause.

The mortality in 1893 was high, being 13·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The recoveries were 33·6 per cent. of the number of admissions in the year.

The

The serious but non-fatal casualties have not been many since the last visit, only one resulting in fracture, two in dislocations, and one in a sprained wrist.

No mechanical restraint has since then been recorded, and seclusion only in the case of a man on five occasions, and for 44 hours in all.

Seclusion.

The only zymotic or infectious disease since the last visit has been facial erysipelas, which attacked 2 female patients. The latest list of patients under medical treatment includes the names of 19 males and 11 females, but the health of the Asylum is on the whole good.

The present number of epileptics is 47, and of general paralytics 35, but there is no patient deemed to be actively suicidal, for whom special supervision is requisite. Dr. Callcott employs a special notice and form of instruction to the attendant in such cases.

Condition of patients.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and many at the dinner in the dining-hall, which was well filled. Their demeanour has been very good, all being extremely quiet and well-behaved, and the only complaints were of detention.

We are well satisfied with the dress of both sexes, and with the personal neatness of the patients, and in neither division did we find a patient wearing an exceptional dress.

Employment, &c., of patients.

The usefully employed of the patients represent proportions of 60 per cent. of the males, and 71 per cent. of the females, but one-half of the numbers in each case are assistants in the wards only.

We are informed that all the patients who are able, have daily walking exercise outside the airing-courts, and about 60 men go weekly beyond the Asylum estate.

The attendance at entertainments includes about 200 patients, and a like number attend the Church of England service, and some 40 that of the Roman Catholic Church, both of which are celebrated in a temporary iron chapel, which has been provided in lieu of the old chapel, converted into dormitories.

State of wards.

We can report very favourably of the condition of the wards, which we find very clean and comfortable. The new wards numbered five in each division, and for which the divisions of the old chapel mainly serve as dormitories, are very pleasant. We should like to see a better supply of plants in the day-rooms, especially in the male division; and we recommend the provision of some low bedsteads for single rooms, so as to avoid having mattresses on the floor.

We understand that the question of providing means of communication between the infirmaries and epileptic dormitories, and the medical officers' quarters, is under consideration. We do not hesitate to recommend telephones in preference to mere electric bells.

Asylum accommodation.

In view of the present overcrowding and deficiency of accommodation for additional cases, it is satisfactory to find that the foundations of the extensions for 361 male patients are being laid, and we hope the work will be rapidly proceeded with. We understand that it is proposed temporarily to occupy some existing accommodation at the farm buildings for 30 or so male patients. The accommodation seems quite suitable, and its use would free the new Male Ward, No. 5, and chapel dormitory for female patients. There seems therefore to be no objection to this course. We are glad to find that alternative staircases for the two north dormitories are being built.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at about the same strength as at the last visit. There are 20 of each sex for day duty, which gives one to 11 patients in the male, and one to 12½ in the female division;

Appendix C.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

and there are three men and three women for night duty. Ten out of the total number have not yet completed a year's service.

The medical staff is as before. The case-books and medical records generally are well kept.

Norwich Asylum.

9 May 1894.

Norwich Asylum.

This Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues in March 1893. Since that date the admissions have been 105, the discharges 70, the deaths 40.

Statistics.

On the books are now 301, consisting of 142 males, 159 females. Of these 1 only, a woman, is a private patient.

The vacant beds are 3 for males, 13 for females.

The out-county cases are 28 from Suffolk, 37 from King's Lynn, 1 from Bury St. Edmund's, 1 from Sussex.

No patient is out on trial.

The recoveries have been 41 since 13th March of last year.

There has been no inquest; no death except from a natural cause; 23 post-mortem examinations. Five deaths have been ascribed to general paralysis. Bedsores have been prevented.

There is but one recorded instance of restraint, and but one of seclusion.

Condition of patients.

There does not appear to have been any serious casualty, and no epidemic has invaded the Asylum.

The escape hitherto from fever and small-pox has been fortunate, since there is still no detached hospital for the isolation of patients suffering from either disorder.

Only 1 patient, a male, was to-day in bed developing phthisis after pneumonia.

State of wards.

During our inspection the patients were orderly and very many of them grateful for their treatment, none complaining except of detention, and these without good grounds for complaint.

We saw all the patients in their wards or airing courts, and nearly all of them in the dining hall, where the fare was to-day soup and Norfolk dumplings for the midday meal. In this hall the patients happened to be for recreative objects last October during a heavy thunderstorm, when lightning struck part of the Asylum electric apparatus and extinguished the hall lights. The Medical Superintendent quelled the panic incident to the occurrence by causing the organ to play a piece of music while the gas was lighted. The electric wire struck is now being laid underground.

We found the whole of the Asylum interior in the highest order; the wards very well decorated. and the dormitories and single rooms, as well as the day rooms and corridors and offices, scrupulously clean and thoroughly well ventilated. The alternative exit stairs from the laundry block is nearly finished.

The dormitory used in each division for epileptic and suicidal patients has 19 beds, and is barely sufficient for 12. As the dormitory is so essential for the safety of patients we strongly recommend that it should be extended so as to properly accommodate 30 beds with 3 single rooms at its extremity in lieu of the 2 now existing, and these to be thrown into the large room where patients are now associated.

associated. This could be carried out at a comparatively trifling expense. Appendix C.

A fact worth mentioning is that in every dormitory here there is an electric push communicating from the room with the headquarters of the night patrol. It has never been used improperly, though the arrangement has existed for many years. Norwich Asylum. State of wards.

A work contemplated is the conversion of a building originally constructed for a mortuary, but never so used, into an upholsterer's shop for female patients. The new workshop block for men is occupied.

In the shops all the shoemaking and repairing of shoes and the attendants' uniforms and male patients' clothing are undertaken. The female patients also do much work for the Asylum. In various ways 84 men and 86 women patients are usefully employed, a satisfactory record. Employment.

For the better supply of plants and flowers to the wards an excellent green-house has been recently built by patients' labour. Amusements, &c.

Much is done for the patients' amusement indoors, and in this work the medical superintendent's son and daughter have kindly rendered assistance. A better organ is a desideratum.

Out-of doors exercise is freely given to the patients within and beyond the Asylum grounds, and the female patients are specially favoured by a well-planned enclosure with swings, &c., while the men have a good cricket ground.

The staff, according to the medical superintendent's report to us, is well conducted, and the return of no wet bed last night and the absence of bedsores, and the creditable appearance of the patients and the excellent cleanliness of bedding in every dormitory and single room show that certainly in those directions they well perform their duties. They are sufficient in number for day and night duty. Besides those on duty at night inside the Asylum, a patrol with a tell-tale clock is throughout the night going round the building, who also keeps steam up for the fire engine. We noticed that, *inter alia*, to facilitate the escape of patients from single rooms in the event of an outbreak of fire, outside handles have been supplied to the doors in one division, and we are told that these will be soon supplied in the other division. Staff of attendants.

There are still no alternative exits from dormitories in No. 3 on each side.

The case books are well entered up, but they ought to be more fully noted on the admission of patients.

For pathological investigation the Committee will, we trust, provide without any delay a good microscope, as the medical staff is very properly interested in pursuing that scientific inquiry which is now considered to be essential in Asylums.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.

30 April 1894.

Almost six months have elapsed since Commissioners in Lunacy visited this Asylum. Nottingham Borough Asylum.

The history of the Institution during the interval has been uneventful and satisfactory. No change has occurred in the medical staff.

On the books are 564 patients, so the Asylum is nearly full. Five are away on trial, all women; none with a statutory allowance. In the

male division are 263, on the women's side 301 in residence ; 19 patients belong to the private class ; 62 are out-county paupers, of whom 59 are chargeable to London Unions.

The weekly maintenance charge for Nottingham Borough paupers is 10*s*. According to the records the admissions since our Colleagues were here have been 69, the discharges 30, of whom 27 had recovered ; and the deaths appear to have been 31, all due to natural causes ; 10 were due, it seems, to general paralysis. The bodies of the deceased were, with two exceptions only, the subject of post-mortem examination. There has been no inquest. Six bodies exhibited bedsores.

The patients were as a rule orderly; remarkably so for urban patients, and their appearance as regards clothing, cleanliness, and tidiness was throughout the Asylum creditable. Among them the epileptics are rather numerous, 69 ; there are also no fewer than 32 general paralytics, and 12 patients are believed to be so suicidal as to be placed by day, as well as at night, under continuous supervision ; 15 patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

At the time of our visit 6 men and 11 women were in bed, some very seriously ill. We saw large numbers of each sex at dinner ; the meat was cold, the beverage milk. With the meat the men had potatoes, the women had potatoes and parsnips.

The wards are kept in high order and have an air of much comfort ; the temperature in the wards left nothing to desire in that respect, and nowhere could we detect any offensive smells. The wards are well lighted by windows, and the supply of gas-light for the evenings is good. Means of in-door amusement are not lacking, and many of the women were engaged in needlework as we passed through their division.

In the observation dormitories 130 patients sleep under constant supervision. Everywhere the bedding is scrupulously clean, sufficient, and in excellent condition. No seclusion or restraint has been resorted to since last visit.

The bathing is distributed over two days of the week. We suggest that a superior officer should be invariably present at the weekly bathing of every patient, to note and report any bruise or injury on the person of any.

We report the following particulars :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients usually employed - -	158	150	308
Attended chapel last Sunday morning	105	134	239
At entertainment in Asylum - -	106	110	216
Walking out daily beyond Courts -	50	250	300
Walking out weekly beyond Asylum Grounds - - - - - -	—	—	158

The only serious accident has been, we learn, the fracture of her humerus by a woman through an accidental fall. And the only individual who has suffered from fever or zymotic malady has been a female patient who was out on leave and then caught typhoid fever.

The staff of attendants consists, exclusive of head, for day duty, of 24 men and 23 women ; for night, three of each sex. The duration of service is good : 25 count over two years, 15 over five years. Several have

have passed the psychological examination, and such, *cæteris paribus*, will be promoted, Dr. Powell tells us, as opportunity offers. We were much pleased with the appearance and manners of the staff, which has evidently been well selected, and well performs its duties in the infirmaries and other wards.

The structural work in progress is the extension of the infirmary of the women's division, and the building of a day room above that extension. An organ chamber has been added to the chapel, and an organ is building for that chamber.

Plymouth Asylum.

14 April 1894.

We have this day visited this Asylum, and can give on the whole a good report of the state in which we found the Asylum, and the condition of the patients. The damp is still coming through the walls in various places, and we fear some expense must be incurred before an effectual remedy be applied. The cement floors and stairs do not seem to be wearing well, and the same may be said of the woodwork in various parts of the building. The laundry walls want to be made smooth by Parian cement or some similar hard surface; at present in their rough state they collect dust and dirt. We wish that the woodwork enclosing the w.c. pans was as far as possible removed. Baths of Stourbridge make would be far better than the baths now in use; curtains should divide off the baths, and the taps should be marked "Hot" and "Cold" respectively. There are on the books this day the names of 225 patients, 99 males and 126 females, being an increase of 27 upon the numbers here at the last visit paid by two members of our Board about 14 months ago. One patient of each sex is absent on trial, but all the rest we have seen; 69 of the patients do not belong to the Borough of Plymouth, 4 men are private patients, 15 men are chargeable to Dorset, 16 to Cornwall, and 3 to other unions, whilst 6 women are private patients, and 25 belong to Somerset.

Since the last visit, 49 men and 33 women have been admitted; 16 and 8 discharged, of whom 14 and 5 respectively had recovered; 8 men and 8 women died, senile decay and general paralysis accounting for 3 deaths each.

Only 10 post-mortem examinations were made, and in 4 cases bedsores existed. Nothing in the causes of death calls for mention, and the Coroner held no inquest.

The rate of mortality for 1893 was 6·34 per cent. calculated upon the average number resident, and the percentage of recoveries was 54·71 for the same period. The charge per head for the Borough patients is 13*s.* weekly, for out-county patients 14*s.*, and for private patients from 18*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*

The behaviour of the patients was very orderly; hardly any patient was noisy, and no one was aggressive; but we saw 2 or 3 patients sitting crouched in corners of the wards who might, we think, with a little tact and perseverance on the part of the nurses, be induced to sit on chairs. No complaints, except of undue detention, were brought to our notice. The dress was, as a rule, neat, the dinner served in the hall good and seemed liked. The bedding was, in most instances, in proper order, and the wards bright and cheerful.

Appendix C.

Plymouth Asylum.

The staff of attendants was 21 for day and four for night duty; seven of them have under a year's service and seven more under two years' service, but no alteration has been made among the charge attendants during the past year. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been employed in 13 instances and for a total of 115 hours.

The epileptics number 18, 10 men and 8 women; these all sleep under continuous observation at night; no patient in either division is considered to be actively suicidal; 6 men and 3 women suffer from general paralysis. Thirty-three men and 39 women were at Church last Sunday, and about 60 patients attend the week-day service in the wards. A priest celebrates mass here once a month, and the Wesleyan patients are allowed to go to a Chapel close by. Nearly 100 patients attend the entertainments, which are given once a week and are varied in character.

The return of employment furnished us shows that 61 patients of each sex are usefully employed: 31 men as ward cleaners, 18 on the farm, 3 in the offices; the engineer, tailor, shoemaker, and painter each employ 2 patients, and the baker 1. Amongst the women, 16 help in the wards, 10 in the kitchen, 19 in the laundry, and 15 knit or sew. We must not close our report without giving a word of praise for the admirable way in which the case books are kept.

Portsmouth Asylum.

16 March 1894.

Portsmouth Asylum. Statistics.

This Asylum occupied our attention to-day. In it are 563 patients, being 260 males, 303 females; one woman is away on trial. We are told that the question of allowance on trial is left to the guardians, and she has none. In many cases such an allowance is desirable, and under the Lunacy Acts discretion is given to the Committee, and it is wrong on their part to delegate that discretion to any other person.

The out-county pauper patients are 81 men and 85 women, including cases chargeable to Southampton, Chichester, and London. There should be no excess in number of patients over proper accommodation, as that would be unjust to the Portsmouth patients. It should be met by removal of out-county cases not here under any contract. There are now only 7 vacant beds on the male side, according to the figures given to us. Besides the paupers, there are 30 private patients. There have been since our Colleagues' visit on the 29th May 1893: Admissions, 133; discharges and removals, 97; deaths, 51. Of the 97 discharges and removals, 55 were on recovery. The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1893 was 48·11. The percentage of deaths on average numbers of patients in residence was 5·96, a very low rate. The coroner of the district held 2 inquests on deceased patients. The verdict in one case was "accidental death," in the other "natural causes." The post-mortem examinations have been only 51 per cent., a small proportion for an Asylum.

Going through the wards we saw 6 men and 10 women in bed. At the patients' dinners in wards we were present; as regards food on table there was no ground for complaint; but we shall not be satisfied until the hall is utilised for meals, as we believe that was one purpose for which it was planned, and that use of it is most beneficial to patients. If the floor were waxed and rubbed, it would be an improvement. In some

some dormitories and day-rooms there is overcrowding. The beds are in several dormitories so close to each other as to be unhealthy, and to risk interference by patients with each others' comfort; freedom from disturbance in sleep is endangered. Nowhere is the bed linen properly mangled. We should be glad to see the gradual substitution of hair for the straw mattresses now in use. The patients in Female Ward No. 4 were noisy and excited; here especially is overcrowding of the day-room, and of a class who should not be brought together to so large a number as 57, and in an insufficient space for even quiet cases. Statistics.

On the women's side in several wards we could not but notice that many were crouching in corners and on the floors, and the tidiness of dress was far from general, not a few women wearing their clothes in an insane fashion. The day-rooms, especially those on the male side, require to be made more cheerful by the introduction of colour in draperies. Pictures and objects of interest, and newspaper desks in the men's wards, would be found useful as elsewhere in Asylums, to prevent the monopoly of the papers by a few. Books are far too few in both divisions; they are to be bought at very low figures, and if the attendants are vigilant, wanton destruction of the books can, to a great extent, be prevented. To revert to the bedding, it was clean, but in the laundry there are but 4 paid laundrymaids and 14 patients, some of them only occasionally employed. A new and larger calender is needed for the laundry. We are glad to hear that an experienced head laundress is being advertised for. In some single rooms, where the bedding was to-day gone to the wash, relays of bedding should be supplied for use and inspection. State of wards.

The sanitary state of the Asylum cannot be described as good. Since last visit by our colleagues, there have been upwards of 40 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, some of them of a serious type, and 5 resulting in deaths, 3 cases of erysipelas, and 10 deaths from phthisis. There has been no other zymotic disease. A male patient suffering from erysipelas was, to-day, seen by us in the Isolation Hospital, of which he is the only occupant, and which we were glad to find had not been filled with ordinary cases. As bearing materially upon the unsatisfactory sanitation of this Asylum, as evidenced by these records, we desire to make the following recommendations, viz.:— Sanitary state of Asylum.

That the plastering of the rough brick walls be undertaken at an early date. That the improvement of the w.c.'s be accelerated. That the wood casings of the baths be removed. That the wooden floors, which are now scrubbed, be stained and dry-rubbed. That urinals which open directly into wards, and are offensive, be abolished. That the overcrowding which is so obvious in many parts of the Asylum, be relieved by the discharge, as soon as possible, of London cases.

Looking to the character of the patients as mentally affected, there are reported to be as many as 91 epileptics and 10 general paralytics, but only one case reported to be actively suicidal. Statistics.

Two hundred and thirteen patients sleep under observation at night. Wherever there is a night stationary attendant, there should be two pushes of the electric apparatus, one at each end of the dormitory. Twenty-two wet beds were reported last night.

With reference to out-door exercise we report that 285 patients are returned to us as walking daily beyond the airing courts, 128 weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. Exercise.

Ninety two patients are described to us as ward cleaners; 232 is the total number of patients employed usefully; of these 52 are females assisting Employment.

Appendix C.

Portsmouth Asylum.

assisting in needlework, and the same number of males work on land, in the shops, and offices.

Divine Service.

At chapel last Sunday the patients were 194. There are 33 Roman Catholics, for whom a priest performs divine service in the Asylum once a fortnight.

Seclusion.

There is no entry of any mechanical restraint in the register kept for that purpose, but 3 patients have been secluded on the male side, and 8 in the female division, the men each once, the women on 14 occasions in the aggregate; the former for a total period of 23, the latter for a total period of 65 hours.

There have been no serious casualties in the shape of fractures of limbs.

To prevent suicidal attempts we advise that towel rollers should be covered in, and stiff gas brackets and uncased pipes in lobbies be removed or protected. The loose keys should be carefully removed after use from the hot-water taps in lavatories and places to which patients have access.

The pathological records are fairly well kept, but the particulars of autopsies should be fuller and more comprehensive.

Medical staff.

The case books are, we regret to find, greatly in arrear—a circumstance which Dr. Brunton, who appears to be active and generally efficient in the discharge of his duties, attributes to his own full engagement in the administration of the Asylum during Dr. Bland's illness and absence from home, of which we are very sorry to hear. There is no pathological laboratory or museum, and nothing is being done, either in pathological research, for which so much material exists in this Asylum, and which is now an important feature of so many Asylums, or in the instruction of the nurses and attendants in first aid and nursing. On all these grounds we again urge upon the committee the need for an appointment of a second assistant medical officer.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the same proportion to patients as at the Commissioners' last visit; but we regret to find that the changes are frequent, over 50 per cent. having served less than two years. Some of the nurses, although of a respectable class, struck us as young for such responsible duties as they have to discharge. The head attendants are not present at the bathing in their respective divisions, as we think they, or properly appointed deputies, should be.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1894, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000*l.*

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Approval.
		£. s. d.	1894:
Carmarthen - -	Alterations in old chapel - -	489 – –	24 May.
Durham - - -	Conversion of stores into Steward's office, new bread stores and officers' dining room.	200 – –	14 Dec.
„ - - -	W.C. blocks for two female wards	350 – –	14 Dec.
Lancaster (Whittingham).	Meat store - - - - - -	550 – –	26 Sept.
Northumberland -	Extension of committee room and Superintendent's house.	442 – –	30 Jan.
„ - -	Scheme for deodorizing sewage -	– –	7 June.
Somerset and Bath -	New steam boiler and chimney stack.	700 – –	10 Nov.
Suffolk - - -	Heating single rooms in old wards.	679 – –	3 Apr.
Sussex, East - -	Coal storage building - -	400 – –	4 May.
„ „ - -	Diversion of rain water from sewage.	550 – –	4 Oct.
„ West - -	Sinking well on Grayling's Farm Estate.	524 – –	20 Mar.
„ „ - -	Supplemental for storage well -	590 – –	18 Dec.
Leicester Borough -	Wash-house enlargement - -	60 – –	21 Feb.
„ „ -	Alterations in drying stores in laundry.	248 5 –	21 Feb.
Newcastle - -	Fire-escape stairs to No. 2 male and female wards.	240 – –	16 Feb.
Nottingham Borough	Enlargement of female infirmary	875 – –	19 Jan.

* The subsequent contract price was 1,282*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1894; and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1894.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	2 April 1860	25,661 11 2	2,974 8 7	- -	257,936 9 11	15,775 8 8	2 $-\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	2 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	30 Sept. 1870	11,610 3 1	2,329 4 5	- -	132,813 12 11	8,317 11 9	2 $8\frac{7}{8}$	- $6\frac{3}{4}$	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	- $11\frac{1}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{8}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$
Bucks	17 Jan. 1853	11,625 19 -	1,529 - -	- -	97,556 - -	7,244 - -	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	- $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	- $11\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$	- 1
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	12,126 18 8	4,090 6 3	- -	136,566 10 3	4,841 19 10	3 5	- $3\frac{3}{4}$	2 $6\frac{7}{8}$	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	- $-\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	26 Sept. 1865	12,260 3 10	648 16 3	- -	84,748 2 5	3,835 4 -	3 $4\frac{1}{8}$	- $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	- $8\frac{1}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{2}$	- $-\frac{1}{8}$
Chester (Chester)	27 Aug. 1829	10,556 5 9	1,014 4 5	- -	121,487 - -	24,627 - -	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	- $5\frac{7}{8}$	2 $4\frac{3}{4}$	- $6\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$	- $-\frac{3}{8}$
„ (Parkside)	8 May 1871	16,961 15 3	1,987 7 7	4,151 11 3	184,847 7 0	19,389 7 11	3 $-\frac{5}{8}$	- $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 $8\frac{7}{8}$	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $-\frac{7}{8}$	- $-\frac{5}{8}$
Cornwall	1820	21,904 3 1	2,240 8 10	- -	86,268 19 5	4,780 - -(*b*)	4 $2\frac{3}{4}$	- $11\frac{1}{4}$	2 7	- 11	- $1\frac{1}{2}$	- 1
Cumberland and Westmoreland	2 Jan. 1862	14,438 4 7	2,309 7 6	- -	124,591 17 8	13,000 - -	3 $5\frac{1}{4}$	- $6\frac{3}{4}$	2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	- $-\frac{1}{2}$	- $1\frac{1}{2}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14 Nov. 1848	13,494 11 -	558 7 -	- -	71,095 5 6	4,795 2 6	2 3	- $6\frac{5}{8}$	1 $9\frac{5}{8}$	- $6\frac{5}{8}$	- $-\frac{3}{8}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$
Derby	21 Aug. 1851	12,911 2 7	7,122 3 10	- -	138,072 12 8	9,814 14 3	3 $3\frac{5}{8}$	- $7\frac{3}{4}$	3 5	1 $4\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$
Devon	1 July 1845	22,313 13 1	3,375 4 2	- -	149,776 7 11(*c*)	14,286 18 9	2 $11\frac{3}{4}$	- $5\frac{5}{8}$	2 $-\frac{1}{8}$	1 $1\frac{3}{8}$	- $-\frac{3}{8}$	- $-\frac{7}{8}$
Dorset (Forston)	1 Aug. 1832	12,040 5 5	315 13 -	- -	62,859 9 5	9,063 17 10	3 $-\frac{1}{2}$	- $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	- $11\frac{7}{8}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Charminster)	15 Aug. 1863											
Durham	13 April 1858	38,516 1 7	15,897 15 8	- -	222,979 11 2	32,575 12 10	2 $1\frac{7}{8}$	- $7\frac{7}{8}$	3 -	- $11\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- $-\frac{3}{4}$
Essex	25 Sept. 1853	34,796 1 6	5,284 17 6	- -	295,911 - 10	14,297 19 5	3 $3\frac{3}{4}$	- $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	1 $1\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- $1\frac{1}{4}$
Glamorgan (Angelton)	4 Nov. 1864	24,254 1 6	21,977 15 1	- -	206,240 15 $3\frac{1}{2}$	16,268 - -	2 9	- $9\frac{1}{4}$	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	- 10	- $-\frac{1}{2}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Parc Gwyllt)	10 Jan. 1887											
Gloucester (Wotton)	17 July 1823	22,187 9 9	3,118 - 6	- -	221,502 19 2	37,942 - -	2 $10\frac{3}{4}$	- $8\frac{7}{8}$	1 10	- $11\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{2}$	- $-\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Barnwood)	14 June 1883											
Hants and Isle of Wight	13 Dec. 1852	23,551 5 1	393 5 11	- -	134,404 1 -	8,993 14 5	3 $8\frac{1}{2}$	- $6\frac{3}{4}$	2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	- $9\frac{1}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$
Hereford (County and City)	21 Feb. 1871	10,267 9 5	3,928 4 11	- -	74,743 4 11	11,774 - -	2 $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $7\frac{7}{8}$	3 $2\frac{1}{8}$	- $11\frac{7}{8}$	- $-\frac{3}{4}$	- $-\frac{1}{4}$

(*a*) Average.

(*b*) Original site given by Bodmin Town Council.

(*c*) Repairs of buildings not included up to 31st March 1892.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1894; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894. — Charged to Maintenance Account. Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1894. Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
										COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:
– 6¼	1 11	– 8	– 6¾	8 7¾	8 4½ (*a*)	14 –	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs – –	Building and Repairs – –	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 2⅞	– 10⅞	– 3½	– 6	7 8	8 2	14 –	17 6	– ditto – ditto – – –	– ditto – ditto – – –	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
– 3⅞	– 5	– 3	– 5¼	8 5⅛	7 7¾ (*a*)	14 –	12/ to 21/	– ditto – ditto – – –	– ditto – ditto – – –	Bucks.
– 2	– 6¾	– 7⅝	– 4	8 9¼	9 4	14 –	– –	Building Fund – – –	– – – – – –	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 2½	– 2¾	1 –½	– –½	8 5¼	8 2	14 –	10/ to 40/	Building and Repairs – –	Building and Repairs – –	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke
– 4⅛	– 3½	– 3¾	– –⅝	6 6¼	7 –	11/6 and 14/	– –	County Fund – – – –	– – – – – –	Chester (Chester).
– 3⅜	– 7	– 6¼	– –⅜	9 –	9 4	12/ to 14/	12/ to 20/	– ditto – – – –	County and Private Patients' Furnishing, &c., Fund.	„ (Parkside).
– 7¼	– 7¾	– 3¾	– 1¼	10 4	10 –	10/ to 14/	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings – –	Furniture and Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
– 7	– 8	– 4¼	– 8¾	8 8¾	9 –½	14 –	17/6 and 14/	Maintenance – – – –	Building and Repairs – –	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 4⅛	1 –⅜	1 8⅝	– 4	7 11⅝	7 7	14 –	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs – –	Establishment – – – –	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 4⅜	1 2⅝	– 7½	– 8⅛	10 4½	10 6	– –	– –	– – – – – –	– – – – – –	Derby.
– 5⅛	– 7½	– 5⅝	– 2⅛	8 –¼	8 3	14 –	– –	Building and Repairs – –	– – – – – –	Devon.
– 6⅜	– 10	– 4½	– 1⅝	8 7⅝	9 –½	14 –	10/ to 30/	Building – – – – –	Building – – – – –	Dorset (Forston).
– 5⅝	1 11¼	– 4	– 4⅛	9 3¾	9 11	14 –	12/ to 17/	Maintenance – – – –	Maintenance – – – –	„ (Charminster).
– 4¼	– 9½	– 3½	– –½	9 2	9 6	14 –	– –	Building and Repairs – –	– – – – – –	Durham.
– 5¼	– 8¼	– 5	– 1½	8 3½	8 9	14 –	10/6 to 30/	Maintenance – – – –	Maintenance – – – –	Essex.
– 7	– 8⅝	– 4⅛	– 2⅞	7 11¼	8 2	13/ and 14/	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs – –	Building and Repairs – –	Glamorgan (Angelton).
– 5	– 5	– 5½	– –½	8 9¾	9 4	14 –	– –	– ditto – ditto – – –	– – – – – –	„ (Parc Gwyllt).
– 4⅞	1 6⅜	– 6⅝	– 5⅛	9 –	9 7½	–	14 –	– ditto – ditto – – –	Building and Repairs – –	Gloucester (Wotton).
										„ (Barnwood).
										Hants and Isle of Wight.
										Hereford (County and City).

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1894; Total Expense of Building and Land up to and Weekly Charge for Patients

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			Total Expense of Building and Land up to 31st March 1894.		Average Weekly Cost during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
Counties and United Counties—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kent (Barming Heath)	1 Jan. 1833	36,684 19 5	3,195 1 11	- -	344,305 13 7	16,900 - -	2 5¾	- 10½	2 4	1 2	- -⅞	- -⅝
„ (Chartham)	5 April 1875	22,447 16 4	4,492 17 9	- -	243,967 11 2	6,236 - -	3 5	1 2	2 8⅛	1 1⅛	- -⅞	- -⅛
Lancaster (Lancaster)	28 July 1816	43,290 15 6	10,883 - 6	- -	309,428 19 4	8,810 14 10	3 7	- 7⅝	2 3¾	1 2⅜	- -¾	- 1
„ (Rainhill)	1 Jan. 1851	43,645 6 -	9,441 7 2	- -	433,268 15 3	37,742 5 3	2 11⅜	- 10⅞	2 6⅜	- 9⅛	- -⅞	- -½
„ (Prestwich)	1 Jan. 1851	59,435 11 5	9,410 15 7	- -	452,784 14 11	38,412 4 5	3 5¾	- 9½	2 6¼	1 1¼	- -½	- -¾
„ (Whittingham)	1 April 1873	45,396 8 -	8,339 11 4	- -	395,944 9 10	28,334 13 7	2 9	- 8⅛	2 9⅛	- 10⅞	- 1	- -½
Leicester and Rutland	10 May 1837	12,702 10 6	1,363 16 9	- -	70,712 2 6	24,934 14 4	3 6¼	- 6⅞	2 8⅝	- 10¾	- -⅜	- -¼
Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	9 Aug. 1852	19,572 - -	973 17 7	- -	131,310 15 8	6,896 19 -	3 5⅞	- 7⅞	2 1⅝	1 1½	- 1⅛	- -½
London (Banstead)	27 Mar. 1877	50,981 9 4	5,938 4 3	- -	475,413 18 11	15,388 10 11	4 1	- 7	2 9¾	1 . -½	- -¾	- -½
„ (Cane Hill)	4 Dec. 1883	48,450 8 10	23,355 9 9	- -	327,486 9 1	24,184 - -	3 2½	- 5	2 7	1 5	- 1	- -¼
„ (Colney Hatch)	17 July 1851	57,803 - 2	9,148 10 4	- -	575,555 1 4	30,786 4 8	3 3½	- 4¾	3 2¾	- 10⅜	- 1	- 1¼
„ (Hanwell)	16 May 1831	51,825 - -	2,286 - -	- -	586,589 - -	20,597 - -	3 2¼	- 7¼	3 5½	- 11	- -¾	- 1
Middlesex	14 June 1841	31,658 5 9	6,949 9 1	- -	415,537 9 3	21,224 15 4	3 5¾	- 9¾	2 9½	1 2½	- -¾	- 1
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	1 Dec. 1851	18,989 11 6½	2,297 1 3½	- -	126,847 13 6½	12,353 14 5	2 3½	- 6¾	2 1¾	- 7¼	- -½	. .
Norfolk	1814	17,977 14 5½	5,207 8 4	15 2 9	101,848 15 6¾	11,208 2 9	3 11	- 9⅝	1 11	1 -¾	- -⅝	- -½
Northampton	30 June 1876	18,183 8 2	5,798 7 5	- -	165,781 - 10	22,154 15 8	2 10¼	- 10⅝	2 2⅜	- 7¼	- 1	- -½
Northumberland	16 Mar 1859	14,945 7 3	1,709 9 -	- -	131,564 2 3	7,885 19 6	2 9⅜	- 10⅝	2 6½	1 1⅝	- -⅞	- -¾
Nottingham	1812	8,614 11 8½	1,483 11 3	- -	41,329 12 2	15,000 - -	3 10½	- 5¾	3 -¼	1 5	- 1⅛	. .
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor)	23 July 1846	10,411 2 5	1,880 14 8	- -	156,000 - -	3,477 - -	2 11¼	- 9⅛	2 3⅝	- 9⅞	- -⅝	- -⅛
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	28 Mar. 1845	16,086 18 11	2,395 - 6	- -	168,750 15 8	9,477 8 5	3 3	- 7⅞	2 1⅜	1 -¼	- -½	- 1
Somerset and Bath	1 Mar. 1848	26,072 1 9	3,104 - 6	- -	162,312 19 11	10,116 14 11	3 6½	- 10½	2 2¾	1 1⅝	- -¾	- -½
Stafford (Stafford)	11 Nov. 1818	25,293 9 6	2,338 12 10	- -	215,299 - -	21,284 - -	3 -	- 9½	2 3¾	1 4¾	- 1¼	- -¼
„ (Burntwood)	20 Dec. 1864	13,513 18 6	5,781 16 7	- -	130,714 16 10	11,169 10 -	3 2	- 9½	2 7⅞	1 2	- -½	- -¼
Suffolk, E. and W.	1829	16,610 1 11	9,424 2 7	308 - -	93,812 16 9	8,308 - -	3 6¾	- 8⅜	2 10¼	1 8¾	- 1¼	- 1¼
Surrey	17 June 1867	27,535 4 4	6,611 7 8	- -	250,447 - -	20,194 - -	3 -	- 9	2 11¾	1 3½	- 1½	- -¼

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

31st March 1894; Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year ended 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894.					Weekly Charge during the Year ended 31st March 1894.					Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			Counties and United Counties —*continued.*
– 7	– 7⅞	– 3½	– –⅞	8 5½	9 5¾	14 –	21 –	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
– 11⅜	– 2⅜	– 3⅛	– 2	9 8⅛	9 5¾	14 –	21 –	- ditto - - - - -	County - - - - -	„ (Chartham).
– 7⅞	– 2⅝	– 3¾	– 1⅜	8 11⅜	9 4	14 –	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
– 7	– 10¾	– 5⅝	– –⅞	9 1⅝	9 4	14 –	- -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - - - -	„ (Rainhill).
– 6½	– 5⅞	– 4¼	– 1⅜	9 3¼	9 4	14 –	15/ and 21/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	„ (Prestwich).
– 6½	1 2⅞	– 4	– 3	9 1	9 4	14 –	14/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ (Whittingham).
– 4½	– 4⅜	– 11⅞	– 3¼	9 2⅝	9/4 and 9/9	14 –	9 6	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
– 2⅝	– 11	– 5⅜	– 7¾	8 6	9 –½	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - - -	Lincoln County, &c.
– 5¾	– –½	– 7	– –½	9 8¼	9 11	14 –	- -	Asylums Common Fund - -	- - - - - -	London (Banstead).
– 3	– 7	– 5¾	– 1¼	8 11¼	9 11	14 –	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Cane Hill).
– 4½	– 7½	– 9½	– –⅜	9 8¾	9 11	14 –	- -	General - - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
– 5	– 7½	– 9¼	– –¾	10 –¾	9 11	14 –	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Hanwell).
– 7¼	– 11¾	– 10½	– 1½	10 9¼	10 6	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - - -	Middlesex.
– 4	– 11¼	– 9¼	– 1½	7 6¾	7 5¼ (*a*)	8/ to 14/	8/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 7¼	– 7⅝	– 5	– 6⅞	8 10½	9 4	14 –	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Norfolk.
– 5⅝	– 8¼	– 3⅛	– 4¼	7 8¾	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	- ditto - ditto - -	County Council, and Building and Repairs - - - -	Northampton.
– 4⅝	1 –⅞	– 6⅝	– 3⅞	9 2	9 7½	14 –	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs, and Local Authority - - - -	Northumberland.
– 4⅝	– 3½	– 2¾	- -	9 9½	9 11	12 6	14 –	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - -	Nottingham.
– 2½	– 4¼	– 2⅛	– 1¼	7 6¼	7 6	14 –	- -	Repairs - - - - -	- - - - - -	Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).
– 6⅛	– 2⅞	– 2⅝	– 1⅜	8 –¼	7 9	11/ and 14/	15 –	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - -	Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).
– 7	– 5½	– 4⅞	– 2¾	9 1¼	9 4	15 2	10/6 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Somerset and Bath.
– 5	– 4½	– 11¾	– 1	9 3¾	9 6	14 –	14 –	County - - - - -	County - - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
– 7⅛	– 7⅝	– 6¾	– 2⅛	9 5½	9 6	14 –	14 –	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ (Burntwood).
– 6½	– 7¾	– 4¼	– –⅜	10 6¾	10 5¼	14/ and 16/	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - - -	Suffolk, E. and W.
– 6½	1 –¼	– 7½	– 1¾	10 2½	9 7½ (*a*)	14 –	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	Surrey.

(*a*) Average.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1894; Total Expense of Building and Land up to and Weekly Charge for Patients

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1894.			Total Expense of Building and Land up to 31st March 1894.		Average Weekly Cost during the					
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Counties and United Counties—*continued.*												
Sussex, E. and Brighton	25 July 1859	26,936 3 11	2,715 2 8	- -	150,060 5 8	12,762 11 -	3 5½	- 6⅜	2 5⅜	1 8¾	- -½	- 1⅛
Warwick	30 June 1852	18,970 - -	4,086 - -	- -	154,987 - -	6,837 - -	3 1	- 6¼	2 9	- 11⅞	- 1⅛	- -⅝
Wilts	19 Sept. 1851	17,322 - 11	4,536 12 -	2,809 16 5	128,179 18 6	16,189 6 2	3 5¼	- 6¼	2 6½	1 -¼	- 1	- -¾
Worcester	11 Aug. 1852	22,747 4 4	6,471 6 11	- -	141,907 5 3	9,933 11 3	2 8	- 10	2 3¾	1 -¾	- 1¼	- -⅝
York, N. Riding (Clifton)	7 April 1847	13,572 16 7	2,460 10 8	- -	147,648 15 4	22,542 6 6	3 5	- 10¾	2 5⅞	- 11¾	- -½	- 1⅛
„ W. Riding (Wakefield)	1818	33,882 11 3	7,564 - 9	997 12 4	(*b*) 392,858 13 6	21,660 15 11	3 -⅛	- 8⅝	2 7	- 11⅛	- 1⅜	- -⅝
„ „ (Wadsley)	27 Aug. 1872	39,580 6 3	7,954 18 5	- -	341,698 11 11	30,253 2 6	3 1⅛	- 10⅛	2 7⅜	1 1⅝	- -¾	- -⅝
„ „ (Menston, Leeds)	8 Oct. 1888	22,603 2 5	41,483 18 2	- -	308,535 14 6	22,254 5 -	2 11¼	- 8⅜	2 5½	1 3⅝	- 1½	- -⅜
„ E. Riding (Beverley)	25 Oct. 1871	7,701 10 7	4,365 13 3	- -	71,729 14 5½	5,797 19 10	2 4⅜	- 8¼	2 6¼	1 1⅛	- -⅞	- -¼
	Totals - - £.	1,298,520 3 3½	306,542 8 10½	8,282 2 9	11,149,021 - 11¼	842,930 18 4						
County-Boroughs and City of London:												
Birmingham (Winson Green)	3 June 1850	14,961 4 9	1,494 6 2	- -	126,702 3 10	22,131 - -	2 10⅛	- 10⅛	2 5⅜	1 -⅜	- -½	- -¼
„ (Rubery Hill)	4 Jan 1882	12,070 4 8	951 3 4	- -	152,610 2 11	12,556 5 11	1 10	- 9⅜	1 8⅛	- 10⅜	- -⅛	- -⅛
Bristol	- Feb. 1861	14,797 4 10	8,317 - 2	2,225 - -	170,037 6 11	10,828 8 -	3 3	- 6½	2 8⅝	1 4⅛	- 1	- -⅜
Derby	13 Nov. 1888	9,076 3 9	825 6 10	- -	44,007 13 4	- (*c*) -	2 9	- 9¼	2 8⅝	1 1⅝	- -¾	- -½
Exeter	28 Sept. 1886	9,769 19 -½	589 9 6½	- -	84,564 17 2	9,389 16 3	2 10⅛	- 10	2 7¼	1 10⅛	- 1¼	- 1⅛
Hull	16 Nov. 1883	11,258 8 -	243 15 1	- -	66,049 3 3	12,770 - -	2 -½	1 -	3 6½	1 3½	- 1¼	- -¼
Ipswich	- June 1879	6,502 6 4	980 12 8	- -	32,354 12 8	2,874 6 10	2 7⅜	- 10⅛	2 9⅛	1 4⅞	- -⅞	- 1¼
Leicester	2 Sept. 1869	13,234 19 10	353 - -	- -	63,837 17 8	17,750 - -	3 3½	- 8⅝	2 4¼	- 9⅝	- -¾	- -⅛
London (City of)	16 April 1866	12,342 12 6	3,903 3 9	- -	119,165 14 1	12,914 15 9	3 -⅝	- 6½	2 9¾	1 4⅝	- 1	- -¾
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11 May 1869	10,817 11 -	1,815 8 -	- -	101,938 3 5	22,357 5 -	2 11⅜	- 11⅛	2 7¼	- 10¾	- -½	- -⅞
Norwich	9 June 1880	7,460 2 2	1,844 8 7	- -	81,167 16 1	1,874 10 -	3 10½	- 8¼	2 8⅛	1 5	- -¼	- -⅞
Nottingham	3 Aug. 1880	14,736 10 9	1,969 12 10	- -	103,218 8 1	- (*d*) -	3 7⅜	- 9¼	2 5¾	1 6⅞	- -¼	- -⅛
Plymouth	17 Nov. 1891	7,424 9 8	617 15 10	- -	47,089 - -	3,790 - -	3 3⅛	- 7⅞	2 11¼	1 4⅞	- -⅞	- -⅛
Portsmouth	30 Sept. 1879	14,603 4 4	1,070 9 10	- -	136,644 7 3	17,649 16 11	3 5⅛	1 2	2 4	1 1	- 1¾	- -⅛
	Totals - - £.	158,455 1 7½	24,975 14 7½	2,225 - -	1,329,387 6 8	146,886 4 8						

(*a*) Average.

(*b*) Including first cost of furniture.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

31st March 1894; Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year ended 31st March 1894.

Year ended 31st March 1894.					Weekly Charge during the Year ended 31st March 1894.					
Charge to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			Counties and United Counties —*continued.*
– 5⅜	– 8⅝	– 3⅜	– 3	9 6	9 8¼	14/ and 17/	16 –	Maintenance - - - -	County - - - - -	Sussex, E. and Brighton.
– 4	1 3¼	– 5⅛	– 4¾	9 1½	8 5½	14 –	10/ to 14/	Building - - - - -	Building and Maintenance -	Warwick.
– 6½	– 6¾	– 5	– 3¼	8 11	8 9	12 9	10/ and 15/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Wilts.
– 6⅛	1 2⅜	– 4	– 8⅝	8 4¼	8 2	14 –	15 –	Repairs - - - - -	Repairs - - - - -	Worcester.
– 6¼	– 8½	– 5⅝	– 2⅞	9 4½	9 4¾(*a*)	14/ and 15/2	10/6 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Additions - - - -	York, N. Riding (Clifton).
– 6	– 11⅝	– 6	– 1⅜	9 3⅛	9 6(*a*)	14 –	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
– 4	– 8⅜	– 9⅞	– 1⅜	9 6½	9 6(*a*)	13/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ „ (Wadsley).
– 1⅜	1 4¼	– 6⅛	– 3½	9 2⅞	9 6(*a*)	12 6	10/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ „ (Menston, Leeds).
– 5⅝	1 7½	– 5	– 4⅜	8 10⅞	8 5½	14 –	13/ to 30/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ E. Riding (Beverley).
										County-Boroughs and City of London:
– 7¾	– 10	– 2	– 1⅝	8 8⅞	9 –	14 –	10/6 to 30/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
– 5	1 3⅝	– 1½	– 4¼	6 8	9 –	- -	10/6 to 21/	Building Improvements - -	Building Improvements - -	„ (Rubery Hill).
– 5⅛	– 2⅜	– 7½	– 1	9 1⅝	10 6	14 –	20 –	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Bristol.
– 2⅝	– 10	– 4⅛	– 4	8 6½	10 2½(*a*)	14 –	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Derby.
– 9	1 5¼	– 4¾	– 5½	10 5⅜	12 10	14 –	20 –	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Exeter.
– 6¼	2 5	– 11½	1 1½	10 9¾	11 1	14 –	12/6 to 25/	Building and Repairs -	Building and Repairs - -	Hull.
– 4⅝	1 3½	– 4⅞	– 3¼	9 7⅜	11 3	14 –	21/ and 14/	Original Outlay - - -	Original Outlay - - -	Ipswich.
1 1½	– 10⅝	– 8½	– 4½	9 7	9 11	13/ and 14/	14 –	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Leicester.
– 8¾	– 11⅝	– 10⅞	– 1¼	10 5¼	11 8	14 –	21 –	Maintenance - - -	- ditto - - - -	London (City of).
– 9⅛	– 5¼	– 3⅞	– 11½	8 –⅝	8 5½	14 –	16/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
– 3½	– 1⅜	– 3⅛	– –⅝	9 4⅜	9 4	13/ and 16/	12 –	Building and Repairs - -	- ditto - - - -	Norwich.
– 4⅞	– 7¼	– 4	– 1¾	9 8	10 –	13/ and 14/	15 –	Building & Repairs, & General	Building & Repairs, & General	Nottingham.
– 10⅛	1 7¾	2 1¾	– 7¼	12 4½	13 –	14 –	15/ to 23/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Plymouth.
– 3¼	– 8⅞	– 6½	– –½	9 8⅛	9 11	13/ and 14/	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs, and Maintenance.	Building and Repairs, and Maintenance.	Portsmouth.

(*c*) Held under the Corporation subject to a perpetual rentcharge of 672*l.*

(*d*) Rented from the Corporation at 875*l.* per annum.

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of Cash Accounts, for the Year ended 31st December 1894

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.								PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.)	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital	38,357	130	447	–	–	–	–	38,934	3,919	4,828	10,785	789	2,575	167	1,403	145	1,226	1,698	107
Wonford House, Exeter	12,919	161	33	–	17	–	2,158	15,288	1,339	1,406	3,916	122	189	162	171	61	511	630	63
Barnwood House, Gloucester	21,145	585	668	–	–	–	2,206	24,604	1,092	2,158	4,182	37	1,617	–	474	68	975	719	87
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	6,870	21	18	49	200	–	3,500	10,658	389	727	2,151	79	821	–	200	29	452	195	26
St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.	7,741	4,822	–	126	74	–	69	12,832	1,551	1,557	4,026	128	18	115	719	142	1,083	991	63
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	2,841	1,157	23	–	–	–	–	4,021	545	559	1,383	88	49	–	53	9	278	281	32
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	44,931	2,167	1,409	–	–	–	3,843	52,350	2,963	4,134	7,994	203	2,792	354	1,782	165	1,964	1,853	390
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	8,792	616	63	162	–	100	113	9,846	1,013	1,038	2,548	50	794	41	255	56	547	501	43
Warneford Hospital, Oxford	4,422	2,177	76	21	–	–	–	6,696	1,050	576	1,557	64	55	53	217	22	217	520	–
Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford	14,075	21	208	29	–	–	11	14,344	1,133	1,815	3,505	39	1,275	147	1,078	88	756	936	84
Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.	6,632	24,700	–	–	164	–	1,826	33,322	2,575	3,582	6,111	82	313	268	1,020	283	1,595	2,043	244
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water	59,134	194	70	–	–	–	–	59,398	3,401	6,151	11,458	641	3,421	370	1,091	148	1,769	3,171	516
York Lunatic Hospital	8,948	411	194	–	30	–	549	10,122	1,025	1,211	2,563	64	778	–	259	17	420	524	94
The Retreat, York	20,245	92	261	–	659	32	–	21,289	2,198	2,552	4,510	262	1,655	–	154	59	510	1,139	108

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.)	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Porterage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total Ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to, or Alterations in Buildings (not Ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and Other Monies invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1894.	Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total Ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. *s.* *d.*	
293	394	699	597	459	85	511	522	–	1,534	–	1,275	838	113	34,962	–	–	34,962	286	2 6 6	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
410	–	326	198	103	210	16	268	–	308	52	955	583	2,589	14,588	–	–	14,588	125	2 4 9	Wonford House, Exeter.
467	1,590	571	364	214	110	13	439	1	783	63	1,598	–	567	18,189	1,742	–	19,931	156	2 3 2¼	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
173	–	104	–	178	71	2	70	–	355	25	82	153	177	6,459	3,050	100	9,609	69	1 14 11	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
314	–	70	–	135	224	25	678	7	1,002	–	1,203	–	32	14,083	880	–	14,963	178	1 10 5	St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.
279	–	68	–	27	39	–	70	5	322	58	–	–	85	4,230	308	–	4,538	73	1 2 1½	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
465	2,781	956	538	537	364	–	1,999	–	3,591	543	2,103	–	263	38,734	5,267	6,000	50,001	346	2 1 6	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
150	–	381	179	147	120	–	242	42	546	20	–	–	140	8,853	168	–	9,021	92	1 16 7¾	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
92	245	244	170	76	72	3	124	3	516	60	51	–	141	6,128	–	800	6,928	84	1 7 8½	Warneford Hospital, Oxford.
175	672	380	–	74	149	–	380	13	566	63	227	110	455	14,170	2,242	–	16,412	139	1 18 7½	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,574	–	390	–	507	283	148	1,839	–	2,812	1,543	2,519	–	331	30,062	–	–	30,062	260	2 3 11¾	Bethlem Royal Hospital, S.E.
1,289	1,065	1,163	710	495	426	52	1,547	290	10,167	–	2,513	–	298	52,152	5,680 *	–	57,832	382	2 12 5	Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.
112	290	150	106	309	77	–	316	6	1,114	–	–	–	32	9,467	–	–	9,467	141	1 5 3½	York Lunatic Hospital.
237	168	722	344	182	138	133	230	86	1,468	–	613	768	1,104	19,340	1,165	–	20,505	149	2 7 10	The Retreat, York.

* Included in this item are (*a*) Land purchased, 1,412*l.*; (*b*) Cottages purchased, 1,440*l.*

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

Entries by Commissioners at Hospitals, &c.

Manchester Royal Hospital, Cheadle.

6 February 1894.

Manchester Hospital. Statistics.

To-day we have concluded our visit to this Hospital. The patients on the books are 251. They consist of 232 in residence, 12 at Colwyn, 7 on trial at home. Besides these, there are 37 boarders; those in the main building and outlying houses we saw; the rest are temporarily away.

Condition of patients.

In the patients' book we refer to some patients and boarders whose cases require special mention. With several of each class we had conversation apart, to ascertain their mental condition and to listen to complaints. We found the patients were proper for detention and the boarders willing at present to remain. The male patients are to-day 95; the female 156; of the former 5, of the latter 14, are away on leave or trial. We found no person under mechanical restraint, and but 2 patients, both men, in seclusion, and both general paralytics.

Seclusion and restraint.

The only special treatment recorded is the seclusion of 2 patients for an aggregate of 252 hours, and the restraint of a man once and another twice by jacket for a few hours. During our visit the patients were, as a rule, orderly, and freedom from turbulent excitement was general. No complaints call for special report. There were very few patients in bed at the time of our visit. Six deaths have occurred, all from natural and ordinary causes. No inquest has been held and serious casualties have been obviated. Particular instructions are issued for the supervision by day of the suicidally disposed.

Infirmary provision.

Although there is at present a small number of sick, we must regard the Hospital as incomplete in its arrangements while there is no proper infirmary provision in the main building for those who require the most careful medical care. We would remind the Committee that this provision was in the plans originally prepared for the institution.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants in the main building furnishes one to 6 male patients or thereabouts, one to every 9 female patients or thereabouts, subject to some allowance for reduction in number of the attendants through charge of special cases. The staff in the detached buildings is not so strong, but apparently sufficient.

Condition of Hospital.

We can report very favourably of the order and cleanliness of the institution in every direction, and the distribution of chronic and quiet cases in the several houses upon the Hospital estate seems to be a successful and economical mode of dealing with them which might elsewhere be followed with advantage to those concerned in the matter, both the patients and those who care for them.

Means of Amusement, &c.

Many means of amusement are provided for the patients, both those well-to-do and poor, but it may be worth the consideration of the Committee and Medical Superintendent to ascertain if means elsewhere adopted might not here be added; we allude to the promotion of gatherings

Appendix G.

Manchester Hospital.

Means of Amusements, &c.

ings on the male side for literary and other discussion, the starting of a Hospital periodical, billiard tournaments, and competitive essays on subjects judiciously selected by the Superintendent.

Observing the employment of as many as 13 lady companions, and knowing that association of the educated sane with insane persons of their own class is generally beneficial to the latter, we would ask for the employment of well qualified gentlemen to promote the amusement of the patients of their sex, and to encourage and lead them in that direction. What is, in popular parlance, described as "loafing" is too prominent a feature in many Asylums in the gentlemen's division, and should be prevented as far as possible.

To attract and maintain observation, the wards should themselves on both sides be from time to time altered as far as possible by the supply of new furniture and "objets d'art," and by a change in their disposition.

Precautions against fire.

We are very glad that the library here of books contains 2,000 volumes and upwards, and that there is a yearly grant of 25*l.* for new books. For the safety of the patients from accident from fire, some of the fenders require an alteration of a simple kind, which we have explained to Mr. Mould. The escape stairs recommended by our Colleagues for Beech House have been fixed, and will soon be completed. The padded rooms are somewhat too large, and if one on each side in the main building were so far diminished in size as to provide an ante-chamber where an attendant might sit, unseen by the patient secluded, it would, we think, be found useful.

Rate of payment, &c.

As many as 164 patients are, we learn, received at present for payment not exceeding 31*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and 83 above that rate, but under 3*l.* 3*s.* It is with satisfaction that we record this extent of accommodation for moderate payments. The cases admitted since our Colleagues' visit on 27th September have been 31. The discharges recorded are 27, including 18 on recovery.

Wonford House, Exeter.

11 April 1894.

Wonford House. Statistics.

On the books of this House to-day are the names of 47 male and 71 female patients; 2 of the former and 4 of the latter are at Dawlish, and 2 more of each sex are on leave elsewhere. There are also 6 boarders, all ladies, on the list; 2 of these are at Dawlish also; 2 gentlemen, in addition to the above-named patients, are out for the day and were not seen by us. One of the 4 boarders is insane and must be certified or sent home.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the admission of 8 gentlemen and 9 ladies; 2 of each sex of these have been also discharged on recovery, 1 of the gentlemen has died, and 1 of the ladies is on leave. The remainder, except 1 lady transferred to Bethlem, we have seen and are satisfied as to the propriety of their detention. One of the ladies admitted accounts for 2 admissions and 1 of the discharges, her first admission being irregular. Including the death above mentioned, 3 gentlemen and a lady have died from natural causes; 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies left on recovery, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been transferred to other institutions for the insane.

Appendix G.

Wonford House.

We have seen and have given to all the patients in the institution at the time of our visit full opportunity to speak with us, and many did so.

We had no complaints except of an insane character.

Condition of patients and of Hospital.

We can report very few patients in residence fit for trial or discharge. Much renovation and white-washing is required, as well as re-staining of floors and fresh carpets in passages. We should be glad to find the w.c. fittings of a more improved type, and a better means of flushing the pans adopted. The billiard table needs a new cloth, which should be better stretched than the present one. We saw 5 ladies and 1 gentleman in bed. The ladies were there principally owing to a suspicion of influenza. In some of the bedrooms we noticed needlessly strong brackets for the gas, so placed as almost to suggest suicide. Seven ladies have been restrained, (1) 65 times for 777 hours by a dress for medical reasons, (2) 140 times for 1,680 hours by gloves for the like reason, (3) 13 times for 216 hours by a dress to prevent self injury, (4) 22 times for 312 hours by gloves to prevent her picking her flesh, (5) 27 times for 297 hours by a dress to prevent self-injury, (6) 14 times by a dress for 161 hours for surgical reasons, and the last lady was gloved twice on two occasions for 22 hours. The total duration of the restraint amounted to 3,465 hours; 4 ladies have been secluded 11 times for 11 hours and 1 gentleman for one hour. The painters are at work in the lower wards, but we fear it will be a long time before the House can be considered to be thoroughly done up in all the wards and dormitories.

Plantation House, Dawlish.

11 April 1894.

Plantation House, Dawlish.

There are 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies residing here, as are also 2 lady boarders; 1 gentleman, 1 lady, and 1 lady boarder were absent, the former out riding, the two latter at church. The rest I have seen and spoken with. They all seem very happy and contented. I pointed out to Miss Large the necessity of keeping the door at the top of the stairs by her bedroom shut at night to exclude smoke if a fire occurred behind, and another door ought to be put in a corresponding position on the next storey. The billiard-room should have a table placed in it. It is an excellent billiard-room, but not good for any other purpose, and it is a great pity it is comparatively useless. The general arrangements seem satisfactory in all respects..

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

19 February 1894.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here in November last the following changes have occurred: 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged; 2 of the former and all the latter had recovered; 2 gentlemen died, their deaths being due to natural causes, as ascertained by post-mortem in each case. There are 145 patients here; 66 are gentlemen. There are 11 ladies on leave at the Wilderness, whom we have not seen; but all the patients here,

here, as well as 2 boarders, we have spoken with, and listened to all who wished to speak with us. We had no complaints. Appendix G.

All the recent cases are fit subjects for detention, though we observe some improvement in a few. The new building for the worst class of female patients is approaching completion, and will afford excellent accommodation. The rooms occupied by the patients by day and the dormitories and bedrooms were in excellent order, and we could not help being struck with the bright cheerful state of the wards occupied by the turbulent patients, which were full of ornaments, pictures, and flowers. The dress of the patients was satisfactory, and a general air of contentment reigned throughout the Asylum. Two ladies (but no gentlemen) were in bed. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. All the principal officers and attendants remain here who were in residence at the last visit. Barnwood House, Gloucester. Statistics. Condition of patients and of the Hospital.

The annual committee meeting was held to-day, and we are glad to learn that it is intended to appoint a second assistant medical officer. Appointment of second medical officer.

The death-rate during last year has been very low, viz., 4·4, whilst the recovery rate during the same period (excluding transfers) has been 66·6.

The case-books are exceptionally well kept.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

7 May 1894.

We have inspected the whole of this Hospital, and have seen and spoken with all the patients on the books, save 1 lady, who is away on trial. The Lawn, Lincoln.

The enlargement of the Hospital according to the plan submitted to our Board is in progress, and is expected to be finished before the end of the year. We think this, as well as the other improvements now in hand, have been very judiciously undertaken; for any Hospital to command success, improvements are absolutely necessary in these days of competition, and enlarged ideas of comfort and luxury. We found the existing wards in excellent order, and the patients contented and orderly. Enlargement of the Hospital.

Three ladies and 2 gentlemen were in bed suffering from debility or other ordinary ailments. There was no infectious illness since the last visit, save a pretty severe and general outbreak of influenza, which proved fatal in the case of 1 old lady of 87 years. All the deaths since the visit of our Colleagues in November last, 3 in number, were from natural causes. Condition of patients.

We were pleased to notice on both sides of the house a marked degree of personal tidiness and neatness which reflects credit on the attendants and nurses. The patients, most of whom are received at low rates of board, are found in clothing by the institution, at the cost of the relatives, and to this practice the satisfactory state of the clothing must be attributed. No one was seen wearing untidy or worn-out clothing, which is so often noticed in asylums where clothing is provided by the relatives, who either send second-hand or unsuitable clothing, and very often neglect it altogether.

The patients on the books are 33 gentlemen and 37 ladies, 1 of whom is absent on leave. There are 11 day nurses, excluding the matron, and two attendants. The male attendants are eight for day Statistics.

Appendix G.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

duty, with a head attendant and two night attendants. The estimated total accommodation is for 40 of either sex, so that there are three vacancies for ladies and seven for gentlemen.

Statistics.

The admissions since the last visit have been 8 gentlemen and 5 ladies.

The discharges have been 5 in the male and 4 in the female division, of which 5 have been on recovery, in the case of the gentlemen 3, and 2 ladies.

There has been no serious casualty. No post-mortem examination has been made, and there is as yet no suitable room in which such examinations might be held.

Caution cards.

Amongst the patients are 2 epileptics, 1 with *petit-mal* only, 2 general paralytics, and 5 patients who are under constant special observation and have cards. We have suggested an improvement in the form of these cards.

Recreation.

Gentlemen are in selected instances in the habit of spending part of the evenings in the ladies' division, in associated parties for cards, music, or other recreation. Dances are held about every fortnight, to which some ladies and gentlemen from the town often come.

Divine Service.

Eight gentlemen and 2 ladies went to church yesterday morning. The doctor reads prayers to the other inmates, no clergyman being found able or willing to undertake the duty.

The rates of board are as follows:

Less than 20*s.* weekly	4	patients.
At 20*s.* „	13	„
„ 20*s.* to 30*s.* „	10	„
„ 30*s.* „	25	„
„ 30*s.* to 40*s.* „	4	„
„ 40*s.* „	6	„
Above 40*s.* „	8	„

There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.

25 January 1894.

St. Luke's Hospital.

About six months have elapsed since this Hospital was last visited by two members of the Board. The following changes have taken place during this interval:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted curable	6	26	32
„ chronic	—	3	3
Discharged recovered	4	13	17
„ relieved or not improved	6	8	14
Died	4	1	5

There are now on the books the names of 186 patients, of whom 15 are received here free, 5 at 7*s.*, 55 at 14*s.*, 95 at 21*s.*, and 16 at 30*s.* a week. The Whitbread patient has recently died and the vacancy has not been filled up. We saw all the patients in residence and endeavoured to speak with all of them. The only complaints made were

were evidently founded on delusion alone or on the ground of undue detention, which, as usual, were made by those manifestly unfit for trial or discharge. Four of the most recent cases we did not see, as they were absent on leave at the new Convalescent Home at Nether Court, St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet. The ladies at present there are under the charge of a matron, Miss Watson. The house is in telephonic communication with the medical gentleman who visits the patients. He resides in Ramsgate. Appendix G. St. Luke's Hospital. Statistics.

We are glad to observe the great improvement which has taken place in the renovation of some w.c.'s, lavatories, and pantries, and we hope this work may be continued throughout the hospital wards. We, however, object to the bars over the w.c. doors as useless and suggestive (especially in close juxtaposition to the round towels) of suicide. The like remark applies to the gas brackets, and we must call attention to the fixed taps to the hot-water service. State of wards.

We think that more washing utensils might be provided in the dormitories, particularly in the male division, and though we were, on the whole, satisfied with the personal neatness of the patients, we hope every effort will be made to obtain for some of the male patients better clothing.

We saw in bed to-day 1 male and 4 females, but one of the latter went to bed of her own accord as soon as we got into the ward. The five deaths were all due to natural causes; post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in every instance, and the coroner held an inquest on a patient whose death was rather sudden, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. Inquest.

One female patient has been restrained by the wet pack on 15 occasions and for 48 hours to allay excitement; 1 male patient has been secluded five times for 60 hours in all, another once for two hours, and 2 women on three occasions for a total of eight hours.

There is to be a theatrical entertainment to-night, which seems to be looked forward to with much pleasure.

We saw the dinner provided in two of the wards on the female side. It was good and sufficient. Dietary.

In E Ward the walls have been chipped and plastered.

We note with satisfaction the way the case-books and post-mortem records are kept.

Nether Court, Ramsgate.

28 May 1894.

I have to-day visited this house, which has been rented for a term of years by the Committee of St. Luke's Hospital. Nether Court, Ramsgate.

It is a pleasant country mansion, standing in 12 acres of garden and field, about a mile from Ramsgate on the Canterbury-road. It affords ample and excellent accommodation for the ladies who are here, 8 in number. It has three floors, but the third floor has no second staircase, and would be unsafe in the event of fire.

I understand that, although the rooms there are fitted with beds, they have not hitherto been used for patients.

If all the beds were full they would accommodate 15 patients and the necessary nurses and servants. All the patients at present in residence sleep on the first floor, which is provided with an alternative staircase, which should, however, be supplemented either by a screen on

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Nether Court, Ramsgate.

the landing or by doors from the four-bedded room into that of Miss Waters, the matron, who is in charge of the establishment, and is assisted by two nurses and three domestic servants. Dr. Mickley and his assistant visit about once in six weeks, and Dr. Hyan, of Ramsgate, pays also weekly visits.

The ladies at present resident here are 8 in number, all of whom are patients on leave from St. Luke's Hospital.

I have seen them all and found them well contented with the change of residence and treatment. Their rooms are very well furnished and most comfortable, and they were in excellent order.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

St. Andrew's Hospital.

27 April 1894.

Statistics.

In this Hospital are on its books 348 patients; the sexes nearly equal in number. Our Colleagues were visiting here in November last. Since then 16 gentlemen and 14 ladies have been admitted; 8 individuals of each sex have been discharged. Of those discharged 5 males and 6 females had recovered; 3 patients of each sex have died. The patients in residence are thus distributed: at the Villas, 7; at Moulton Park, 3; at the Red House, 6; at the Cottage, 1; at the Lodge, 2; at the Farm, 12; at the Sanatorium, 1; the rest in the main building. Away at Benarth are 13; out on trial, 9. We have seen all in residence (294), except a lady who refused to see us, but whose chronic insanity is beyond question. The post-mortem examinations have been three. There has been no coroner's inquest. The deaths are all ascribed to natural causes. No corpse exhibited bedsore. A female patient is convalescing from typhoid fever; her habits are filthy, and it seems that her illness may be attributed to these habits, but Mr. Bayley proposes to substitute better w.c.'s for those in the ward where she was, and which she was disposed too often to occupy. There has been no other epidemic or zymotic outbreak, and we are glad to say that there has been no serious casualty. The patients to-day in bed were 4, and some of these for excitement only. No one was at our visit in seclusion or under medical restraint. The epileptics are only 3 in the male and 1 in the female division. The general paralytics are 4, and all are gentlemen.

Instructions in suicidal cases.

Seventeen cases are believed to have a suicidal disposition. As we have pointed out to Mr. Bayley, the instructions in writing for the constant supervision of these cases are susceptible of some improvement. Twenty-five patients, epileptic or suicidal, sleep under constant supervision.

Condition of the Hospital.

Last night no wet bed was reported. We inspected every part of the Hospital, including the detached houses and villas, and the high order maintained in every direction is admirable, and it would be difficult to increase the general domestic comforts of the institution. The extensive pleasure grounds are also kept in excellent order, and with the growth of trees and shrubs each year promises to make the grounds still more beautiful. The works in progress for the conversion of the buildings on the site of the pauper wards, long ago abolished for first-class accommodation, into wards for second-class cases are far advanced. An organ chamber has been added to the chapel, and some structural improvements have been carried out at the Red House, adding to its convenience and to the facility of escape therefrom in case of fire. The

gentlemen

gentlemen who were inmates of the buildings, above referred to as in course of conversion, are now dispersed in villas. The mansion at Moulton Park is now occupied by 3 ladies only. We spoke to all the patients who showed any disposition and capacity to converse, not overlooking those who were but partially demented, and giving special attention to all cases recently admitted, and satisfied ourselves that no case was improperly detained. There is no lack of effort to stimulate recovery by supply of in-door and out-of-doors occupation and amusement. One hundred and eighty-two patients go beyond the Asylum grounds ; 76 walk out daily in the grounds. About 120 attend the associated entertainments. One hundred and forty-four are now induced to join in the chapel services, which are choral. Six attend other religious services.

St. Andrew's Hospital.

Condition of the Hospital.

The staff medical consists of Mr. Bayley, an assistant officer, and a *locum tenens*, whose successor will soon be appointed. Then there is a matron on the ladies' side, who has been here 15 years or thereabouts ; 2 companions on that side, and 2 gentlemen companions in the male division. Besides the head male attendant, there are 60 men on day duty in the institution and 45 nurses, and 5 men and 3 women on night duty. Of the attendants and nurses 9 men and 6 women are in exclusive charge of special cases. Inquiry into the duration of service of the attendants and nurses informs us that as many as 72 of the 113 can count over two years' service, a fact creditable to master and servants.

Staff.

The medical records tell us that 5 patients have been restrained on 36 occasions in the aggregate for a total period of 584 hours, and seclusion has been limited to that of a lady once for three hours. The general health appears to be very good. Liberty of action is controlled only so far as necessity demands.

Restraint and seclusion.

As usual here, a large number of the male patients work on the farm, or in the gardens attached to the institution, and seem to work contentedly, some to appreciate the occupation greatly, and all with benefit to themselves. Fourteen gentlemen and 7 ladies walk out on parole. The theatre in the town, too, is much patronised. Fourteen horses are kept for the patients' use, and several carriages.

Employment.

As to payments, we find that 14 patients pay from 300*l.* to 500*l.* a year for their board, lodging, and treatment ; 147 from 100*l.* to 300*l.* ; the same number from 50*l.* to 100*l.* ; 37 are here gratuitously, or for lower rates than 50*l.* a year. The average cost of a patient's maintenance in the Hospital is 41*s.* 4½*d.* Mr. Bayley declines to receive a boarder. We hear that the removal of private patients from the County Asylum at Berry Wood is in the air.

Rates of payment.

In connection with the works in progress here and possible enlargement of the Red House, we would ask the Governors of this Hospital to extend their charity by reception of those poor lunatics just above pauperism, who yearn to be dissociated from paupers, who have, indeed, seen better days, and for whom there is really no door open in their affliction which might lead to their mental recovery and restoration to friends and society. We are daily besieged by applications to know where poor tradesmen and professional men and women struck down by insanity can be received at payment of from 1*l.* to 30*s.* a week, and we are unable to say where ; though so many registered charitable institutions exist.

Improvements.

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Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

10 May 1894.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

This Hospital, founded in 1724, is second to none in the charity which it dispenses to the lunatic poor. The pauper lunatics have provision for their proper care and treatment under the Lunacy Act, and the rich are freely received in most lunatic Hospitals and all licensed houses, but the class just above pauperism, the professional and commercial members of the community who become lunatics, have no statutory and little other provision, and that is the class which should preferentially be received here. The insane inmates of this institution are now 26 men and 46 women; they are very comfortably boarded and lodged, and their condition is creditable to those who have charge of them. Improvements have been, *de anno in annum*, introduced in the structural and domestic arrangements, and we remark much recent outlay in extension of the accommodation and in additions to the furniture; modern baths and modern w.c. fittings have been recently fixed, of which we highly approve.

Condition of the Hospital and the patients.

Staff.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Pepper, the matron for many years past, but Miss Oxley, her successor in office, appears to be excellently fitted for her duties, and we hear was very helpful in nursing the many patients who suffered here from influenza in and about January last. The medical staff speak most highly of this lady; the attendants and nurses are respectively three and five for day charge. At night there is a patrol with tell-tale clocks.

Restraint.

Two instances of restraint are recorded, both to prevent self-injury, and three of seclusion, for violence and excitement.

The staff is sufficient in number for patients manageable without difficulty, but neither the structure nor the attendants and nurses should be taxed by reception of violent patients.

Statistics.

There have been 13 admissions, 14 discharges, and seven deaths—all natural. The recoveries have been 2 of men, 6 of women. Two post-mortem examinations have been made. We saw all the patients in residence; 3 are out on trial. We gave special attention to the new cases; all are proper for detention in the Hospital.

We think that some inquiry should be made at our office into the property of a male patient, and that the result should be communicated to the Hospital.

The Coppice, Nottingham.

1 May 1894.

The Coppice, Nottingham.

We have seen all the patients in residence at this Hospital save one lady, who is in town with her sister. They are 90 in number, 45 of either sex. Three gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted since the last visit by two of our Colleagues on the 6th November last. The gentleman who was then desirous of being transferred has since gone to St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. There have been in all 7 discharges, 4 to other asylums, two on recovery, and one discharged to care of friends. One death has occurred from failure of the heart. No casualty has been recorded. Restraint and seclusion have not been resorted to, and there is only 1 patient in bed, suffering from an inflamed knee. The patients were all quiet and orderly during our visit, and we were

Condition of patients.

Appendix G.

The Coppice, Nottingham.

were satisfied with the neatness in dress of most of the patients. No complaints were made to us, save some few cases, chiefly on the score of their detention. No one was fit for discharge, but we noted one or two cases as improving.

Attendants.

There is a strong staff, ten on either side for day, and one extra on special duty in the female division. Two night attendants are on duty on either side, one in an observation dormitory, one who patrols each division. Two attendants on either side sleep in the larger dormitories, and a single attendant in two cases in either division sleep with single patients, who are restless or infirm, or require any special attention. One patient, a gentleman, walks out on parole.

Five gentlemen and 8 ladies attend the neighbouring parish church, and service is read in the hall every Sunday evening by a clergyman.

Condition of Hospital.

We found the Hospital in very good order. There are five empty beds on either side. We think the payments are very moderate, ranging as they do from 10*s.* to 40*s.*, and in one or two cases to 60*s.*, considering the excellent accommodation and comfortable surroundings and careful supervision enjoyed by those under treatment here.

A new greenhouse has been erected since the last visit.

Warneford Hospital, Oxford.

29 March 1894.

Warneford Hospital, Oxford.

Condition of patients.

In this Hospital, and upon its books, are to-day 34 male and 48 female patients, all of whom we have seen, and those who could answer questions were invited to converse with us, and several did. Contentment is shown by all who gave expression to their feelings as regards treatment, and none are ready for discharge through mental recovery. There is 1 boarder, a gentleman who amuses himself by photography, and has no desire to leave. There have been 4 admissions, 3 of these on the male side, and 3 discharges, all of gentlemen, of whom 1 left on recovery. The deaths have been 2, of ladies, both deaths from natural causes. There has been no restraint or seclusion. Five males and 13 females are registered as being under medical treatment. The patients here are received for very moderate rates of payments, and unquestionably much is done in the direction of charity.

Staff.

The Medical Superintendent has the assistance of another medical gentleman. A matron and a lady companion are also engaged in the care of the patients, and there is a staff of seven male attendants for day duty, including the head attendant, and a man patrols the male division at night. There are 10 nurses for the lady patients, besides a nurse specially attached to one lady, and there is a female patrol night nurse. One gentleman was the only person to-day in bed. We find that no superior official is present at the bathing of female patients. We think that arrangements should be made for either the matron or ladies' companion being always present at bathing to see that rules are carried out, and to notice and report any marks or bruises.

Suggested improvements.

The modern additions to the Hospital are bright and comfortable, but the lower male gallery is bare and shabby. It should be brightened by the introduction of plants, birds in cages, ornaments, and a larger and better supply of books, which the attendants should be instructed to preserve from destruction. New carpets are also needed. The small dull airing-court appropriated to the male patients would be greatly improved by removal of the high walls, and the substitution of a light

Appendix G.

Warneford Hospital, Oxford.

unclimbable iron fence, and the provision of some flower beds, and the extension of the court at its southern extremity. All these are matters which we know re-act beneficially upon the mental condition and habits of patients even of the least favourable class. The female wards in the old building, though brighter than those for the men, might be made more suitable for their purpose by additions such as we have suggested for the men.

Employment. About 9 men are employed in the garden, and 1 on the land outside the garden. We saw several patients of each sex amusing themselves rationally indoors.

Divine Service. About 14 gentlemen and 20 ladies attend Divine Service in the chapel.

The general health is good, having regard to the advanced years of many of the patients. Associated entertainments are given fortnightly as a rule ; weekly might be better.

Coton Hill Institution, Stafford.

20 April 1894.

Coton Hill Institution. The patients now on the books of this Hospital are 139 in number, 59 of the male and 80 of the female sex, and there is one voluntary boarder, a lady.

Statistics. Since the visit of 21st July 1893, 12 male and 14 female patients have been admitted ; 5 of the former and 11 of the latter sex have been discharged or transferred, 2 males and 1 female being recovered ; and 5 males and 1 female have died.

Death from diarrhœa, &c. Two of the deaths were caused by rapid diarrhœa, and one of these cases was, on post-mortem examination, declared by Dr. Klein to be due to cholera. No other case determined to be that disease has, however, occurred ; but the Committee have decided upon a thorough reconstruction of the w.c. and other sanitary arrangements of the Hospital, and plans have been submitted to and approved by our Board. The work, however, is not yet begun. We hope it will soon be taken in hand, so that the present building season may not be lost.

We have seen and examined all the patients, and to some have given separate interviews. We have observed mental improvement in some, whose names we insert in the patients' book.

No complaints of importance were made to us.

We are of opinion that more should and might be done to encourage tidiness in dress and person in many of the patients of both sexes.

State of wards. We should be glad to see the galleries appropriated to the more excited patients made brighter and more cheerful. The effect on the inmates would be very beneficial, and we hope that, when the disturbance of the sanitary work is over, something may be done in that direction. A better supply of books and papers for the wards generally is desirable.

The better galleries are in very fair order.

The bodily health of the patients generally is at present good, and very few were to-day in bed.

Restraint and seclusion. Since the last visit 4 patients, on 37 occasions and for 415 hours, have been mechanically restrained, and 7 patients, on 83 occasions and for 573 hours, have been secluded.

Appendix G.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.

9 February 1894.

Yesterday we visited and inspected all departments of this Hospital, and saw and examined all the patients and voluntary boarders in residence. Bethlem Royal Hospital.

With regard to the wards, we can report that they are in good order, and in some particulars improved. The Female Infirmary 2 has been devoted to the purpose of an observation dormitory, accommodating 10 patients, who sleep under the continuous care of a night nurse appointed to that duty, and all this portion of the gallery has been redecorated. Female 1B. has also been painted and much improved thereby; the walls of 24 single rooms have been cemented; Male II. has been re-papered, and similar work has been executed in other directions. State of wards.

A new floor has been laid in the ball-room, new carpets have been laid down in some galleries, and additions made to the furniture. All these improvements have been effected since the last visit of members of our Board. We trust the Governors will do all that is possible to render the galleries, still so dark in some parts, lighter and more cheerful. By converting, here and there, a single room into an open recess with a large window, much might be done to let in light and air. We hope, too, that Male 1A. and B. will be treated as the corresponding galleries on the female side. We should also note that the patients' dietary has been improved by the addition to the breakfasts of meat or fish in some form, and the cooking apparatus has been increased by a new range. Dietary.

There are on the books of the Hospital 241 certified patients, 107 males and 134 females. There are also 6 male and 7 female voluntary boarders. Ten patients of each sex are at the Witley Convalescent Branch, and 3 males and 6 females are on leave elsewhere. Sixty-four patients and 3 boarders pay for their accommodation, all the rest are free. One of the male voluntary boarders should, and we understand will, be certified. Statistics.

Since the date of our last visit, 15th August 1893, 108 patients have been admitted; 98 have been discharged altogether, 62 of them having recovered, 17 were removed to other institutions, and 13 have died. The deaths were all due to ordinary and natural causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in nine cases.

There was very little excitement among the patients during our visit. Melancholia seems to be the prevailing type of insanity among the more recently admitted cases. No complaints of harshness or ill-usage were made to us, and we noticed a very general air of contentment. Condition of patients.

Several patients exhibit mental improvement, and we give in the patients' book the names of those in whom this was the most marked.

With some exceptions, in which we thought greater attention on the part of the attendants desirable, the personal condition as to dress and neatness of the patients was satisfactory.

As regards mechanical restraint, we observe that several patients, for a few minutes at a time, have been restrained for the purpose of feeding by the tube; that 2 males, on 204 occasions and for a total of 1,688 hours, have been restrained by padded gloves to prevent picking the face; that a lady has once, for two hours, been fastened in her chair to rest her swollen feet; and that another lady has had a prolonged bath. Seclusion has been employed in the cases of 8 males, on 18 occasions Restraint, and seclusion.

Appendix G.

and for 92 hours ; and of 13 females, on 79 occasions and a total of 578 hours.

Bethlem Royal Hospital.

According to the latest record, 46 patients are under medical treatment.

Restraint and seclusion.

We learn that the staff of attendants at present comprises a head male attendant and a matron, six charge attendants of each sex, and 19 male and 22 female ordinary attendants for day duty ; and four male and five female attendants for night duty. There are, besides, five attendants at Witley. An additional night attendant for the male division has been placed on duty since the last visit.

Attendants.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments continue to be given with the usual frequency, and we learn with satisfaction that the question of building an adequate recreation hall is under consideration. We appreciate the difficulty, in a financial sense, which may delay this very desirable addition to the resources of the Hospital, but we trust it may be overcome.

Bethlem Convalescent Hospital, Witley.

18 June 1894.

Bethlem Convalescent Hospital.

We have seen here to-day 9 male and 19 female patients on leave from Bethlem Hospital, and with them 2 gentlemen and a lady, who are voluntary boarders. Among them are several who appear to be convalescent, and who will probably be soon discharged. About half the number of ladies return to Bethlem to-morrow, and their places will be taken by a fresh batch. All the patients seem greatly to enjoy their stay here, and certainly must greatly benefit by it. We find the house in very good order. Electric communication between every bedroom and an attendants' room has been established, and is, we learn, much appreciated by the patients, though very seldom used by them. It gives them a sense of security, and relief from the nervous feeling arising from their isolation at night.

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

30 and 31 January 1894.

Holloway Sanatorium.

Statistics.

The following are the present statistics relating to this Institution. There are on the books the names of 360 patients, 154 of the male and 206 of the female sex, and they are thus distributed ; in the Hospital 316, at Hove Villa 18, and on leave 26. There are besides on the books 41 boarders uncertified, and of these 34 are in the Hospital, 4 at Hove Villa, and 3 "on leave." This term is inappropriate in the case of boarders. The total number of patients and boarders is thus 401 ; and of this number we learn that 125 are received at 25*s.* a week or under ; 154 at over 25*s.* and up to 42*s.* ; and 122 at over 42*s.* a week. This is stated to be in accordance with the scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners. No person is received quite gratuitously.

Since the visit which ended on 20th September last, 79 patients have been admitted ; 63 discharged, of whom 35 had recovered, and 14 have died. In the case of four of these deaths autopsy was made.

Of the patients on leave 9 are at Guildford House, Chertsey. This house

house is, we believe, soon to be given up by the lady who takes charge of the patients there, and who will remove to a house near the Hospital, recently built, and to which patients will continue to be sent on leave. Appendix G. Holloway Sanatorium.

We have seen all the patients and boarders at present residing in the Hospital, and have given special attention to the patients recently admitted, and consider their detention proper. We have observed improvement in several patients whose names we insert in the "patients' book." Among the boarders we found 3, whose names are also there inserted, who, we are of opinion, should be certified or removed. Condition of patients.

The bodily health of the patients is fairly good, and we found very few confined to bed. According to the latest record 42 are under medical treatment. The only mechanical restraint applied since the last visit has been by means of locked gloves, and in the case of a male patient on two occasions for 10 hours, and of 4 female patients for 110 hours in all; while 11 males have been secluded on 30 occasions for 174 hours, and 5 females on 19 occasions and for 228 hours.

The patients of both sexes have been quiet during our inspection and generally contented. We find due attention paid to dress and personal neatness.

As regards employment we have received the following information. Forty-eight gentlemen work on the grounds; 13 in the upholsterer's shop; 1 with the engineer; 3 in the stores; 3 in the kitchen, and 16 in the wards. Of the ladies 50 engage in housework; 50 in the sewing room, and 14 in other employments. Employment.

The Chapel Service last Sunday was attended by 207 patients; 172 assist in the associated entertainments; and considerable numbers, but more, of course, of the male than the female sex, walk beyond the grounds. Divine Service, &c.

We find the Hospital in very good order. Several rooms have been newly decorated and some structural improvements have been effected since the last visit, while others are projected. The most important of the former is the completion of the retreat, the new part of which will soon be occupied. The warming and ventilation of this building is by warmed air driven in by a fan. Some means of better regulating the current seems to be needed, and we recommend the fencing in of the cold air inlet. The electric lighting of the Hospital also is now complete. We understand that the provision of a new laundry and more extensive stabling with the conversion of the present stables, &c., into workshops, will be one of the earliest works undertaken; and that the erection of an infirmary with new Turkish bath in connection is also under consideration. All these works will add to the resources of the Hospital and be of much value. State of wards.

We are glad to hear that the financial position is very satisfactory.

York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.

17 March 1894.

With the exception of 2 females who are absent on trial, we have seen all the patients on the books of this Hospital, and who are 144 in number. The private patients are 85, 50 being of the male, and 35 of the female sex, and 59 are paupers, namely, 25 males and 34 females. We are glad to note an increase in the private class, for which the accommodation is so suitable. York Hospital. Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here in October last, 12 private and 18

Appendix G.

York Lunatic Hospital.

Statistics.

pauper patients have been admitted; 5 private and 25 pauper patients have been discharged or removed, 2 of the former and 9 of the latter having recovered; and 3 private, and the same number of pauper patients have died. All these deaths were due to ordinary causes. In no case was post-mortem examination made. We observe that the mortality in 1893 was 9·52 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence, and that the recoveries were 45·57 per cent. of the total number of admissions, excluding transfers and re-certifications. The recovery rate for the last 17 years has averaged 49·22 per cent., calculated on the same basis, which is a very satisfactory result of treatment.

Condition of patients.

The present bodily health of the patients is good, and only 2 were found by us in bed. Six males and 7 females were at the date of the last record under medical treatment. No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of 1 patient for 5 hours. We have considered the present mental condition of the patients, and we give in the patients' book the names of those who appear to us to have improved or be improving.

We are satisfied with the personal state and the dress of the patients in both divisions. The clothing of the paupers is particularly good. We saw all classes at dinner, which was an excellent and well-served meal. No patient made any complaint to us of ill-usage, or on any subject, except that of detention, but no one complaining of this seemed to us well enough for absolute discharge.

The condition of the Hospital in all its departments is excellent, and it affords most comfortable accommodation. We understand that the usual spring cleaning and paper-hanging, where needed, will shortly commence.

Condition of the Hospital.

The General Report for last year contains the statement that there is at present accommodation for about 180 patients, so that it would appear there are vacancies for some 36.

We find the case-books well kept.

The Retreat, York.

16 March 1894.

The Retreat.

Condition of Hospital.

We have to-day inspected all parts of this Hospital, and have seen every patient in residence. The Hospital generally is in good order, but some galleries would be improved by further decoration, and all by the introduction of more pictures, plants, and objects of interest. Of pictures, however, we learn that several have recently been purchased, and are now being framed. We may mention Male Gallery No. 3, and also the lower fourth gallery, as some that need re-decoration. We think that the gallery in which are the more excited female patients would be improved by removing the wall between it and the small sitting-room, which is much too confined for the number of that class of patients who occupy it, a class which requires ample space.

Of improvements effected since the last visit of Commissioners we may mention the completion of the lavatory and w.c., block for two floors of Gallery, No. of the female side, with a small room in the basement for laundry-maids; a lavatory in the centre for staff and visitors; the opening of an alcove in fifth gallery on the female side; and a window in the lower fourth, by which the galleries are better lighted; and the provision of a new engine for pumping, and improve-

ment

ment of the laundry apparatus. A new piano has been provided. We observe that the drying closets are heated by coke furnaces, an expensive and dangerous method, for which we would suggest the substitution of a plan of Messrs. Bradford for propelling air through the closets, by means of a fan, the air passing first through a chamber heated by steam coils. Appendix G. The Retreat. Condition of Hospital.

Outside the building we notice some extension and improvement of the ladies' garden, and the formation of a path round the field, not yet finished, and the planting of a shrubbery alongside of it.

If and when the funds of the Hospital permit, it would be politic, we think, to erect a building for the accommodation of nurses and domestic servants, so as to set free for patients many rooms in the main building now occupied by them.

There are on the books of the Hospital at present the names of 59 male and 91 female patients, 150 in all. Of the ladies, 6 are on leave at Scarborough, a lady is on trial at her home, and an imbecile lad is on leave at Acomb. Statistics.

Since 13th October 1893, the date of the last visit, 9 male and 6 female patients have been admitted; 2 males and 4 females have been discharged or removed, the males and one of the females having recovered; and 2 males and 3 females have died.

We find the present bodily health of the patients fairly good. Very few are confined to bed, and 3 males and 7 females are taking ordinary medicine and 7 females sedatives. Condition of patients.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but seclusion has been used with 4 male patients, on 7 occasions and for 27 hours, and 5 female patients, on 27 occasions and for a total of 55 hours, but principally in the case of one lady. Seclusion.

The patients seem very contented on the whole, and no complaints of any want of kindness or consideration were made to us, or any of the food. We have suggested to Dr. Pierce the experiment of associating patients of both sexes at dinner in the hall. This has been done with good results in other Hospitals.

We have not noticed many patients manifesting improvement, but the few who seem to be better we name in the patients' book.

Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross, Exeter.

13 April 1894.

Since our Colleagues were here last, 2 females of the private class and 20 males and 9 females of the pauper class have been admitted, 16 patients have been discharged and 13 have died. Western Counties Idiot Asylum.

We saw only 2 children in bed to-day, 1 on each side. We visited the workshops and saw some very good work being done in these shops, and are glad to report that 104 out of the 128 boys are usefully employed, and 49 out of the 76 girls. We have been much pleased with the general order and neatness prevailing throughout the institution, and the behaviour of the children at tea was most exemplary. The means of escape, in the event of fire, seem everywhere assured by stairs, some external and some internal, but the external stairs are too steep, and would be very dangerous for weak children to descend. Statistics. Condition of the institution and the patients.

In the modern part of the building the sanitary appliances are in excellent order; it is a great pity that the more ancient fittings in the old

Appendix G.

Western Counties Idiot Asylum.

old part should not be removed and new fittings substituted. There seems to be a sort of ophthalmia always more or less prevalent here.

We advise that children with sore eyes be washed and dressed separately from the others, and their eyes washed with old towels or rags, which should be burnt immediately after use, and thus the disease might be stamped out.

Condition of the institution and the patients.

The only new structural alteration is the addition of a light scullery.

The whole condition of the institution is highly creditable to those having charge here.

Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester.

12 June 1894.

Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum.

Condition of the institution and of the patients.

We have inspected this Asylum to-day, and have gone over the whole building, which is undergoing much-needed cleaning. The weather has not been favourable lately, or we are assured that the work would have been much further advanced. We saw dinner served in the hall. The behaviour of the patients was orderly, but we learn that the ration given to the males consists of 3 oz. of meat, and to the females 2 oz., quite irrespective of age. The supply served seemed in many instances insufficient, but the patients looked well nourished as a rule, and we learnt that the bread and butter given at breakfast and tea is unlimited. We saw 12 children in bed, but the health of the Asylum seems to be good.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhœa.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and severe diarrhœa have visited this Asylum since our Colleagues' last visit about a year ago, and 11 patients in all have died—1 from scarlet fever, 1 from scarlet fever and diphtheria, and another from diphtheria alone. None of the other causes of death call for notice.

Fire precautions.

We tried the pressure of water from the hydrant in the centre of the grounds, opposite the hall door, and found that there was only sufficient power to throw the water to the first floor. In these circumstances we think greater attention ought to be paid to the fire drill in connection with the internal hydrants, and nozzles should be provided for each stand.

The laundry seems to us to need enlargement.

Proposed Convalescent Home.

We are glad to see by the 35th Report of the Board that a friend has generously offered to purchase a house at the seaside and present it as a Convalescent Home to the Asylum. We hope no delay will take place in accepting this kind offer, and that a suitable place will be found at a very early date.

The Superintendent was absent on his holiday, but we received much useful information from the Medical Attendant, Dr. Sichel, who is evidently very zealous in the discharge of his duties, and intimately acquainted with the diseases of all the patients.

Statistics.

This Asylum is now full; there are 235 patients on the books, 162 males and 73 females; one of each sex was absent on trial. The patients admitted since last visit have been 39, discharged 7, and (as before reported) died, 11.

One hundred and seventy patients are usually in some way employed; 22 men and 30 women are engaged with the patients, but these numbers include two school teachers in each division, four laundry-maids, four kitchen-maids, three house servants, and five needlewomen, and an engineer and a stoker.

The

The alterations which have taken place have been, *inter alia*, the provision of eight new swing doors to keep off draughts, two new steam boilers fixed in corridors; improved system of warming the infectious hospital (we hope it will not be long before we can report a new infectious hospital has been built); and a new floor and linoleum put down in the girls' play-room. The rooms occupied by the patients were in very good order. Appendix G. — Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum. Alterations and improvements effected, and suggested.

The patients themselves were suitably dressed.

The work done in respect to improving the condition of the afflicted persons received here seems to continue and have good results, and we trust that this institution will continue to be liberally supported.

Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster.

23 July 1894.

We have to-day visited and inspected this Northern Counties Hospital for idiots and others of low mental power. Dr. Telford Smith has succeeded Dr. Shuttleworth, resigned, in the post of Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Hinde, formerly of the Retreat at York, is acting as his medical assistant. On the books are 547 patients, but election day is near. The males are 373, and the females are 174. One patient of each sex is away on leave; the rest we have seen in the wards, schoolrooms, some at work, others at dinner. The majority are from Lancashire and Yorkshire, but Cheshire, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and other counties send many patients hither. The elected cases are 305, and the paupers are 123, from six of the seven counties named; 85 patients are here at reduced payments; 6 are for life, 3 are presentation cases. Of the private class there are 424; of these 288 are males, 136 are females. Royal Albert Hospital. Statistics.

It appears that since our Colleagues' visit on 22nd April 1893 the admissions have been 85, of which 49 were in the male, 36 in the female, department. The discharges recorded are 98; that is to say, 66 of boys, 32 of girls. Of both sexes 31 have died, the males exceeding the females by 1 only.

We agree with our Colleagues who last year visited this institution, that all that is possible is being done here to call forth or improve such faculties and powers, physical and mental, as the patients possess.

The patients are admissible, we understand, between the age of 6 and the age of 16 years.

Dr. Telford Smith reports favourably of his staff, and we cannot deny that their duties must be often of a very unpleasant nature, and must call for great patience and much tact.

In view of the constitutional infirmities of so many of the children, the general health is well maintained; they are kept very clean and tidy, as far as that is practicable, and are well clothed and satisfactorily fed, judging by their appearance and condition at the time of our visit. Condition of patients.

The wards are in good order, and we noticed in several dormitories furniture made by the patients, which shows that in joiner's work some of the boys have become adepts. State of wards

The present infirmary is a makeshift, a portion of the main building partitioned off, while the Hospital is in course of enlargement by the addition of a separate floor for the reception of infectious cases. In this infirmary are now 22 sick, not suffering from any epidemic. Infirmary.

Every effort is apparently made that science dictates to better the condition of those physically as well as mentally disordered, and among

Appendix G.

Royal Albert Hospital.

the children we saw 2 upon whom operations had been performed to alleviate the mischief springing from microcephalic condition: a cretinous boy was apparently improving under treatment by thyroid.

When visiting the lower wards, occupied by the more troublesome and hopeless idiot boys, it struck us that these wards were susceptible of much improvement by re-arrangement, fresh painting, and in colours more reflective of light, and by the substitution of transparent window panes for the existing obscured panes.

There are other parts of the interior of the Hospital which also need fresh paint.

Precautions against fire.

We are not satisfied with the means of extinction of an outbreak of fire, nor with the shoots as the means of rescuing from fire patients not only idiotic, but crippled. Little reliance should be placed on the shoots; arrangements for rescue should be thought out; care should be taken that the staff be always sufficiently numerous to collect, and, if necessary, carry, the children out of the building on fire; and last, not least, a steam fire engine should be purchased, three or four tanks provided for the water required to extinguish a fire, and a professional fireman to conduct the operations and keep in order always the hydrants and hose throughout the building. We tested the efficacy of an external hydrant, and an internal hydrant; neither could throw water over the building.

The only structural work in progress seems to be the enlargement of the Hospital, induced by an outbreak of scarlet fever some time back. We have our doubts of the success which will attend the placing an infectious hospital over one occupied by non-infectious sick, but every precaution seems to have been taken to accomplish separation structurally. If, however, the upper floor be used for the purpose contemplated, it should involve the appointment of another medical officer to reside there and to attend to the patients there exclusively.

Earlswood Asylum for Idiots.

10 May 1894.

Earlswood Asylum.

Training and treatment.

We have to-day made an annual inspection of this very useful institution, and have seen all but 4 of the patients who are at present in residence. We have seen some in school, others engaged in various employments, and the majority also at dinner. The employments are various, and include, for the males, carpentering, printing, tailoring, shoemaking, and the manufacture of mats and brushes, and the institution is mainly supplied from these sources with what is required from these various trades. It will be understood, however, that a considerable number of paid workmen attendants are employed in the shops. Many of the girls assist in the domestic work, and others learn sewing and knitting. Some, but not too much, time is devoted to education, which cannot be expected to lead to any great results, but we have seen some very creditable writing, and there are some who master the elementary rules of arithmetic, and learn to read. We find that about 216 males engage more or less in industrial employments, and about 42 of the females also do useful work. About 260 of both sexes go into the schools.

The patients, as a rule, look well, and are evidently happy here; their clothing is, on the whole, in a satisfactory state, and they are neat in person.

We

Appendix G.

Earlswood Asylum.

We find on the books the names of 571 patients, 383 being males and 188 females. The last batch of elected cases have not yet come into residence. Of the above 571, 6 are at present away for a holiday.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 20th November last, 31 cases have been admitted, 49 discharged, and 22 have died. In 10 of the deaths post-mortem examination was made. The causes were natural and ordinary in all, except one, a child having got into a bath and been scalded. In this case an inquest was held. We are informed that in no case was there bed-sore.

The scarlet fever epidemic noticed at the last visit did not long continue, and no further deaths occurred from it. At present there are 4 cases of chicken-pox, isolated on the top floor of the infirmary, and whom we have not visited, but in other respects the health of the inmates is, on the whole, good. There are to-day only 6 patients in bed.

We learn that among the patients are 132 epileptics. There should be a recording clock in the male epileptic dormitory, and the night attendant in that room should not leave it to visit other rooms, as we find he does.

We are informed that since the last visit mechanical restraint by means of locked gloves has been applied to 16 patients, for a total of 23,720 hours, for surgical reasons or to check destructive and other habits.

Attendants.

The staff here is a large one, and comprises seven male trade attendants, and 44 male ordinary attendants, and 35 nurses, and 56 other women for domestic work. The duration of service of the staff is good.

State of wards, &c.

We can report of the Asylum generally that it is in good order, the sleeping rooms and bedding clean, and most of the day rooms cheerful. Some of those in the basement, however, stand in need of some brightening up, and the general bath room also requires some attention. We noticed the escape of gas in several rooms, showing that the fittings should be looked to. It would be desirable that more of the floors should be stained and cleaned by dry rubbing instead of washing, the subsequent evaporation from which is insanitary. In some directions the stone stairs are so worn as to be dangerous to feeble children.

A new sanitary block has been built in the east wing in connection with the rooms occupied by the male seventh class, and we regret to observe that it was not designed with a cross-ventilated lobby, such as is now universally adopted in asylums and hospitals. We trust that this plan will be adopted in other similar improvements, for which there is much room. We would refer especially to the infirmary, the closets for which now must ventilate directly into the dormitories. The woodwork surrounding the baths should be removed ; it but harbours and conceals dirt.

Condition of patients.

We examined the stores, and found the supplies good. The dinner to-day was good and liberal, and the well-nourished aspect of the patients testifies to the sufficiency of the diet.

Of the patients now here 295 are received without payment ; of the remainder, 68 are paid for at from 5 to 15 guineas a year, 44 at from 20 to 45 guineas ; 83 at from 50 to 60 guineas, 6 at from 70 to 80 guineas, 9 at 100 guineas, 4 at 150 guineas, 5 at from 200 to 370 guineas, and 60 on life presentations, obtained by payment of capital sums.

The medical officers are still Dr. Francis and Dr. Jones, from whom we have received every attention, and all the information we needed, and who are evidently interested and zealous in the discharge of their onerous duties.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

3 August 1894.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

On the 20th and 21st July we made our annual inspection of the Broadmoor State Criminal Asylum, and saw and spoke to every patient resident therein. They numbered 638, of whom 475 were men and 163 women; and as accommodation is provided for 480 men and 185 women, there were five vacant beds for the former and 22 for the latter.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, on 22nd September, 1893, there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	23	10	33
Discharges - - - - -	11	4	15
Of whom were recovered and discharged conditionally - -	4	4	8
Of whom recovered and remitted to prison - - - -	1	0	1
Of whom removed to other Asylums on expiration of sentence - - - -	6	0	6
Deaths - - - - -	9	2	11

The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained by post-mortem examination, and an inquest was held in every case. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 1·73 only.

The general health of the patients appears to have been good throughout the year, and we only found 13 men and 9 women in bed, many of them for other reasons than bodily illness.

In addition to these, a few were in seclusion, and we learn from the returns which have been furnished to us that the use of this method of treatment since the last visit has been as follows :—

	Persons.	Occasions.	Number of Hours.
To prevent injury to others and ensure safe custody - - -	16	2,295	15,824

Seventy-two persons were also secluded for medical treatment in bed, and 61 in their rooms at their own request.

Mechanical

Mechanical restraint was not resorted to in any instance. Tact and discretion enable a difficult class of patient to be controlled and managed with a minimum of coercion.

Of the 638 patients in residence at the time of our visit, 25 men and 6 women were epileptics and 14 men and 4 women paralytics, while 34 men and 11 women were considered to be more or less actively suicidal. Such of these classes as are suitable sleep in associated dormitories under continuous supervision, and the remainder in single rooms, where they are visited at least every half-hour.

Employment was found for 195 men and 94 women: for the former in the gardens and offices and in various handicrafts, and for the latter in the laundry and wards and at needlework.

The attendance at Divine Service—Church, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—comprised 122 men and 49 women, and about 120 of the former and 20 of the latter were present at Morning or Evening Prayer in the chapel or the wards.

During the winter months suitable entertainments were provided, at which an average of 36 per cent. of the men and 41 per cent. of the women attended.

Other means of amusement are provided, and include a good library and an adequate supply of daily and weekly newspapers.

The boundary wall, since partly blown down and renewed, to which reference was made in the last report as enclosing eight acres of additional garden, has secured increased opportunity of outdoor employment for the men, and enabled a larger number both of men and women to be taken for exercise beyond their airing courts. To 69 female patients this has been extended beyond the Asylum boundaries altogether.

We were well satisfied with the condition of the patients as to dress and personal neatness, and, with a few exceptions, they were quiet and well-conducted during our visit. Their relations with the medical staff and the attendants appeared to be generally friendly and pleasant, and our inquiry into such complaints as were made led us to the belief that they were either without foundation or greatly exaggerated.

We saw on each of the two days over which our visit extended, good, substantial dinners served to the patients, of which, however, some of them did not fail to complain.

The casualties since the last visit were limited to two accidental fractures and a wound of the arm, all of which did well. The staff of attendants is necessarily strong, and, exclusive of the heads, consists of 74 males an 25 females for day, and nine males and four females for night duty. Of the total, 114, only twelve have served less than a year, while as many as 79 have been on duty in this Asylum between five and 30 years.

We found the Asylum generally clean and otherwise in good order, and many of the rooms very bright and comfortable; but we think it necessary to mention some points upon which improvement is desirable.

The stone stairs, referred to in last year's report as so much worn as to be dangerous, remain in the same state; many of the w.c.'s are of old type, and both their pans and some of the baths are enclosed in porous woodwork, which is liable to become offensive.

Renewal of paint and whitewash is needed in a good many corridors, rooms, and domestic offices, and several of the corridors require re-flooring and new linoleum to replace that which is shabby and worn.

A good deal has, however, been done in various directions since the last visit, and with obvious benefit.

Appendix H.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

The blocks for females, which afford accommodation for 50 more patients, have been completed, and large and valuable additions made for infirmary and day and night use.

Some of the old w.c. apparatus has been removed and modern pedestal closets substituted.

The new sewing-room and nurses' block and recreation-room have been completed, and alterations are now proceeding at the kitchen in the male division.

At all these points evidence is afforded of a desire to maintain this State Asylum in the condition of progressive efficiency which its important functions demand.

Appendix I.

Royal Miltary Lunatic Hospital, Netley.

24 March 1894.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital.

This Hospital, which was last inspected by our Colleagues on the 25th May 1893, was visited by us on the 19th instant. Surgeon-Lt.-Col. Irving, the medical officer in charge, was absent on leave, but his duties appeared to be efficiently discharged by his temporary substitute, Surgeon-Captain Semple, who afforded us all necessary information and assistance.

From the statistics supplied to us we learn that since the last visit 108 patients have been admitted, 125 discharged, and 2 have died. The deaths were from natural and ordinary causes, and in one of them a post-mortem examination verified those which were assigned. Of the patients discharged, 1 was returned to his duty, 22 were sent to their friends, 66 to their parishes, and 36 to Asylums.

The number in residence at the time of our visit, and seen by us, was 39, to all of whom we spoke, and gave full opportunity of speaking to us. They were all neatly dressed, and apparently well-cared for, and none of them complained to us of their treatment.

We were very glad to find that full employment was given to 25, and partial employment to 9, and that only 5 out of the total number resident were either unable or unwilling to work. When we reached the Hospital, all the patients were, as is customary, in the grounds outside the airing-courts, most of them employed in outdoor manual labour, a fact which, no doubt, helps to explain the general contentment which prevailed. We were informed that walking parties are arranged for weekly; that outdoor and indoor amusements are liberally supplied, and that there is ample provision of books and newspapers for the wards.

The dietary appears to be sufficiently liberal, and, as will be subsequently seen, additional and satisfactory means have been provided for the proper cooking of the food.

We have a very good report to give of the state in which we found the Hospital, so far as regards its cleanliness and order, but the rooms and corridors generally struck us as dull and cheerless, and this was especially the case with the day room for patients of the more troublesome class, which needs painting and decorating, and to be made brighter by objects of interest, such as pictures, plants, and birds in cages.

Most of the w.c.'s have been improved by the substitution of modern sanitary fittings for those of old type, but three still remain in a less satisfactory state, and need early improvement. In future movements in this direction, it would be well to adopt the latest models of apparatus, and to dispense with enclosing woodwork. The sanitary state of the Hospital is good.

Most of the suggestions made at the last visit have been complied

Appendix I.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital.

with, much to the benefit of the Hospital as an institution for the treatment of mental disease.

The sentry has been abolished, and his place taken by an outdoor attendant, who superintends the patients when out at work. An aviary in one of the wards has been stocked with birds. An excellent new cooking apparatus has been fixed in the kitchen, and additional cooking appliances provided, and a wheel chair, a carrying chair, and several cane lounge chairs have been procured for the wards. The verandah is included in the estimates. Wire mattresses are still needed for the infirmary.

Lectures on insanity are given by the medical officer, and since the last visit 51 surgeons on probation have profited by clinical instruction in this Hospital.

The staff consists of a sergeant major, a sergeant, and a corporal as wardmasters and storekeepers, 13 trained attendants, and five privates in training.

Appendix K.

Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth.

20 October 1894.

Royal Naval Hospital.

We find Fleet-Surgeon J. Wilson now in charge of this hospital in place of Dr. Browne, who was promoted in January last. We hear that on the day following the Fleet-Surgeon's arrival a fire broke out in the hospital owing to a structural defect in a chimney; the early detection of the fire and the activity displayed by the Fleet-Surgeon and his staff (for which it appears that they received the thanks of the Admiralty) obviated serious mischief. Assistance from outsiders was sought, but the fire was extinguished by the exertions of the hospital inmates before that assistance could be rendered. It seems that the fire had been smouldering for some weeks previously. We need hardly add that the structural defect was immediately remedied. Among structural works effected since our Colleagues' visit (in March 1893) we specially noticed re-flooring of some of the wards with pitch pine. Several of the w.c.'s have also been modernised, and this work is, we understand, to be carried on. A Turkish bath for treatment of the patients is also in course of construction.

According to the returns made to us at our request there are now 187 patients in the hospital; of these 58 are officers, 129 are men. Since the Commissioners' last visit the admissions have been 15, *i.e.*, 6 of officers, 9 of men. The discharges recorded are 2 of officers, 2 of men; one of the former had recovered. The deaths have been 22, of which 4 were of officers. All the deaths were attributed to natural causes; 9 were ascribed to general paralysis. No coroner's inquest was held; in 14 cases autopsy followed death.

There is vacant accommodation for 2 officers and 68 men.

The patients include 12 general paralytics, 6 epileptics, and 5 actively suicidal men.

The staff of attendants is sufficient in numbers, and they appear to be of a respectable class; 28 on day and 3 on night duty. Their duration of service is satisfactory.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We saw every patient, and spoke to many of those under care and treatment. No complaint was made by any to which we need refer. The general conduct was during our inspection orderly. No patient, indeed, was noisily excited. The clothing worn by officers and men is good and suitable to their social positions. The patients registered as being under medical treatment appear to be 5 officers and 9 men. There has been no exceptional malady of a physical nature. Proper attention is given to the amusement and outdoor exercise of all those detained here. Theatrical entertainments in the hospital are given as heretofore. There is a sufficient library, and a good supply of newspapers and periodicals. Patients are taken to public places of amusement in Yarmouth, and are frequently also taken into the adjacent

Appendix K.

Royal Naval Hospital.

country. A new billiard table has been provided for the officers; the men have the choice of bagatelle boards, backgammon, draughts, dominoes, solitaire, and other games. Twelve officers and 40 men walk beyond the hospital grounds. One officer goes out on parole.

The general health appears to be good; a few cases were seen in bed by us. All who suffer from fits or are dangerous to themselves sleep under continuous night supervision.

Fifteen officers and 50 men attended Divine service in the hospital chapel last Sunday.

Sixty-three patients are induced to employ themselves usefully, viz.: 14 in the grounds, 3 with the tailor, 9 in the wash-house and laundry, 2 assist the cook, 29 help in the wards, the rest work in the officers' houses and others.

Of the condition and comfort of the wards we can report very favourably; the interior of the hospital is throughout in good order. The beds and bedding, which were examined, were very satisfactory. The hospital grounds are also kept well.

A junior medical officer assists Fleet-Surgeon Wilson in the care and treatment of the patients, and both appear to be zealous in the discharge of their responsible duties, and to be on excellent terms with the patients. As far as we can ascertain, praise is due to the attendants also for their nursing and general behaviour towards the insane inmates of each class.

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

26 June 1894.

On the 15th instant the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham was inspected by us. We visited all the departments, and saw the patients in their several wards. Both day-rooms and dormitories were very clean, and generally in excellent order; but some of the former—for example, that of Male Block B.—need the re-colouring and other moderate re-decoration which we doubt not they will soon receive. The beds and bedding were in a satisfactory state. Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

The day-rooms appear to afford rather scanty space for the patients, nearly, or quite, 160 in number, who occupy them, but we are not aware of the actual floor space per head which they allow. The throwing out at the ends of the rooms of bays of adequate size, as has been done in the case of some similar rooms at the Banstead Asylum, would undoubtedly add usefully to the day space, and we throw out this suggestion for consideration without unduly pressing it.

Further improvement of the w.c. apparatus has been effected since the last visit, and we did not, on the present occasion, perceive any defective working of it. Painting and cleaning have been in progress, and will, we were informed, be continued in other blocks; and we observed that the shafts over the water storage tank in the laundry drying ground have been raised, as recommended last year.

The patients on the books at the time of our visit numbered 2,006, 933 being males, and 1,073 females, and there were said to be vacant beds for 2 of each sex. Since the visit paid on 8th June 1893, 192 patients have been admitted; 30 discharged, of whom 9 had recovered, and 12 were sent out for transfer to County Asylums; and 173 had died. Eighty-nine of these deaths were followed by autopsy. One Coroner's inquest was held, the patient having died from suffocation through turning on his face in an epileptic fit. Of the total deaths, 42 were attributed to senile decay, 14 to general paralysis, 20 to epilepsy, and 28 to consumption, or other forms of lung disease.

The most serious disease which had appeared was typhoid fever, which attacked 16 male, and 2 female, patients, and was fatal to 7 of the former, and both the latter, patients. The last case of this disease declared itself on the 13th May ultimo.

The source or origin of the disease has not been traced; but from the fact that it had contemporaneously occurred in the neighbouring barracks, supplied with water from the Asylum well, suspicion has fallen on the water as being the vehicle conveying the germs of the disease. The water has been carefully examined without detecting any contamination, but further and more searching tests are being applied to it. The cases were treated in the wards, it being found impracticable, without great inconvenience, to empty the detached hospital of the patients (about 40) lodged in it. This circumstance,

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

we think, adds weight to the recommendation made last year, and which we desire to repeat, that a much smaller building should be provided for the isolation of the first occurring cases of infectious disease.

There were reported to us six casualties, resulting in fracture of limbs or ribs, as having happened since the last visit.

No mechanical restraint had been employed, but 3 male patients had been secluded on 17 occasions and for a total of 89 hours, and 1 female, once, for 4½ hours.

The proportion of feeble cases is very large, and practically the Asylum is to a large extent a mere infirmary: 341 patients were under medical treatment; and on the day of our visit 44 males and 46 females were confined to bed. We learned that there were 177 males and 237 females affected with epilepsy, and 14 males and 5 females who were general paralytics. This mass of feebleness and disease must heavily tax the energies of the medical staff to cope with it; and we think that the appointment of a dispenser, who might also undertake the photographing of the patients, is the least amount of relief which should be afforded to the assistant medical officers.

It was satisfactory to us, and creditable to the nursing, to learn that only 2 patients were suffering from bed-sores.

The patients were quiet and orderly during our inspection, and, except that we again regretted to see so many exceptionally strong dresses in use—16 in the male, and 28 in the female, division—we were satisfied with the state of the patients' clothing.

The patients who are usefully employed are stated to be 311 males and 363 females—about one-third of the total of each sex.

The number attending Divine Service appears to be about 300; and some 450 are usually present at the associated entertainments.

The number to whom extended exercise is afforded is still small: 70 walk twice a week on the Asylum estate outside of their airing courts, and 240 to 250 are taken weekly beyond the estate.

The day attendants have been increased by two since the last visit, and now number 39 men and 45 women, while for night duty there are six men and seven women. In proportion to the number of patients the staff, however, is still weak.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth.

21 June 1894.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth.

On the 15th instant we made our annual inspection of the Darenth Asylum, visiting the adult asylum, the schools, the pavilions, and seeing all parts of the buildings and the patients resident therein.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, just a year since, there have been the following changes among the patients at the adult asylum:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	45	45	90
Discharges	11	4	15
Deaths	35	63	98

The

The numbers now resident are 1,001, of whom 447 are men, and 554 women, and there are vacancies for three of the former and 48 of the latter, of which, however, we are informed that 44 are already allotted.

All the deaths were from ordinary and natural causes, upwards of 40 per cent. resulting from chest affections ; no inquest was held.

Post-mortem examination followed in only 40 per cent. of the deaths, an even smaller proportion than last year, and greatly below the average of county and borough asylums throughout the country. Bedsores were present in but three instances, and during our visit only one patient was suffering from this complication, out of the ten who were in bed, a fact which reflects credit upon the nursing of a very helpless class.

Of the patients under care 5 only are general paralytics, but there are 261 epileptics, all of whom sleep under constant supervision. Sixty-eight are under medical treatment. Upwards of 500 attend the chapel services, and about 30 the weekly service for Roman Catholics.

An average of 570 are usually present at the associated entertainments. No more than 80 walk beyond the Asylum grounds, but 750 are taken frequently, if not daily, outside the airing courts.

Considering the nature of the cases, employment is found for a satisfactory proportion. Of men 84 work on the farm and in the gardens, 50 in the tailors', shoemakers', and upholsterers' shops, and 50 in the wards or elsewhere, a total of 184.

Of the women, 31 are employed in the laundry, 69 in the workrooms or at needlework, and 146 in the wards, a total of 246.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion have been used ; the former for 14 patients, upon 479 occasions, and for 16,357 hours, and the latter for 3 patients, upon three occasions, and for 19 hours.

No serious casualty has occurred which needs mention here.

There has been no incursion of epidemic disease, but 6 men and 4 women, among the patients, and 1 attendant of each sex, were attacked by erysipelas, which fortunately had no fatal issue. In view of these cases, and having regard to the experience of other similar institutions, it seems desirable that, where possible, there should be an extension of staining and varnishing, in lieu of the scouring and subsequent evaporation from day-room and dormitory floors

The staff of attendants, though by no means strong, may perhaps be sufficient, and there is no ground of complaint as regards their length of service.

Generally we are able to report very favourably of the state in which we found the asylum and its inmates. The rooms were clean, bright, and comfortable, and the patients, for the most part, neatly and suitably dressed, and generally contented. None of them complained of their treatment. We should be glad to see a further diminution in the number of strong dresses.

We saw a good dinner of roast beef, potatoes, and beer, neatly served in the wards, and we visited the stores and inspected the provisions, which appeared to be of good quality.

With reference to suggestions made at the last visit, we are glad to report that additional lengths of fire-hose have been obtained for use on the first and second floors, but hose and stand taps are still kept unconnected, and as we demonstrated both here and at the schools, the nurses have received no instruction in the method of connecting them, and would be unable to act promptly in the event of an emergency ; a professional fireman is, however, kept on the premises, and on our

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth.

ringing the alarm, he and members of his brigade were at hand in three minutes, and in six minutes had the external hydrants playing upon the building.

Some of the external walls and w.c.'s still need reparation of paint and colour, and the apparatus in many of the latter is bad, and enclosed in absorbent woodwork, but partitions have been erected between the seats.

The baths have been greatly improved by the removal of all woodwork around them, but no superior officer is present, as we think should be the case, at the weekly bathing of the patients to see that they are free from unexplained bruises, and to test the temperature of the water.

Additional sunshades are needed in some of the airing courts.

There has been no change in the medical staff.

At the schools and pavilions the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	76	47	123
Discharged - - - -	55	30	85
Died - - - - - -	31	22	53

The numbers remaining are 935, of whom 585 are males and 350 females. These leave vacancies for 15 of the former and 30 of the latter.

With one exception the deaths were from natural causes, but 22 were from epilepsy, and 10 as the result of influenza.

The exceptional death was due to shock following severe scalds sustained by a female patient in a bath, that formed the subject of the only inquest. A verdict of "Accidental death," exonerating the nurses and others, was returned, but we thought it necessary to refer the matter to the Local Government Board as showing that some addition to, or revision of the duties of, the staff was probably desirable.

In this, as in the adult asylum, post-mortem examination followed in less than 40 per cent. of the deaths. Bed-sores were present in only 2 cases, and there were 2 only among the 21 patients in bed during our visit to the wards, a creditable circumstance where there are so many helpless cases of low vitality.

All the epileptics, 353 in number, sleep under constant supervision, but there are still no clocks to test the vigilance and stimulate the wakefulness of the night staff, as is now almost universal in asylums.

The patients under medical treatment are 83 ; those attending chapel, 400 ; and associated entertainments, 400.

Weekly walks beyond the grounds are given to 250, and 400 are taken daily beyond the airing-courts.

The record of employment, where so many are crippled and helpless, is satisfactory, and we saw 25 boys usefully at work in the shoemakers', and 27 in the tailors' shops, a few girls in the laundry, and many employed in various ways elsewhere.

Some hair-picking is done in the mattress-making room, with a good deal

deal of dusty product. It would be well if separate provision for this could be made by the erection of an adjacent enclosed shed.

No use of seclusion in the treatment of the patients is recorded, and we were glad to notice a material reduction in the number of leather gloves and other means of mechanical restraint, in which we hope and believe that it may be found possible to make a still further substantial reduction.

The general health appears to have been good. The only epidemics have been influenza, which attacked 107 patients and 49 of the staff, and roseola, for which 13 boys and 5 girls were under treatment in the isolation hospital at the time of our visit.

As this building affords the only means of isolation for both the adult asylum and the schools, we again urge upon the Committee the building of an additional small separate hospital for the former.

The staff of attendants appears to be scarcely adequate for the duties which devolve upon it, and we think that such additions should be made as will enable the help of patients in the discharge of delicate and responsible duties, and at unseasonable times, to be dispensed with.

The duration of service is good, only 20 out of 92 having served less than a year, and they appeared to be respectable and generally efficient.

We found all parts of the various buildings in excellent order and very bright and cheerful, and there was every indication in the dress and appearance of the patients that they are well cared for and kindly treated.

The head attendant or her deputy is said to be always present at the general bathing, and the baths have been much improved by the removal of enclosing woodwork and the provision of oiled mahogany rails. This process has also been applied with good effect to the w.c.'s, the ranges of seats of which, however, should be divided by partitions.

Some of the baths in the pavilions are inconveniently and even dangerously high.

The shoemaker's shop has been enlarged; plans for alternative exits from all the blocks have been prepared; tenders are being invited for the new nurses' block, and for the extension of the laundry and work-room. Many of the hot-water taps have been protected, and we were informed that there will be no delay in extending this safeguard to the remainder.

No enlargement of the class-rooms has been effected, and they are still inconveniently small, but the numbers attending school have been able to be reduced without disadvantage, and they are therefore less overcrowded than formerly.

Nothing has been done to connect the pavilions with the main building.

The staff remains the same, except that Dr. Williams has replaced Dr. Ridley, who resigned his appointment as assistant medical officer.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

5 February 1894.

On the 29th January last we paid our annual visit to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and found that since the last visit by our Colleagues, on 16th June 1893, there had been the following changes among the patients:—

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	96	53	149
Discharged or removed - - -	19	3	22
Of whom had recovered - -	9	2	11
Died - - - - - - -	69	58	127
Resident in the Asylum - -	896	1,093	1,989

The estimated total accommodation in the Asylum is for 2,000—900 men and 1,100 women, so that the vacant beds were four for men and seven for women. The recoveries for 1893 had been 7 per cent. and the deaths 10·1 per cent. The deaths, with one exception, appear to have been the result of natural causes ordinary in Asylums. The exception, that of a man who was accidentally scalded in the Turkish bath, and whose death formed the subject of the only coroner's inquest, was duly reported to our office and enquired into by the Board.

In only 33 instances, or 26 per cent. of the total number of deaths, was the cause verified by post-mortem examination. This is much to be regretted, in the interests both of the safety of the patients and the prosecution of pathological research, for which this institution offers so wide a field, and we hope that a material addition may be made to this percentage in the future.

The number of epileptics reported to us as resident in the Asylum was 422, of whom 182 were men and 240 women, and there were 12 male and 10 female general paralytics.

All the epileptics sleep under continuous supervision, and recording stations mark the vigilance of those who are in charge of them by night. This is not the case, as we think it should be, in wards where other classes of patients are under the same kind of night supervision.

Three hundred and sixty men and 465 women attended Chapel on the previous Sunday, and about 300 of each sex are present at the weekly entertainments.

Very limited numbers of patients appear to be taken for regular walks beyond the boundaries, and most of them are confined almost entirely to the airing courts, many of the walks in which are rough and not in good repair. We think that this is a point upon which a revision of the present arrangement is desirable.

Employment is given to 616 patients, of whom 342 are men and 273 women, but as many as 118 of the former and 128 of the latter find occupation in ward cleaning.

Even after making due allowance for the character of many of the cases received here, the numbers usefully employed strike us as being very inadequate, and we noticed that in the workshops which we visited the numbers were extremely small.

Mechanical restraint had been employed in the case of 6 males and 10 females, upon 1,022 occasions, and for a total period of 15,743 hours, and during our visit we saw several patients wearing locked leather gloves to prevent self-injury or destructive tendencies.

Seclusion had been limited to 8 men and 44 women, upon 212 occasions, and for 2,166 hours.

There appear to have been very few serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit. They consist of three fractures of limbs, all accidentally caused.

A few cases of influenza have prevailed in the Asylum, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease.

The

The staff of attendants for day duty—35 men and 52 women—if adequate is certainly not excessive, being in the proportion of 1 to 25 on the male and 1 to 21 on the female side. An addition to the number would afford greater facilities for the due exercise of the patients beyond the Asylum precincts. Eight men and 10 women are employed in night duty.

The duration of service is satisfactory, nearly 50 per cent. of the whole body of attendants and nurses having served upwards of five years, and only 25 per cent. less than one year; and there has been only one change among the charge attendants during the past 12 months.

We have a very good report to give of the condition in which we found the Asylum generally, and its inmates.

General tranquillity and contentment appeared to prevail, and we had few complaints of any kind, and none of want of care or kindness on the part of the staff.

The dress of the patients was varied and suitable, and they were neat and tidy in person.

Only 18 men and 14 women were in bed; and 84 men and 109 women under medical treatment. The health of the remainder seemed generally good.

Many of the wards were very bright, cheerful and comfortable. This was especially the case in the female infirmaries. The male wards were not in so satisfactory a state. They much need brightening by such additions as have given the female wards their comfortable and attractive appearance.

The corridors of communication struck us as being very cold and draughty, and to that extent insanitary, and we were glad to learn that the Committee are considering the question of heating them.

The old bath and bath-rooms in the infirmaries especially are not good, and there is great need of storage room for buckets, brooms, fire wood, and foul linen, for which at present there is no provision.

The water closets throughout were in proper order as regards their flushing arrangements, but most of them are of old and obsolete type, and should be replaced (as a few already have been) by apparatuses of a more suitable and sanitary kind.

The hot water taps are still unprotected, and at any time a serious accident by scalding might occur.

The fire buckets are hung too high for easy and rapid use, especially on the female side.

We visited the stores and inspected the supplies, and saw the patients at a good dinner of roast pork, vegetables and beer; but the worn tin mugs on some of the tables, and a little want of neatness in their other appointments, somewhat detracted from the favourable impression which the quality and service of the meal made upon us.

We saw the laundry, which is still incapable of supplying more than one clean shirt a week to the patients. The steam hangs inconveniently about the wash-house, and a fan, such as has been found useful elsewhere, would probably remedy this defect.

The infectious hospital, which is fortunately not needed for its special purpose, now accommodates 6 female patients. It is an inconvenient building for one sex only, unconnected by telephone or otherwise with the main building, and unprovided with more than one staircase in case of fire. So large an Asylum, continually exposed to the danger of infection, should certainly possess safer and more adequate means of isolation.

Appendix M.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation was provided on 1st January 1895.				Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1895.					
	Accommodation in Beds.		Accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:										
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	487	603	487	603	1	3	490	597	491	600
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	276	337	276	337	6	3	251	294	257	297
Bucks	210	265	186	242	11	7	200	249	211	256
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	255	290	255	290	1	–	210	283	211	283
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	302	260	283	265	19	14	267	257	286	271
Chester, at Chester	313	337	313	337	1	1	288	327	289	328
„ at Parkside	320	416	320	416	15	18	294	391	309	409
Cornwall	329	421	329	421	23	23	296	383	319	406
Cumberland and Westmorland	310	310	355	338	14	24	293	249	307	273
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	295	354	275	308	23	17	243	277	266	294
Derby	234	230	218	214	–	–	237	227	237	227
Devon	443	632	458	632	2	–	436	625	438	625
Dorset	240	247	(a) 240	(a) 247	13	14	227	252	240	266
Durham	747	685	795	685	2	3	738	666	740	669
Essex	611	884	592	826	4	1	605	906	609	907
Glamorgan	547	506	547	506	13	8	560	581	573	589
Gloucester	503	560	518	641	9	8	503	549	512	557
Hants	485	576	(a) 485	(a) 558	4	1	470	567	474	568
Hereford (County and City)	187	213	187	213	–	1	183	202	183	203
Kent, at Barming Heath	677	900	626	891	2	–	672	919	674	919
„ at Chartham	440	465	458	501	17	3	396	454	413	457
Lancaster, at Lancaster	723	1,139	815	1,206	10	22	682	1,095	692	1,117
„ at Rainhill	898	915	927	943	5	1	896	920	901	921
„ at Prestwich	1,110	1,330	1,110	1,330	13	16	(b)1,137	(b)1,331	(b)1,150	(b)1,347
„ at Whittingham	1,008	951	1,026	1,000	2	3	989	936	991	939
Leicester and Rutland	237	255	242	256	12	18	206	233	218	251
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Lincoln and Grimsby Boroughs.	340	340	340	340	–	1	357	373	357	374
London, at Banstead	710	1,292	827	1,543	–	–	710	1,290	710	1,290
„ at Cane Hill	877	1,147	1,032	1,393	–	–	874	1,144	874	1,144
„ at Claybury	900	1,280	981	1,436	4	2	889	1,278	893	1,280
„ at Colney Hatch	884	1,335	915	1,341	7	–	873	1,331	880	1,331
„ at Hanwell	806	1,161	815	1,165	–	–	802	1,158	802	1,158
Middlesex	500	617	(a) 500	(a) 617	–	–	495	626	495	626
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	483	467	483	467	29	38	452	425	481	463

(a) Not at 600 cubic feet per bed.
(b) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) are boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Appendix M.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1895.				Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1895.						Names of County and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
At accommodation in Beds.		At accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
						Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
										COUNTIES, &c. :
(—4)	3	(—4)	3	463	565	27	31	–	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
19	40	19	40	249	292	–	–	2	2	Berks, &c.
(—1)	9	(—25)	(—14)	163	240	34	–	3	9	Bucks.
44	7	44	7	209	282	–	–	1	–	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
16	(—11)	(—3)	(—6)	236	220	30	37	1	–	Carmarthen, &c.
24	9	24	9	263	301	25	26	–	–	Chester, at Chester.
11	7	11	7	285	389	–	–	9	2	„ at Parkside.
10	15	10	15	294	380	–	–	2	3	Cornwall.
3	37	48	65	292	247	–	–	1	2	Cumberland and Westmorland.
29	60	9	14	243	277	–	–	–	–	Denbigh, &c.
(—3)	3	(—19)	(—13)	237	227	–	–	–	–	Derby.
5	7	20	7	436	625	–	–	–	–	Devon.
–	(—19)	(*a*) –	(*a*) (—19)	227	252	–	–	–	–	Dorset.
7	16	55	16	596	543	142	123	–	–	Durham.
2	(—23)	(—17)	(—81)	603	896	–	–	2	10	Essex.
(—26)	(—83)	(—26)	(—83)	558	579	–	–	2	2	Glamorgan.
(—9)	3	6	84	399	474	104	74	–	1	Gloucester.
11	8	(*a*) 11	(*a*) (—10)	401	454	68	112	1	1	Hants and Isle of Wight.
4	10	4	10	183	202	–	–	–	–	Hereford.
3	(—19)	(—48)	(—28)	420	569	–	–	252	350	Kent, at Barming Heath.
27	8	45	44	359	449	34	–	3	5	„ at Chartham.
31	22	133	279	681	1,093	–	–	1	2	Lancaster, at Lancaster.
(—3)	(—6)	26	22	896	920	–	–	8	1	„ at Rainhill.
4	19	4	19	(*b*) 1,090	(*b*) 1,295	–	–	3	–	„ at Prestwich.
17	12	35	61	989	935	–	–	–	1	„ at Whittingham.
19	4	24	5	206	232	–	–	–	1	Leicester and Rutland.
(—17)	(—34)	(—17)	(—34)	285	298	–	–	72	75	Lincoln, &c.
–	2	117	253	709	1,290	–	–	1	–	London, at Banstead.
3	3	158	249	809	1,030	65	113	–	1	„ at Cane Hill.
7	–	88	156	886	1,275	–	–	3	3	„ at Claybury.
4	4	35	10	872	1,330	–	–	1	1	„ at Colney Hatch.
4	3	13	7	800	1,147	–	–	2	11	„ at Hanwell.
5	(—9)	(*a*) 5	(*a*) (—9)	456	625	38	–	1	1	Middlesex.
2	4	2	4	449	424	–	–	3	1	Monmouth, &c.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation was provided on 1st January 1895.				Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1895.					
	Accommodation in Beds.		Accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate).		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Norfolk	340	460	368	507	1	5	335	443	336	448
Northampton	396	503	427	522	16	21	381	418	397	430
							Thirty idiot boys sleep on female side.			
Northumberland	323	292	298	292	1	2	318	278	319	280
Nottingham	176	187	159	197	2	2	168	166	170	168
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor)	220	327	263	375	–	–	214	309	214	309
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	360	440	360	440	8	12	362	402	370	414
Somerset and Bath	301	528	325	522	6	6	362	517	368	523
Stafford, at Stafford	490	380	490	380	1	1	471	399	472	400
„ at Burntwood	313	331	292	309	–	–	288	323	288	323
Suffolk, East and West	278	347	278	347	1	–	236	314	237	314
Surrey	450	651	492	675	–	–	428	646	428	646
Sussex, East (and Brighton)	376	500	354	476	2	3	393	490	395	493
Warwick	337	475	300	445	6	3	326	446	332	449
Wilts	325	390	257	310	6	5	322	386	328	391
Worcester	460	600	460	600	9	31	445	532	454	563
York, North Riding	365	423	338	390	34	30	314	366	348	396
„ West Riding, at Wakefield	700	699	750	726	3	1	698	695	701	696
„ „ „ at Wadsley	720	890	(*b*) 720	(*b*) 890	28	37	711	841	739	878
„ „ „ at Menston	395	530	475	651	25	30	386	504	411	534
„ East Riding	192	180	191	176	7	7	163	169	170	176
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY OF LONDON:										
Birmingham, at Winson Green	327	336	309	315	9	9	312	304	321	313
„ at Rubery Hill	401	314	484	377	4	5	337	319	341	324
Bristol	365	378	391	400	8	8	302	334	310	342
Derby	155	163	155	163	5	7	141	157	146	164
Exeter	178	206	178	200	21	34	139	172	160	206
Hull	195	195	180	180	3	14	190	180	193	194
Ipswich	123	148	109	137	7	11	109	137	116	148
Leicester	244	307	242	338	3	9	232	285	235	294
London, City of	230	247	223	247	22	35	208	208	230	243
Newcastle-on-Tyne	247	256	225	239	4	8	215	243	219	251
Norwich	150	170	150	170	–	1	148	155	148	156
Nottingham	267	315	267	315	9	11	276	301	285	312
Plymouth	110	131	116	137	3	8	98	118	101	126
Portsmouth	267	319	267	319	11	16	244	311	258	327
TOTAL	28,523	34,338	(*d*) 29,119	(*d*) 35,465	530	622	27,493	33,263	28,023	33,885

(*b*) Not at 600 cubic feet per bed.
(*c*) Eighty of these patients (44 males and 36 females) are boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(*d*) *See* note (*b*) to four Asylums.

Vacant Accommodation on 1st January 1895.				Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1895.						Names of County and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
At accommodation in Beds.		At accommodation calculated at the Rate of 600 Cubic Feet per Bed (including unoccupied Dormitory space calculated at same Rate.		Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
						Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	12	32	59	329	405	–	37	6	1	Norfolk.
(—1)	64	30	83	204	249	158	160	19	9	Northampton.
Allowing for the 30 idiot boys, this will be—										
29	34	60	53							
4	12	(—21)	12	318	259	–	18	–	1	Northumberland.
6	19	(—11)	29	157	124	6	37	5	5	Nottingham.
6	18	49	66	212	308	2	1	–	–	Oxford, &c.
—10)	26	(—10)	26	349	393	13	9	–	–	Salop and Montgomery.
(—7)	5	(—43)	(—1)	361	516	–	–	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
18	(—20)	18	(—20)	374	306	97	93	–	–	Stafford, at Stafford.
25	8	4	(—14)	162	191	126	132	–	–	„ at Burntwood.
41	33	41	33	236	313	–	–	–	1	Suffolk.
22	5	64	29	344	495	82	149	2	2	Surrey.
—19)	7	(—41)	(—17)	347	462	45	27	1	1	Sussex.
5	26	(—32)	(—4)	326	446	–	–	–	–	Warwick.
(—3)	(—1)	(—71)	(—81)	321	386	–	–	1	–	Wilts.
6	37	6	37	414	502	30	30	1	–	Worcester.
17	27	(—10)	(—6)	243	286	–	–	71	80	York, North Riding.
(—1)	3	49	30	696	695	–	–	2	–	„ W. R., at Wakefield.
—19)	12	(*b*) (—19)	(*b*) 12	711	804	–	34	–	3	„ „ at Wadsley.
—16)	(—4)	64	117	385	504	–	–	1	–	„ „ at Menston.
22	4	21	–	144	169	19	–	–	–	„ East Riding.
										COUNTY-BOROUGHS, &c.:
6	23	(—12)	2	311	303	–	–	1	1	Birmingham, at Winson Grn.
60	(—10)	143	53	337	319	–	–	–	–	„ at Rubery Hill.
55	36	81	58	243	333	58	–	1	1	Bristol.
9	(—1)	9	(—1)	98	118	37	39	6	–	Derby.
18	–	18	(—6)	69	75	69	96	1	1	Exeter.
2	1	(—13)	(—14)	189	180	–	–	1	–	Hull.
7	–	(—7)	(—11)	61	79	37	51	11	7	Ipswich.
9	13	7	44	217	239	15	45	–	1	Leicester.
–	4	(—7)	4	190	201	–	–	18	7	London, City of.
28	5	6	(—12)	215	242	–	–	–	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2	14	2	14	115	120	33	34	–	1	Norwich.
—18)	3	(—18)	3	256	262	20	39	–	–	Nottingham.
9	5	15	11	70	93	28	25	–	–	Plymouth.
9	(—8)	9	(—8)	176	219	44	66	24	26	Portsmouth.
) 544	(*e*) 489	(*d*) 1,140 (*e*)	(*d*) 1,616 (*e*)	25,424	30,953	1,486	1,638	547	636	- - - TOTAL.

(*e*) *See* note (*c*)

Appendix N.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

RETURN showing the Number of PAUPER IDIOT, IMBECILE, and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN, under 16 Years of Age, in the Asylums, &c., on 1st September 1894

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	7	12	13	6	–	6	11	3
Berks	5	3	5	3	–	3	2	3
Bucks	4	5	8	1	2	4	3	2
Cambridge	6	1	4	3	4	–	3	4
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	5	–	5	–	1	1	1	–
Chester: Chester	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	–
„ Parkside	3	2	4	1	1	1	–	1
Cornwall	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1
Cumberland and Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Derby	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Devon	2	2	4	–	–	4	–	2
Dorset	7	–	7	–	–	1	3	1
Durham	8	1	1	8	4	–	4	1
Essex	6	7	9	4	2	8	3	3
Glamorgan	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	1
Gloucester	8	1	8	1	2	4	2	5
Hants	9	6	12	3	3	7	2	4
Hereford (County and City)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Kent: Barming Heath	9	10	14	5	5	7	3	9
„ Chartham	14	2	15	1	3	5	7	3
Lancaster: Lancaster	6	6	7	5	4	3	3	–
„ Rainhill	9	12	15	6	5	3	13	12
„ Prestwich	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
„ Whittingham	15	6	14	7	5	9	3	8

Number of Pauper Idiot, Imbecile, and Epileptic Children, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
Leicester and Rutland	1	2	1	2	–	1	1	1
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions) Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	8	4	7	5	1	5	4	7
London: Banstead	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
„ Cane Hill	2	3	2	3	2	–	2	–
„ Claybury	2	1	1	2	1	–	2	1
„ Colney Hatch	3	–	1	2	2	–	–	2
„ Hanwell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex	15	4	19	–	3	3	10	12
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	3	3	5	1	2	1	2	–
Norfolk	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Northampton	28	24	52	–	7	21	14	10
Northumberland	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
Nottingham	5	1	5	1	–	2	4	6
Oxford	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	1
Salop and Montgomery	3	4	3	4	2	3	–	4
Somerset and Bath	6	4	10	–	2	1	6	2
Stafford: Stafford	2	2	2	2	2	–	2	1
„ Burntwood	5	4	6	3	1	2	4	–
Suffolk	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Surrey	9	10	17	2	2	7	5	4
Sussex, East	8	4	12	–	5	–	2	2
Warwick	10	1	11	–	3	3	3	5
Wilts	4	3	5	2	2	2	3	3
Worcester	7	–	7	–	–	3	2	5
York, North Riding	3	–	3	–	–	2	1	–
„ West Riding: Wakefield	12	6	15	3	1	8	6	2
„ „ Wadsley	13	5	9	9	1	11	5	8
„ „ Menston	3	4	4	3	3	–	3	–
„ East Riding	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:								
Birmingham: Winson Green	10	6	11	5	3	4	6	3
„ Rubery Hill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1
Derby	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2
Exeter	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Hull	5	1	2	4	1	1	3	3

Number of Pauper Idiot, Imbecile, and Epileptic Children, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF ASYLUMS, &c.	Number of the Children.		How many of the Children are					How many of the Children are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, likely to be Improved by Special Training.
	Male.	Female.	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Epileptic (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Of Dirty Habits (only) as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	Both Epileptic and of Dirty Habits, as well as Idiot or Imbecile.	
Ipswich	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Leicester	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	2
City of London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	1
Norwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	4	1	4	1	3	2	–	2
Plymouth	2	1	3	–	2	1	–	–
Portsmouth	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	–
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:								
York Hospital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:								
Bethnall House	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grove Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell House	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hoxton House	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham House	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:								
Haydock Lodge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fisherton House	2	2	3	1	–	2	1	–
TOTAL	335	190	399	126	103	163	177	154
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS* (Registered under the Idiots Act, 1886):								
Western Counties, Starcross	73	30	103	–	4	11	1	89
Eastern Counties, Colchester	7	2	6	3	–	2	4	3
Northern Counties, Lancaster†	160	73	53	180	15	43	8	183

* These Institutions, with numbers, are given here as showing provision made. The Idiot Block at Northampton Asylum, for 50 patients, and the Metropolitan District Asylum for idiot children at Darenth, containing 956 patients on 1st January 1895, should also be borne in mind.

† Including "Election" cases.

Appendix O.

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ended 31st December 1894.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Bedfordshire - -	Ampthill - - -	2	2	4
	Bedford - - -	–	10	10
	Woburn - - -	1	2	3
Berkshire - -	Abingdon - - -	2	3	5
	Cookham - - -	5	6	11
	Easthampstead - -	–	7	7
	Faringdon - - -	4	2	6
	Wallingford - - -	5	6	11
	Wantage - - -	2	4	6
	Windsor - - -	1	4	5
	Wokingham - -	–	4	4
Bucks - - -	Buckingham - -	5	1	6
	Eton - - - -	1	1	2
	Winslow - - -	2	–	2
	Wycombe - - -	5	13	18
Cambridge - -	Whittlesey - - -	–	1	1
	Wisbech - - -	3	10	13
Cheshire - -	Altrincham - - -	6	12	18
	Birkenhead - - -	33	30	63
	Chester - - -	25	45	70
	Congleton - - -	7	7	14
	Macclesfield - -	16	21	37
	Nantwich - - -	11	7	18
	Northwich - - -	1	1	2
	Runcorn - - -	3	7	10
	Stockport - - -	38	51	89
Cornwall - -	Germans, St. - -	2	–	2
	Launceston - - -	–	4	4
	Stratton - - -	1	–	1
Cumberland - -	Alston-with-Garrigill -	2	3	5

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Derby	Chesterfield	23	21	44
Devon	Barnstaple	10	10	20
	Bideford	2	2	4
	Exeter	10	15	25
	Holsworthy	3	4	7
	Okehampton	5	2	7
	Plymouth	29	33	62
	South Molton	4	6	10
	Stoke Damerel	8	15	23
	Tavistock	4	5	9
	Torrington	3	2	5
Dorset	Blandford	—	1	1
	Poole	12	14	26
	Shaftesbury	1	2	3
	Sturminster	1	1	2
	Wareham and Purbeck	1	4	5
	Wimborne and Cranborne	2	3	5
Durham	Chester-le-Street	2	5	7
	Gateshead	9	18	27
	Houghton-le-Spring	1	2	3
	Lanchester	1	14	15
	Sunderland	39	40	79
Essex	Billericay	3	3	6
	Braintree	10	16	26
	Chelmsford	5	2	7
	Colchester	7	14	21
	Epping	1	12	13
	Halstead	2	3	5
	Lexden and Winstree	6	13	19
	Maldon	2	2	4
	Ongar	3	1	4
	Orsett	3	11	14
	Rochford	1	5	6
	Romford	3	2	5
	Tendring	4	2	6
	West Ham	57	58	115
Gloucester	Barton Regis	73	99	172
	Bristol, City	40	100	140
	Cheltenham	22	38	60
	Stroud	16	25	41

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Hereford	Bromyard	3	2	5
	Dore	3	4	7
	Hereford	5	10	15
	Kington	3	6	9
	Ledbury	1	5	6
	Leominster	–	2	2
	Ross	5	3	8
	Weobley	1	3	4
Kent	Ashford, East	3	4	7
	Ashford, West	2	7	9
	Blean	3	3	6
	Bridge	4	2	6
	Bromley	13	10	23
	Canterbury	7	4	11
	Dartford	10	5	15
	Dover	4	8	12
	Eastry	4	6	10
	Elham	3	9	12
	Faversham	3	2	5
	Maidstone	20	24	44
	Medway	10	13	23
	Sevenoaks	3	4	7
	Thanet, Isle of	8	8	16
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	29	47	76
	Barton-upon-Irwell	28	30	58
	Blackburn	103	66	169
	Bolton	8	14	22
	Burnley	30	17	47
	Bury	30	50	80
	Chorley	12	19	31
	Chorlton	85	94	179
	Clitheroe	5	5	10
	Fylde, The	2	7	9
	Garstang	6	1	7
	Haslingden	27	58	85
	Lancaster	5	3	8
	Leigh	6	9	15
	Liverpool, Dingle Mount	–	59	59
	„ Brownlow Hill	9	8	17
	Lunesdale	3	4	7
	Manchester, Crumpsall	179	135	314
	Oldham	73	86	159
	Ormskirk	14	5	19
	Prescot	17	28	45
	Preston, Ribchester	72	–	72
	„ Fulwood	2	54	56

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*cont*^{d}.	Prestwich	43	39	82
	Rochdale	77	74	151
	Salford	90	129	219
	Toxteth Park	35	49	84
	Warrington	7	15	22
	West Derby	45	44	89
	Wigan	27	36	63
Leicester	Leicester	32	38	70
	Melton Mowbray	2	–	2
Lincoln	Boston	11	8	19
	Bourne	4	4	8
	Grantham	11	5	16
	Holbeach	–	–	–
	Horncastle	4	5	9
	Lincoln	8	15	23
	Louth	4	6	10
	Sleaford	2	4	6
	Spalding	3	4	7
	Spilsby	2	1	3
	Stamford	6	2	8
London	Bethnal Green	7	14	21
	Camberwell	5	3	8
	Chelsea	4	5	9
	Fulham	3	7	10
	George, St., in-the-East	–	1	1
	George's, St., Fulham-road.	5	3	8
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields, and St. George.	11	15	26
	Greenwich	1	–	1
	Hackney	1	–	1
	Holborn, City-road	19	19	38
	,, Gray's Inn-road	–	–	–
	Islington, St. Mary	6	5	11
	Kensington, Wright's-lane	4	5	9
	Lambeth, St. Mary	1	1	2
	Lewisham	2	–	2
	London, City of	6	10	16
	Marylebone, St.	6	3	9
	Mile End Old Town	–	2	2
	Olave's, St., Parish-street	5	5	10
	,, Tanner-street	–	–	–
	Pancras, St.	15	24	39
	Poplar	13	19	32
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	–	1	1

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London—*continued*	Stepney	–	1	1
	Strand, The	4	6	10
	Wandsworth and Clapham (Wandsworth).	4	2	6
	„ (Garrett-lane)	–	–	–
	Westminster	4	19	23
	Whitechapel	1	–	1
	Woolwich	4	–	4
Middlesex	Brentford	5	7	12
	Edmonton (Upper)	5	7	12
	„ (Enfield)	9	–	9
	Staines	3	8	11
	Uxbridge	6	13	19
Monmouth	Abergavenny	2	3	5
	Bedwelty	2	6	8
	Chepstow	3	4	7
	Monmouth	4	3	7
	Newport	5	4	9
	Pontypool	5	6	11
Norfolk	Aylsham	4	3	7
	Blofield	2	–	2
	Erpingham	2	1	3
	Faith's, St.	–	1	1
	Flegg, East and West	2	2	4
	Forehoe	1	10	11
	Henstead	3	1	4
	Loddon and Clavering	1	4	5
	Mitford and Laundifch	2	3	5
	Norwich	28	25	53
	Walsingham	2	3	5
	Wayland	3	3	6
	Yarmouth, Great	38	45	83
Northampton	Brackley	1	2	3
	Brixworth	5	12	17
	Daventry	3	4	7
	Hardingstone	2	6	8
	Kettering	1	6	7
	Northampton	6	8	14
	Oundle	3	9	12
	Peterborough	5	2	7
	Potterspury	–	3	3
	Thrapston	2	4	6
	Towcester	1	1	2
	Wellingborough	1	4	5

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland	Bellingham	–	1	1
	Castleward	3	1	4
	Haltwhistle	2	1	3
	Hexham	1	9	10
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	49	52	101
Nottingham	Basford	9	15	24
	Bingham	1	1	2
	East Retford	4	8	12
	Mansfield	10	9	19
	Newark	2	7	9
	Nottingham	83	64	147
	Southwell	4	4	8
	Worksop	6	6	12
Oxford	Banbury	2	13	15
	Bicester	2	4	6
	Chipping Norton	1	4	5
	Headington	6	4	10
	Henley	–	1	1
	Oxford, City	11	7	18
	Thame	3	7	10
	Woodstock	3	3	6
Rutland	Oakham	1	2	3
	Uppingham	–	2	2
Salop	Cleobury Mortimer	3	2	5
	Drayton	–	5	5
	Ludlow	6	3	9
	Newport	–	7	7
Somerset	Bath	35	52	87
	Bedminster	15	21	36
	Frome	10	21	31
	Wincanton	2	6	8
Southampton	Alton	7	5	12
	Alverstoke	10	7	17
	Portsea Island	84	152	236
	Southampton	34	31	65
	Wight, Isle of	13	15	28
Stafford	Stoke-upon-Trent	34	45	79
	West Bromwich	63	71	134
	Wolverhampton	46	54	100

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Suffolk	Ipswich	11	11	22
	Mutford and Lothingland	3	3	6
	Sudbury	3	3	6
Surrey	Croydon	16	23	39
	Dorking	–	1	1
	Godstone	1	3	4
	Guildford	5	10	15
	Hambledon	4	5	9
	Richmond	2	1	3
Sussex	Brighton	76	67	143
	Chailey	1	3	4
	Cuckfield	3	10	13
	East Grinstead	7	9	16
	Horsham	2	5	7
	Lewes	3	4	7
	Uckfield	3	6	9
Warwick	Aston	28	49	77
	Birmingham	65	90	155
Westmorland	East Ward	–	2	2
	Kendal: Kendal	15	1	16
	„ (Milnthorpe)	–	17	17
Wilts	Alderbury	6	7	13
	Amesbury	2	2	4
	Mere	4	5	9
	Tisbury	2	5	7
	Wilton	2	1	3
Worcester	Bromsgrove	7	3	10
	Droitwich	1	3	4
	Dudley	47	69	116
	Evesham	4	4	8
	Kidderminster	2	9	11
	Martley	3	4	7
	Pershore	1	6	7
	Shipston-on-Stour	3	1	4
	Stourbridge	15	38	53
	Tenbury	1	2	3
	Upton-on-Severn	1	8	9
	Worcester	2	5	7

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, E. Riding -	Beverley - - -	4	6	10
	Howden - - -	–	5	5
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	8	6	14
	Patrington - - -	1	1	2
	Pocklington - - -	3	6	9
	Sculcoates - - -	8	7	15
	Skirlaugh - - -	3	1	4
	York - - - -	31	73	104
Yok, N. Riding -	Aysgarth - - -	1	2	3
	Bedale - - -	–	1	1
	Easingwold - - -	–	1	1
	Leyburn - - -	2	–	2
	Northallerton - -	1	5	6
	Thirsk - - - -	3	1	4
York, W. Riding -	Barnsley - - -	26	31	57
	Bradford - - -	82	77	159
	Bramley - - -	2	8	10
	Doncaster - - -	26	23	49
	Ecclesall Bierlow -	29	35	64
	Goole - - - -	3	5	8
	Halifax - - -	1	5	6
	Hemsworth - - -	3	8	11
	Holbeck - - -	5	2	7
	Huddersfield - -	29	29	58
	Hunslet - - -	2	–	2
	Knaresborough - -	–	1	1
	Leeds - - - -	26	36	62
	North Brierley - -	22	22	44
	Ouseburn, Great - -	5	2	7
	Pontefract - - -	6	8	14
	Ripon - - - -	2	7	9
	Rotherham - - -	7	14	21
	Sedbergh - - -	1	1	2
	Selby - - - -	1	3	4
	Settle - - - -	1	4	5
	Sheffield - - -	114	81	195
	Skipton - - -	2	2	4
	Tadcaster - - -	–	4	4
	Thorne - - -	3	1	4
	Todmorden - - -	10	15	25
	Wetherby - - -	–	1	1
	Wortley - - -	9	9	18

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Anglesey	Anglesey	1	1	2
	Holyhead	6	6	12
Brecknock	Brecknock	–	–	–
	Builth	–	–	–
	Crickhowel	2	2	4
	Hay	–	1	1
Carmarthen	Llanelly	4	8	12
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	5	7	12
	Carnarvon	5	4	9
	Conway	1	4	5
	Pwllheli	2	17	19
Denbigh	Llanrwst	2	2	4
	Ruthin	4	2	6
	Wrexham	17	29	46
Flint	Asaph, St.	3	15	18
	Hawarden	5	3	8
	Holywell	5	21	26
Glamorgan	Bridgend and Cowbridge	1	1	2
	Cardiff	10	14	24
	Gower	1	–	1
	Merthyr Tydvil	15	20	35
	Neath	6	4	10
	Pontardawe	–	–	–
	Pontypridd	18	9	27
	Swansea	23	17	40
Merioneth	Bala	–	3	3
	Corwen	2	3	5
	Dolgelley	1	8	9
	Festiniog	13	11	24

Appendix O.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Montgomery - -	Forden - - -	7	7	14
	Machynlleth - -	1	3	4
	Newtown and Llanidloes	2	2	4
Radnor - - -	Knighton - - -	2	–	2
	Rhayader - - -	1	6	7
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	896	1,093	1,989
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	447	554	1,001
	Darenth { Schools - -	585	350	935
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	933	1,073	2,006
	TOTAL - - -	6,609	7,769	14,378

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 359.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix P.

REGULATION made by the Commissioners in Lunacy as to Instruments and Appliances for the Mechanical Restraint of Lunatics.

Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 40.

"(1.) MECHANICAL means of bodily restraint shall not be applied to any lunatic unless the restraint is necessary for purposes of surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic from injuring himself or others.

"(2.) In every case where such restraint is applied a medical certificate shall, as soon as it can be obtained, be signed, describing the mechanical means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded.

"(3.) The certificate shall be signed, in the case of a lunatic in an institution for lunatics or workhouse, by the medical officer thereof, and in the case of a single patient, by his medical attendant.

"(4.) A full record of every case of restraint by mechanical means shall be kept from day to day; and a copy of the records and certificates under this section shall be sent to the Commissioners at the end of every quarter.

"(5.) In the case of a workhouse, the record to be kept under this section shall be kept by the medical officer of the workhouse, and the copies of records and certificates to be sent shall be sent by the clerk to the guardians.

"(6.) In the application of this section 'mechanical means' shall be such instruments and appliances as the Commissioners may, by regulations to be made from time to time, determine.

"(7.) Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

REGULATION.

In pursuance of Sub-section 6 of the above section of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Commissioners in Lunacy, by this Regulation under their common seal, do hereby determine that "mechanical means of bodily restraint" shall include all instruments and appliances whereby the free movements of the body or any of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded, but that the following instruments and appliances only shall be made use of for such purpose :—

1. A jacket or dress, laced or buttoned down the back, made of strong linen, with long outside sleeves fastened to the dress only at the shoulders, and having closed ends to which tapes may be attached for tying behind the back when the arms have been folded across the chest.

2. Gloves without fingers, fastened at the wrists with buttons or locks, and made of strong linen or chamois leather, padded or otherwise.

3. If the continuous bath be employed, the use of a cover to the open bath, with an aperture therein for the patient's head, shall be deemed to be mechanical means of restraint.

Appendix P.

4. The wet or dry pack. If, and when, either is used, the patient shall be swathed in sheet and blankets only, the outer sheet being, if necessary, sewn or pinned. No straps or ligatures of any kind shall be used, and the patient shall be released for necessary purposes at intervals not exceeding two hours.

5. Sheets or towels when tied or fastened to the sides of a bed or other object. When these are used only for the purpose of forcible feeding, and merely held by attendants, and not tied or fastened, their use shall not be considered to come under the head of mechanical restraint.

It is essential to the safe employment of any of these forms of restraint, except No. 2, that the patient be visited frequently by a medical officer, that he be kept under continuous special supervision by an attendant, and that under no circumstances he be left unattended; and it is hereby so ordered.

The Commissioners direct that at each visit of Commissioners or a Commissioner to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, or to a single patient, all instruments and mechanical appliances which may have been employed in the application of bodily restraint to a lunatic since the last preceding visit, be produced to the Visiting Commissioners or Commissioner by the superintendent, resident medical officer, or resident licensee, or the person having charge of the single patient.

It will be seen that the section requires that in every case where mechanical restraint is applied, a medical certificate describing the mechanical means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded, be signed in asylums and hospitals by the medical superintendent, in licensed houses by the resident or visiting medical practitioner, in workhouses by the medical officer, and, in the case of single patients, by the medical attendant; that a full record of every case of restraint be kept from day to day; and that a copy of such records and certificates be sent to the Commissioners in Lunacy at the end of every quarter.

In framing this Regulation, in which they have defined the "mechanical means" which may alone be used in the imposition of restraint, the Commissioners in Lunacy have merely discharged the duty cast upon them by the enactment quoted above; and they desire to guard themselves most strictly against the supposition that they have thereby given any greater countenance to the employment of this form of treatment than they have hitherto shown.

While recognising, as the enactment recognises, the possible occurrence of cases in which its employment may be necessary and consistent with humanity, they remain of opinion that the application of mechanical restraint should always be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, that it should not be long continued without intermission, and that it should be dispensed with immediately that it has effected the purpose for which it was employed.

This Regulation shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1895, on and from which day the Regulation of the 9th April 1890 shall cease to have effect, and a copy shall be inserted at the beginning of every register of mechanical restraint.

Sealed by order of the Board,
G. Harold Urmson,
Secretary.

19, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,
the 17th day of April 1895.

Appendix Q.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1895.)

Appendix Q.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1895.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Near Hitchin	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury	Moulsford, Wallingford	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	E. Goodall, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester	Upton, Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	Robert Smith, M.D.	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. M. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Burghill, Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.D.	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	Chartham, Canterbury	G. C. FitzGerald, M.B.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
"	Rainhill, Prescot	J. Wiglesworth, M.D.	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
"	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	Whittingham, Preston	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.

London	Banstead, Epsom	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 21, Whitehall-place, S.W.
"	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	ditto ditto.
"	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	R. Jones, M.D.	ditto ditto.
"	Colney Hatch, N.	W. J. Seward, M.B.	ditto ditto.
"	Hanwell, W.	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Middlesex	Wandsworth, S.W.	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	J. Cartledge, The Asylum.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	James Glendinning, M.D.	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	R. Greene, F.R.C.P. Ed.	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, Morpeth	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	Nottingham	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P., M.D. (Washington).	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Oxford City, and Windsor	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	Bicton, Shrewsbury	Arthur Strange, M.D.	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	Wells	A. Law Wade, M.D.	John Coates, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. L. Bufton, The Asylum.
"	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D.	R. B. Smethurst, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	Brookwood, Woking	James R. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex (East) and Brighton	Haywards Heath	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	Alfred Miller, M.B.	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	Wakefield	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	Wadsley, Sheffield	W. S. Kay, M.D.	ditto ditto.
" "	Menston, Leeds	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
" E. Riding	Beverley	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHS.			
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	H. A. Benham, M.D.	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	Digbys, Heavitree	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	John Merson, M.D.	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	Ernest W. White, M.B.	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	Hellesdon, Norwich	Wm. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	Blackadon, Ivybridge	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	Ryhope, Sunderland	F. A. Elkins, M.D.	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
„ - - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Devon - - - -	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent; R. C. Kirkby, M.R.C.S., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	Telford Smith, M.D. (J. Diggens, Principal and Secretary).
Surrey - - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	H. Corner, M.D.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	W. G. Blatch, Superintendent.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS:		
Hants - - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	L. A. Irving, M.R.C.P.I., Surgeon Lieut. Colonel.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	J. Wilson, M.D., Fleet Surgeon R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients:					
Of both Sexes:					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	140	160	300	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	325	115	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, M.B.
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	125	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only:					
(*a*) Of both Sexes:					
Chiswick	Chiswick House	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	Brooke House	38	50	88	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	49	46	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B.
Isleworth	Wyke House	25	20	45	C. W. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	The Priory	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	Halliford House	15	15	30	Major F. J. M. Mason, John W. Barnes, F.R.C.S., and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.
(*b*) Males only:					
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	Moorcroft House	48	–	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and R. H. Cole, L.R.C.P.
South End, Catford, S.E.	Flower House	32	–	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	28	–	28	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only—*continued.*					
(c) Females only:					
Finchley, East	The Grange				W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P.
Fulham, S.W.	Peterborough House		30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, W.	Otto House, North End		35	35	H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park		19	19	H. F. Winslow, M.D., and Mrs. M. H. Benbow.
" "	Wood End House		19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.
Hendon, N.W.	Hendon Grove	—	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Southall	Featherstone Hall	—	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
"	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	—	14	14	Mrs. B. Oliver.
Wandsworth, S.W.	The Huguenots, East Hill	—	12	12	John Leech, and Mrs. A. A. Leech.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick	*Normansfield	—	—	160	J. L. H. Langdon-Down, M.D., and Mrs. Langdon-Down, R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds - - - *f.*	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig -	–	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
„ - - - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.
Derby - - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed. - -	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon - - - *f.*	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	William Mules - - - - -	–	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter.
„ - - - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham - - *q.*	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	J. W. Eastwood, M.D., and Mrs. A. M. Eastwood.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
„ - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead - -	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt -	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex - - - -	Witham - - - - - - -	F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P. - - - -	–	–	25 *	John Cook, Witham.
Gloucester - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol -	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour -	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
„ - - -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	D. Iles, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Kate J. Iles.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
Hants - - - -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	John C. Burnett and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
„ - - - *f.*	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	–	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts - - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans - -	A. H. Boys, L.R.C.P., and Hugh Fraser, M.B.	2	11	13 †	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent - - - -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tunbridge - -	Mrs. Harmer, and W. A. Harmer -	18 ‡	10	28	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
„ - - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	J. Newington and Miss Mary Newington.	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
„ - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone -	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.

‡ Not more than 15 to be received until 3 additional bedrooms are provided.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster - - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	Mrs. Bennett - - - - -	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
„ - - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich -	J. Holmes, M.D. - - - -	8	8	14†	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
„ - - *p.*	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	60	90	150	R. Davies, Warrington.
„ - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool - -	George Duffus, M.B. - - -	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
„ - - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	Stanley A. Gill, M.D. - - -	20	20	40	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	Mrs. C. J. Watson and A. Mottram -	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich.
„ - - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich - -	Mrs. Rackham - - - - -	1	20	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich.
Shropshire - - *m.*	Stretton House, Church Stretton -	Mrs. Hyslop and W. C. Hyslop -	40	–	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
„ - - *f.*	Grove House, All Stretton - -	Mrs. McLintock - - - - -	–	40	40	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	–	6	6	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and E. O. H. Sankey.	12	18	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol - -	B. B. Fox, M.D., and G. E. Crallan, M.B.	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
„ - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton -	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., Mrs. G. M. Weatherly, C. S. W. Cobbold, M.D.	20	24	44	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford - - -	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
„ - - - *f.*	Moat House, Tamworth - - -	Edward Hollins, jun. - - -	–	16	16	- - - ditto - ditto.
Surrey - - - *f.*	Church-street, Epsom - - -	W. C. Daniel, M.D. Heid., M.R.C.S. -	–	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

028.	„ - - - - *q.*	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S. - -	2 or 1	– 1	2	- - ditto	- - ditto.
	„ - - - - *q f.*	Chalk Pit House, Sutton - -	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	–	3	3	- - ditto	- - ditto.
	„ - - - - *f.*	Sutherland House, Surbiton - -	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum, F.R.C.S.	–	3	3	- - ditto	- - ditto.
	Sussex - - - - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - - - -	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	
	„ - - - - -	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill -	Miss Eccles, &c. - - - - -	15	60	75	- - - ditto.	
	„ - - - - *f.*	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner - - - - - -	–	5	5	- - - ditto.	
	„ - - - - *q f.*	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington - -	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	–	6	6	- - - ditto.	
	Warwick - - - -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.R.C.P. & S., Miss M. H. Agar, S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., and J. J. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	
304	Wilts - - - - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	
	„ - - - - *p.*	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- - - ditto	- - ditto.
	„ - - - - -	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	16	14	30	- - - ditto	- - ditto.
	„ - - - - -	Kingsdown House, Box - - -	G. B. L. Woodburne and H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	17	26	43	- - - ditto	- - ditto.
	York, E.R. - - *q f.*	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown - - - - - -	–	11	11	George L. Shackles, Hull.	
	York, W.R. - - *q.*	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Jane Parker, Mrs. Dorothy Parker, and Thos. Parker.	6	4	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	
	„ „ - *f.*	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. C. A. Clapham.	–	20	20	- ditto	- - ditto.
	York, City - - -	Lawrence House, York - - -	G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - - -	8	14	22	F. J. Munby, York.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:							
	Somerset - - *f.*	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	Miss C. I. Page - - -	–	7	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.	

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

† The total number not to exceed 14.

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

(IRELAND).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (Limited), Abbey-street.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co. (Limited), 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

1895.

[C.—7804.] *Price* 1*s*.

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No. 16,288.

Dublin Castle,

30th August, 1895.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1894.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,

Dublin Castle.

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1895.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Forty-fourth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1894.

Number and distribution of the insane

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1895, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1894 :—

	On 1st January, 1894.			On 1st January, 1895.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District Asylums, ...	6,818	5,616	12,434	7,002	5,769	*12,771
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, .	130	26	156	140	21	161
„ Private Asylums, ...	281	361	642	293	353	646
„ Workhouses, ...	1,718	2,326	4,044	1,686	2,390	†4,076
„ Prisons, ...	–	–	–	–	1	1
	8,947	8,329	17,276	9,121	8,534	17,655

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take into account four Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings or wandering at large included.

* One hundred and thirty-six of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Belfast, Londonderry, and Ennis Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 136 patients, as above.

Increase of insanity.

This summary shows an increase of the insane under care in all the different institutions receiving lunatics, viz., an increase of 337 in District Asylums, of 5 in the Criminal Asylum, of 4 in Private Licensed Houses, and of 32 in Workhouses.

Unfortunately the falling off which occurred last year in the growing increase of the registered insane has not been maintained, the increase at the end of the past year being above that of the year before (which was only 152), and above the average increase for the past ten years, which was 330.

Table I. shows the number and distribution of the insane under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1894. In that time the numbers have increased from 12,982 to 17,655, an increase of 4,673.

In last year's Report we dealt very fully with the question of the increase which has taken place amongst the registered insane in this country, and we obtained, for the information of the then Chief Secretary, interesting statistics and reports on the subject from the Medical Superintendents of the various district asylums.

Causes of increase.

The CONCLUSIONS on this subject at which we then arrived, were as follow :—

(1.) That the great increase of the insane under care is mainly due to ACCUMULATION, and is, so far, an apparent and not a real increase.

(2.) That the yearly increase of admissions is drawn in a considerable proportion of the cases from the reserve of UNREGISTERED INSANE existing throughout the country, as shown by the reduction in the number of lunatics and idiots at large given in the Census Returns for 1891, as compared with 1881.

(3.) That the annual increase in the face of a shrinking population of the number of FIRST ADMISSIONS, including as it does such a large proportion of FIRST ATTACKS, of insanity, almost irresistibly points to SOME increase of occurring insanity in particular districts.

(4.) That the main factors which contribute to the development of occurring insanity in this country may be classed as :—

(*a.*) HEREDITY.

(*b.*) CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES among those having any tendency to nervous disease.

(*c.*) THE INNUTRITIOUS DIETARY of the poorer population tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease.

(*d.*) THE IMMODERATE USE OF CERTAIN NERVOUS STIMULANTS.

(*e.*) THE ACUTE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND DISLOCATION so widely experienced in recent years.

It is to be feared that this increase of the insane under care in Ireland must continue for some years to come, or at least until the existing body of unregistered insanity, from which many of the admissions to public asylums are taken, has been fully absorbed. Increase of insanity.

In previous reports it has been pointed out that the male population of district asylums greatly exceeds the female, while the reverse is the rule in other countries, and as in Ireland it is certain that insanity is at least as prevalent amongst women as amongst men, we must expect that the admission of female lunatics to these institutions will increase until the numbers of the sexes under care are more closely approximated. At present the numerous difficulties attending the transfer and admission of the insane to public asylums, as already pointed out in our Forty-third Report, explain why so many of the female sex are treated in their own homes. These difficulties arise from the fact that admission is now generally obtained under the clauses of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, which provide for the reception of dangerous lunatics; and to obviate the exposure and trouble incidental to this course, the friends prefer, if it can possibly be done, to keep their female relatives at home.

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II. of the Census Commissioners shows the number of lunatics. and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms :—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons	In Work-houses.	Total.	
1851, . .	1,073	3,234	273	494	5,074	3,562	202	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861, . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,098
1871, . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,505
1881, . .	943	7,547	–	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	–	2,195	8,639	18,413
1891, . .	893	11,265	–	2,787	14,945	4,077	996	–	1,170	6,243	21,188

" From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1891 was nearly treble the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1881 and 1891 was from 9,774 to 14,945, there having been an increase of 3,718 in the number of lunatics in asylums, and of 1,503 in the number of those in workhouses, whilst there was a decrease of 50 in the number at large. There was a decrease of 2,396 in the number of idiots returned in 1891, compared with the number in 1881; a decrease of 900 appears to have occurred in the number in asylums, a decrease of 1,025 in the number in workhouses; and of 471 in the number at large.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851, amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,188."

Increase of insanity.

The variations in the relative numbers of lunatics and idiots thus returned by the Census Commissioners are, in our opinion, due in some measure to a difference in classification, many of those now included as lunatics being formerly returned as idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; and on the present occasion, to 1 in 222, the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 202; in Munster, 1 in 197; in Ulster, 1 in 264; and in Connaught, 1 in 258. The counties having the highest ratios were—Meath, 1 in 126; Carlow and Kilkenny, each 1 in 149; Westmeath, 1 in 157; Waterford, 1 in 160; Clare, 1 in 168; and King's, 1 in 173. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Down, 1 in 333; Antrim, 1 in 310; Dublin, 1 in 284; Mayo, 1 in 282; Kerry, 1 in 270; Galway, 1 in 269; Donegal, 1 in 257; and Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda, 1 in 251."

Proportion of lunatics to general population.

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1894:—

Years.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,648	12,982	250
1881, . . .	5,145,770	13,326	259
1882, . . .	5,101,018	13,704	269
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,974,561	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,938,588	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,895	14,590	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,551	324
1889, . . .	4,757,385	16,026	337
1890, . . .	4,717,959	16,251	344
1891, . . .	4,681,248	16,688	356
1892, . . .	4,638,169	17,124	369
1893, . . .	4,615,312	17,276	374
1894, . . .	4,600,599	17,655	384

Note—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision on the result of the Census being known.

This table shows that the number of the insane has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 384 per 100,000 in 1894. If to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large, according to the Census Returns of 1891, the number would be found to amount to 492.

Nothing, in our opinion, would point more forcibly to the effects of accumulation than the following return of the age distribution of the insane at each census, showing the proportion per 1,000 of the different ages of those included in the total insane:— Age distribution.

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the total Insane at the Census Periods, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

—	1871	1881	1891
All ages,	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-15 years,	72	52	36
15-25 years,	158	134	118
25-45 years,	448	450	426
45-65 years,	258	285	334
65 years and upwards,	64	79	86

From this Table it will be seen that while the numbers between 15 and 25 years of age have diminished in 1891 as compared with 1871, the numbers above 65 years have largely increased.

Further, we may point out that accumulation in Irish asylums is intensified as compared with England by the lower death rate—the mortality in English county and county-borough asylums being 10·13 per cent. in 1893 on the daily average number resident, whilst in Ireland it was 8·7.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1894, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 12,771 patients resident in district asylums, 411 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the County Cess. The 646 inmates of private licensed houses were supported entirely out of private funds, 161 prisoners in Dundrum were maintained at Government expense, whilst the 4,076 insane inmates of workhouses were supported by the Poor Rate. Sources of maintenance.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

On January 1st, 1894, the resident insane population of these institutions was 12,434, and on the 1st January, 1895, 12,771 (7,002 men and 5,769 women).

The cases admitted during 1894 were 3,229 (1,726 men and 1,503 women); and of these 781 were re-admissions into Asylums from which they had been previously discharged, while 2,448 were admitted for the first time. Admissions

District Asylums.

Admissions

The admissions and re-admissions to District Asylums in Ireland for each year from 1880 to the present date are as follow :—

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	508	2,645
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	610	2,850
1886, . . .	2,140	606	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	620	2,863
1888, . . .	2,190	631	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	627	2,956
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,350	660	3,010
1892, . . .	2,415	766	3,181
1893, . . .	2,458	749	3,207
1894, . . .	2,448	781	3,229

Authority for admission.

Table No. VIII. (Appendix A.) shows the authority for the admissions to District Asylums during the year. It will be seen from it that of the 3,229 admissions, 690 were received under the regulations of the Privy Council Rules, 13 were sent from the Central Asylum, 75 were admitted by order of the Lord Lieutenant, as lunatics charged with offences or detained in default of surety to keep the peace, and 2,451 as dangerous lunatics, under the provisions of the Act 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10. As the warrant authorised under this Act is the only mandatory instrument for admission to Irish Asylums, and as it is only under it that provision is made for the transfer of the patient to the Asylum, it must be had recourse to in the generality of cases where the treatment and care of the Asylum is required, until some new form of procedure shall be introduced. In previous Reports we called attention to the frequency of admissions to Irish District Asylums of persons as "Dangerous Lunatics," and it is manifestly objectionable that so many persons who, though insane, cannot be properly described as being at all exceptionally "dangerous," should be committed to asylums under that heading. In this matter it appears to us that the law requires change, and we trust, whenever time can be found for further lunacy legislation, that a form of Reception Order corresponding to that prescribed under the English and Scotch Acts, may be extended to this country, thus ensuring that all the insane shall in future be sent for treatment under one mandatory Order.

The discharges during the year were as follow:—

1,309 were discharged recovered.
465 not recovered.

District Asylums.

Discharges, Deaths and post-mortems.

The patients who died during 1894 numbered 1,108 (556 males and 552 females), and in 287 of these cases *post-mortem* examinations were held. This is a considerable increase on past years, and as the Medical Staff in these institutions is strengthened, we feel confident that such examinations, so necessary for the safety of the insane, and so important for the furtherance of scientific knowledge, will every year become more frequent. Already the proportion of autopsies to deaths has increased at Richmond to a percentage of 66, at Ballinasloe to 62—and at Londonderry these examinations were made in 32 per cent. of the deaths—with less frequency at Armagh, Cork, Downpatrick, Killarney, Limerick, Maryborough, Mullingar, and Omagh—in one case each at Enniscorthy and Sligo—while at Belfast, Carlow, Castlebar, Clonmel, Ennis, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Monaghan, and Waterford, no *post-mortems* were made.

The average daily number of patients resident during the year was 12,605 (6,907 males and 5,698 females). The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions was 40·5 (42·0 amongst the males and 38·9 amongst the females), and the proportion per cent. of deaths to daily average number resident was 8·8 (8·0 amongst the males and 9·7 the females).

Cost of Maintenance.

Cost of Maintenance

The average annual net cost of maintaining patients in district asylums during the year ended 31st December, 1894, was £22 2*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, excluding the proportion borne by casual receipts and the amount received for paying patients. Table XIX. (Appendix A.) shows the cost of maintenance in the various district asylums. From this Table it appears that the maximum rate (at the Richmond Asylum) is £27 0*s.* 11*d.*, and the minimum (at Castlebar Asylum) is £17 2*s.* 9*d.*. The contributions towards the maintenance of lunatics made by relatives and obtained from private sources have increased from £5,338 in 1893 to £5,530 in 1894. As we have pointed out in previous reports, the sum is a very small one when compared with the total cost of the maintenance of the insane poor, and is in striking contrast to the liberal contributions under the same head for the support of the insane in Scotland. During the year 1892–3, with a smaller total number of patients, the contributions from private sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland was £11,391.

Contributions from private sources.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of lunatics in District Asylums amounted in 1894 to £129,449. This contribution was first given in the financial year 1874–75, and is distributed at the rate of 4*s.* per head per week for each patient under care whose maintenance costs or exceeds 8*s.* per week. No claim is allowable in respect of any capitation

Imperial contributions.

District Asylums.

Cost of Maintenance.

Imperial contributions.

expenditure over 8*s.* per week, and where it is under that sum only half the amount is allowed, provided always that the net charge on public funds does not fall short of 4*s.* a week.

In last year's Report, we suggested that in order to encourage the local authorities to greater activity in inducing the relatives to contribute to the support of the insane poor, the Imperial Treasury should in all cases pay half the net cost—even where the incidence of taxation on the local rate is less than 4*s.* a week. At present, in such cases, the Treasury refuse to contribute anything; for instance, in the case of a patient, whose net capitation maintenance costs £22, and whose family contribution is £12—the difference (£10), representing less than 4*s.* a week, falls altogether on the local rate, and, therefore, there is no incentive to obtain family contributions in such cases.

The amount contributed for each of the years from 1875 to 1894, during which the Parliamentary Grant has been in operation, is shown in the following Table :—

For the Year.	Amount of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.	Daily Average Number Resident.
	£	
1875,	56,948	7,692
1876,	77,907	7,943
1877,	80,380	8,102
1878,	82,054	8,306
1879,	84,810	8,423
1880,	85,841	8,545
1881,	87,250	8,794
1882,	89,425	9,170
1883,	92,867	9,495
1884,	94,500	9,619
1885,	98,698	9,781
1886,	99,609	9,998
1887,	101,800	10,263
1888,	103,996	10,691
1889,	109,118	11,019
1890,	112,211	11,297
1891,	111,990	11,644
1892,	112,050	11,958
1893,	119,721	12,307
1894,	129,449	12,605

Suicides and Accidents.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTS.

The total number of deaths by suicide which occurred during the year in District Asylums in Ireland was five—three males and two females. The serious accidents, resulting in loss of life, were two. The following are the particulars of these cases :—

Belfast.

At Belfast, on the 7th January, a patient (W. F.), aged 65, cut his throat, with the blade of an ordinary dinner knife in the hospital ward, during the absence, for a few minutes, of the attendant. It was found impossible to ascertain how he obtained possession of the knife, as he, in common with the other patients, was searched before retiring to bed on the previous night, and he had not been out of the hospital ward for a week before. At the coroner's inquest, the jury were of opinion that no blame attached to the Asylum officials.

At the same Asylum, on the 24th April, a patient, who had only been admitted on the previous evening, in an extremely excited state, hanged himself by the aid of a strip of his sheet which he had fastened to the ventilator of his room. Although greatly excited on his admission, he exhibited no suicidal tendencies, nor had he any depressed mental symptoms. The ventilator referred to was a flat iron plate with nine or ten holes pierced in it, fixed at a considerable height from the floor. The man, who was a sailor, managed, by some ingenious method, to pass the end of the torn sheeting through one of the holes and back again through another, making it fast by a knot. He was found quite dead by the attendant who had seen him alive twenty-five minutes before. At the coroner's inquest, the jury found that no blame attached to the officials of the Asylum, but they recommended that steps should be taken to alter the ventilators in the different rooms, so as to prevent similar occurrences in the future, a recommendation which was at once acted upon by the governors.

Belfast.

At Downpatrick (J. M.), an inmate of the Asylum since 1882, aged 64, cut his throat, on the 21st January, with a dinner knife, in the w.-c. of the infirmary. The suicide took place during the absence on leave of one of the ordinary attendants—the shoemaker of the Asylum doing duty as an attendant in his place. The other ordinary attendant of the Division was absent at dinner, leaving the shoemaker in sole charge. The patient, although known to be of suicidal tendencies, was allowed to go upstairs without an attendant, and within a quarter of an hour he committed the deed. It is supposed that he abstracted the knife from the medicine store, when the attendant in charge was putting down the medicine basket. This attendant resigned after the occurrence, and left the institution. At the coroner's inquest, the jury considered that there was an insufficient number of attendants in the hospital department, and recommended that at no time should there be less than two in charge. The staff of the hospital department has since been increased by two attendants.

Downpatrick.

On enquiring into the matter, we deemed it advisable to suggest to the governors that an improved form of caution card should be sent to the wards with all patients known to be suicidal, which should be signed by each attendant having charge of the patient; and that such patients should never under any circumstances be left alone.

At Ennis, on the 23rd February, M. N., a female patient, aged 53, committed suicide by breaking through a window in a corridor on the second story, and precipitating herself into the exercise yard, a distance of eighteen feet. She was on her way to the bath-room, into which the nurse of the division and an attendant had just preceded her, after opening the dormitory doors. The patient died from the shock five hours afterwards. At the coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and exonerated the staff from any blame in the matter. M. N. had been almost three years in the asylum, and during that time she had been tranquil and did not make any attempt at self-destruction; neither did her committal warrant indicate that she had suicidal tendencies.

Ennis

District Asylums.

Suicides and Accidents.

Sligo.

At Sligo, on the 6th August, R. C., a female patient, aged 74, who had been out in the exercising grounds during the evening, was missed when the patients were assembled for supper. A search was at once instituted, and the dead body was found in a bath-room where she had strangled herself by passing her head through a roller towel, the lower end of which was only four feet from the ground. She had been committed to the Asylum from the Tubbercurry Workhouse as a dangerous lunatic, but there was no record of suicidal tendency in her case, nor had she ever said or done anything since her admission to indicate such a tendency. The coroner's jury found that death resulted from apoplexy brought on by strangulation, and expressed the opinion that none of the officials were in any way to blame. Although seeing no reason to differ from the verdict of the coroner's jury in this case, we suggested that in future the doors of bath rooms when not in use should be kept locked.

Ballinasloe.

At Ballinasloe, on 13th June, J. G., a male patient, was suffocated by a piece of bread becoming impacted in the gullet whilst eating his breakfast. An attendant, acting on special instructions, was standing by him while he was eating, when the former saw the patient suddenly stand up and pull at his mouth. The attendant at once removed some food from his mouth, and fetched the charge attendant, who was only a few yards off at the time. In a short time the head attendant and the Assistant Medical Officer arrived and extracted more food from the patient's mouth, but in spite of their efforts it was found that the respiration and heart had stopped. The coroner's jury found that no blame was attributable to the Asylum attendants.

Richmond.

At Richmond, on the 27th September, D. K., a patient who had been transferred from Mountjoy Prison on the 9th September, died from the effects of injuries which he had sustained during the night. On examination after death, it was found that his chest bone was completely fractured and that three ribs were broken on the right, and eight on the left side. The liver was also ruptured. An inquiry was instituted by us, as the patient had declared before his death that he had been beaten by the attendants, with the result that sufficient evidence came to light to justify the prosecution on a capital charge of the attendant who was alleged to have inflicted the injuries. He was tried accordingly in December, but the jury disagreed. As the result of our investigation of this case, the Lords Justices addressed a letter on the subject to the Board of Governors, who accordingly appointed a Committee of their own body (in which the Lord Mayor of Dublin took an active and most useful part) for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon several questions connected with the management of the Asylum, and also of recommending the necessary steps to relieve the congestion resulting from an influx of patients so far in excess of the legitimate accommodation. This Committee recommended some important changes in the constitution of the staff, and also certain measures for providing additional temporary accommodation, which have since been carried out by the Board of Control.

ACCOMMODATION.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ACCOMMODATION.

We called attention in former Reports to the inadequacy of the accommodation at present provided in District Asylums to meet the wants of the insane poor. One of the first points which attracted our attention on our appointment as Inspectors of Lunatics in the beginning of 1890, was the seriously overcrowded condition which may be said to have existed in every District Asylum, and which so largely interfered with the proper treatment of the insane in these institutions. Since our accession to office our attention has been continuously and anxiously directed to the removal of this grave defect. Under existing legislation on the subject the duty of providing adequate and suitable accommodation for the treatment of the insane poor is exclusively vested in the Board of Control. Almost contemporaneously with our appointment as Inspectors of Lunatics, the Board of Control was re-constructed, and greatly strengthened by the addition of four non-official members, one of whom, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Holmes, was selected as Chairman of the Board. The Board thus revived has steadily directed its best attention to the important duties devolving on it in respect of the provision of accommodation. Very considerable progress has been already made in remedying the evil adverted to—so that, as a result of the Board's exertions, extensive additions have been made, or are in progress, or in immediate contemplation in connection with every District Asylum, with the single exception of Ennis, where the matter still awaits consideration. We may mention that from time to time during the year under review conferences have been held between the Governors of Asylums, and the Board of Control, or a sub-committee of that body. We here take occasion to bear willing testimony to the cordial co-operation we have experienced on such occasions at the hands of the local authorities in furtherance of the various schemes of improvement which have commended themselves to the Board of Control.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

The various alterations and additions which are being carried out or have been completed during the year are as follow :—

ARMAGH.

At the ARMAGH Asylum a detached hospital, to contain 150 patients, for the treatment of the sick and acute cases, or those requiring special supervision, is now being built. This block situated on a high elevation at the rere of the old building, will not only afford suitable accommodation for the class of patients for which it is intended, but also assist in relieving the present congested condition of the asylum.

ANTRIM.

At ANTRIM the contract for the erection of the new Asylum has been entered into. The foundations have been laid, and it is to be hoped that the work will now progress rapidly.

BALLINASLOE.

At BALLINASLOE the plans for a detached hospital to contain 200 beds have been finally decided on, and it is to be hoped that at an early date a contract will be entered into for the work. At the same time it is proposed to improve the existing buildings

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

by the erection of suitable sanitary blocks, and to improve the accommodation by the removal of useless single rooms.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

At BELFAST the Purdysburn estate, some few miles outside the city, has been purchased as the site for the new District Asylum. It contains about 300 acres, and it is proposed to at once convert the manor house already existing on the site into accommodation for 76 chronic working patients who will be employed on the farm, thus relieving the overcrowding in the existing Asylum.

Belfast.

Carlow.

At CARLOW the works, which include the erection of new blocks for patients, the improvement of the accommodation by the removal of useless single rooms, the building of a laundry and two day rooms, the provision of sanitary accommodation, the remodelling of the kitchen and stores, and the connection of the sewerage with the town drainage, are now almost completed.

Clonmel.

At the CLONMEL Asylum the additional accommodation has now been completed, and is in occupation. The new block for 50 women, consisting of a day-room, with dormitories overhead, affords excellent accommodation. A dining-room has also been provided, large enough to accommodate the greater number of the female patients. The laundry is fitted with the newest and most approved machinery. The accommodation provided, however, is now completely occupied, and the Governors have under consideration the erection of a detached hospital for the treatment of the sick and patients requiring special supervision.

Cork.

At CORK the accommodation so lately provided is now entirely occupied. It is proposed to make certain alterations and improvements in the existing buildings so as to provide visiting rooms and observation dormitories, and to increase the day-room space. Further asylum accommodation is urgently required in this district, as the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union have declined to accept the responsibility of retaining the large number of lunatic paupers at present in their Workhouse.

Downpatrick.

At DOWNPATRICK tenders have now been accepted for the proposed additions and alterations. These will embrace the remodelling of the female infirmary, the erection of a new block for acute cases, and certain alterations in the old building, so as to provide an observation dormitory, and to increase the sleeping accommodation on the female side.

Enniscorthy.

The plans for the very necessary improvements and extension of accommodation at the ENNISCORTHY Asylum have now been adopted, and it is hoped that no further delay will occur in carrying out the works. It is proposed at the same time to provide for the heating of the existing establishment.

Kilkenny.

At KILKENNY the extensive structural works, including the erection of a chapel, additional accommodation, the remodelling of the kitchen and laundry, and the provision of a water softening apparatus have now been almost completed

Killarney.

At KILLARNEY a dining room for the male patients is much required, and various structural alterations, repairs, and improvements are needed throughout the buildings. For these the Governors have directed plans to be prepared.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

Letterkenny.

The various works for which contracts had been taken at the LETTERKENNY Asylum, and which were specified in our last Report, are now progressing rapidly. This Asylum has suffered in the past from a deficient water supply, and with a view to meet this deficiency it is proposed to erect a suitable reservoir capable of holding a supply sufficient for the requirements of the institution for several months. This work will be carried out principally by patients' labour. It has also been decided to heat the buildings on the "Plenum" system.

Limerick.

At LIMERICK it has been decided to obtain additional land on the opposite side of the railway. This will meet one of the most pressing wants of this institution, as, at the present time, there are only about twelve acres available for the occupation of the male patients.

Londonderry

The decision of the Governors to abandon the present site of the LONDONDERRY Asylum has met with the full approval of the Board of Control, and during the past year a site has been selected, called Gransha, at some little distance from the city on the other side of the river. At present negotiations are in progress with a view of obtaining a water supply from the Corporation of Londonderry City, and if these can be satisfactorily concluded, it is to be hoped no further cause of delay in obtaining tenders for the erection of the buildings will be experienced.

Maryborough.

The contract for the enlargement and improvement of the District Asylum at MARYBOROUGH has been entered on, and part of the works (consisting of the erection of two chapels, the remodelling of the kitchen and dining hall, and the provision of suitable sanitary blocks), is now almost completed. It is proposed to erect a new block for the accommodation of 100 patients of each sex. The question of the disposal of the sewage has been for some time under consideration, and it is to be hoped that a suitable scheme will shortly be decided on.

Monaghan.

As the MONAGHAN Asylum has been for some time past very much overcrowded, it was decided to provide additional accommodation on each side, including the extension of the infirmary blocks, and the remodelling of the stores and laundry. A deputation, however, of the ratepayers of the County of Cavan waited on the Board of Control with a view to the separation of that County from Monaghan, with which it is combined to form one lunacy district. The proposed works have therefore been postponed so as to admit of the question being formally submitted to Your Excellency, with whom the final decision entirely rests.

Mullingar

The extensive works which for some time past have been in progress at the MULLINGAR Asylum are now completed. A new system of heating and ventilation has been decided on, the introduction of which has necessitated much disturbance in the wards and corridors.

District Asylums.

Alterations and Additions.

Portrane.

The plans for the erection of the second asylum for the Metropolitan District at PORTRANE have now been decided on, and it is to be hoped that contracts for this extensive work will be called for at an early date.

Richmond.

During the year various temporary buildings have been erected at the RICHMOND District Asylum, so as to provide sufficient space for the accommodation of all the patients resident in the institution. This work was carried out by building blocks, the walls of which consist of two layers of pitch pine with felt between. The roofs are constructed of corrugated iron over a layer of felt.

A kitchen, scullery, and stores were also erected at the main building.

Sligo.

At the SLIGO District Asylum plans have been decided on for the provision of the required accommodation for the insane poor of the district, and for the remodelling of the whole institution.

This will include the erection of sanitary blocks, and dining halls; the remodelling of the laundry, kitchen, and stores; and the connection of the various wards with the executive block by new corridors.

Waterford.

At the WATERFORD Asylum the two blocks for the accommodation of males and females are now almost completed. It has been decided to remodel the dining-room, kitchen, and stores, and to erect a detached laundry. The Governors have increased the usefulness of the institution, and have shown their interest in the care of the insane poor by deciding on the purchase of additional land.

Insanitary Conditions.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Castlebar.

The occurrence from year to year, in spring or autumn, of epidemics of fever at the CASTLEBAR District Asylum has been repeatedly referred to in our reports of inspection of that Institution. This unfavourable condition of things is presumably due to the defective and polluted supply of water. Delay has taken place in obtaining a pure and sufficient supply, in expectation that a public water service will be provided for the town of Castlebar, from which the institution can be supplied.

Enniscorthy.

At ENNISCORTHY much inconvenience and danger to the health of the inmates had been experienced in past years from a deficient water supply. This has been happily rectified by the discovery of a spring sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution in times of drought.

Killarney.

In April an outbreak of typhus fever was reported at the Killarney Asylum. The contagion in this case was traced to the visit to a patient by her husband—some members of whose family were suffering from typhus fever. Five patients contracted the disease—of whom one died, and four recovered. The sanitary condition of the Asylum cannot be considered satisfactory, as it is over-run with rats, and, therefore, there is reason to suspect that either the present drain pipes are imperfect, or that the old sewers have not been removed.

Maryborough.

At MARYBOROUGH, the sanitary condition of the Asylum has from time to time called for unfavourable comment. During the

year, epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared. This insanitary condition may, we believe, be traced to the defective drainage and the unsatisfactory character of the water supply. Fortunately, a Provisional Order for a scheme for a general supply of water to the town of Maryborough has been made, in the advantages of which the Asylum will participate. The drainage has been reconstructed, but the difficulty of finding a suitable outfall has not yet been surmounted. DISTRICT ASYLUMS. INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Early in the year, erysipelas made its appearance in the wards of the MULLINGAR Asylum. The disease was brought in by a patient suffering from facial erysipelas, who died eighteen days afterwards from erysipelatous inflammation of the membranes of the brain. From this case, twelve patients were infected, of whom four died. Mullingar.

At the same Asylum, a case of enteric fever appeared in the autumn. The case, however, progressed favourably, and the disease did not spread. This fever was caused by an escape of sewage from a defective soil pipe, which has since been repaired.

The sanitary condition of the RICHMOND Asylum has continued to be a source of anxiety to all connected with its management. Outbreaks of dysentery and diarrhœa have been prevalent, and in the autumn some cases of small-pox appeared. In the early summer an epidemic broke out, resembling in its symptoms an Eastern disease known as Bèri-Bèri or "the bad sickness of Ceylon." The disease appeared both in its acute and chronic aspects, and its occurrence, which had never before been reported in its epidemic form in the British Isles, attracted much public attention and gave rise to a good deal of discussion as to its origin. The overcrowded condition of the wards in both male and female houses operated no doubt as a marked predisposing cause, and led to the multiplication of the specific germs which must have been in some way imported from abroad. The total number of occurring cases was 152; the deaths, 25; the first case was recognized early in May, and the last case reported in November, since which time the institution has been entirely free from the disease. The epidemic during its whole course attacked only the insane inmates of the institution; neither officials, attendants, nor their families, nor visitors having in any way suffered from it. Amongst the inmates, patients admitted to the asylum a few months before were found to be as liable to the disease as those who had been years within its walls. Neither sex nor age appear to have had any prophylactic power, both young and old being attacked without distinction. To meet the overcrowding it was decided to erect temporary accommodation for the superfluous population, pending the erection of the new asylum at Portrane. Richmond. *Bèri-Bèri.*

PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

A revised issue of the General Rules and Regulations for the good conduct and management of District Asylums received the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 17th December, 1894. PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

District Asylums.

In preparing these Rules and Regulations for His Excellency's consideration, we endeavoured to assimilate the forms, books, and registers to those in force in English Asylums, so far as could be done consistently with existing legislation. The present code provides for the admission and discharge of Chancery patients in Rules 18 and 26, by extending to the Lord Chancellor the power of admission and discharge contained in these Rules. New Rules have been introduced defining the duties of the Head Male Attendant, and sanctioning the grant of Good Service Pay to the Consulting and Visiting Physicians, where this office still exists, and to Assistant Medical Officers.

Criminal Asylum.

THE STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the Criminal Asylum during the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1894,	130	26	156
Admitted during Year,	29	4	33
Total under treatment during Year,	159	30	189
Discharged recovered,	10	4	14
„ improved,	6	4	10
„ unimproved,	—	—	—
Died,	3	1	4
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1895,	140	21	161

Alterations and improvements.

No suicide, serious accident, death from misadventure, or escape is reported to have occurred during the year. The alterations and improvements referred to in last year's report, as being in progress, viz. :—the building of a range of shops and stores for tradesmen and new sanitary annexes have now been completed. A new mortuary and accommodation for Coroner's inquests has also been provided. The top story on the female side has been completely fitted up for the use of the males, providing single sleeping rooms, attendants' rooms, baths, and lavatories. It is proposed to carry out similar alterations on the male side by dividing the dormitories into single rooms. It is also proposed at an early date to erect an additional block for

the more troublesome male patients, and to introduce an improved system of heating and ventilation throughout the whole buildings, CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

The report on our inspection of the asylum will be found in Appendix B.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1894, the lunatic wards of the Irish Workhouses contained 4,044 persons (1,718 males and 2,326 females), and on the last day of December of the same year 4,076 (1,686 males and 2,390 females), showing an increase of 32, the males having decreased by 32, and the females having increased by 64.

We regret that through the overcrowding of the District Asylums the number of the insane in workhouses has again increased, as during the previous year a very considerable reduction in the number of these inmates was reported. We do not wish it to be supposed that it is our opinion that under no circumstances can mentally defective persons be properly cared for in workhouses. On the contrary we are of opinion that amongst the purely imbecile classes, if the cases were properly selected, and if proper provision were made for their care and maintenance, the workhouse wards would afford valuable aid in relieving the existing overcrowding in Irish Asylums. But to do this, only suitable cases should be selected, and the provision for their care and maintenance should be adequate, whereas under existing arrangements, the inmates of the lunacy and idiot wards of workhouses are generally found to be the most helpless of their class who require the most careful and constant nursing. These helpless human beings are generally left to the care of pauper attendants, while the accommodation provided for them consists of cheerless and badly ventilated apartments—oftentimes the same room being used for sleeping, eating, and living, with a yard attached for outdoor exercise, whilst the sanitary arrangements, baths, lavatories, &c., are generally very inadequate.

In those workhouses, such as Ballymena and Ennis, where contracts have been entered into between the Governors of the District Asylum and the Guardians for the maintenance of a certain number of patients whose names still continue on the asylum books, under the provisions of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, though the accommodation and care may be somewhat better than in the ordinary lunatic wards, still we have always been obliged to report (and in this opinion we believe we have the support of the Local Government Board), that in consequence of the want of proper supervision and absence of interest in the condition of these inmates—both on the part of the Governors of the Asylum and the Guardians—the provisions of the section have not proved of much benefit in providing for the care of the insane in this country.

The work imposed under the provisions of the Poor Law in Ireland is already so onerous, and embraces so many different objects, that it seems unreasonable to increase the burden already placed on Boards of Guardians by adding a responsibility never

Workhouses.

intended by the Legislature to be borne by them. This view was so ably expressed in a letter addressed by the Local Government Board to the Belfast Guardians that we have taken the liberty of appending it (*vide* Appendix G). Through the courtesy of the Local Government Board, we have been furnished with a list of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the different workhouses in Ireland. No separate record is, however, kept of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of these inmates, nor are they detained, with the exception of those maintained under the provisions of the 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, under any legal authority or medical certificate.

The following table shows the number of the insane belonging to District Asylums maintained in workhouses, by contract under the 9th Section of the Act, 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, on 31st December, 1894:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast, . .	Ballymena, . .	56	56	112
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, . .	2	—	2
	Limavady, . .	—	5	5
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	17	—	17
Total,	. . . .	75	61	136

Training of idiots and imbeciles.

We desire again to call attention to the great want existing in Ireland of a National Institution for the training and education of idiot and imbecile children, where these classes would be removed from the neglect and poverty of their own homes, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult inmates of asylums and workhouses.

In our Fortieth Annual Report, dated 1st July, 1891, we called special attention to the urgent want of an institution for the training and education of idiot and imbecile children in the following terms:—

"One of the greatest requirements in connection with lunacy in Ireland is the establishment of a National Institution for the training and education of idiots and imbeciles, such as are the Larbert and Baldovie institutions in Scotland, and the Royal Albert and Earlswood Asylums in England. We may estimate roughly that there are not less than 3,000 idiots and imbeciles in Ireland, of whom probably 500 are under fifteen years of age, and at least half of these would be improvable, and derive benefit from the special training in idiot schools; but apart altogether from improvement by training (as pointed out in the case of Scotland in one of the early Scotch Reports), there is a great want in Ireland of an establishment especially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they so frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult lunatics in asylums or the pauper inmates of workhouses."

We further observe on this subject:— WORKHOUSES.

"So long ago as 1851, the Census Commissioners addressed the Irish Government in these terms:—

"'We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of taking some steps towards the education and moral improvement of idiots and imbeciles, a subject which at present engages the attention of the philanthropic both in England and on the continent, where several establishments for the purpose have been erected, and are supported by the State, and in which the susceptibility of this class to a certain amount of education has been demonstrated.'"

In this connection, attention may be here drawn to the provisions of the Poor Afflicted Persons Relief Act of 1878 (41 and 42 Vic., c. 60), in which power is given to set apart a workhouse, or any other building, for the care of imbecile children, and the Guardians of any Union are empowered to send their imbecile children to it, and to pay for their maintenance there any sum not exceeding 5*s.* per head per week.

Referring to this provision, it occurs to us to again suggest that the present requirements of the case might perhaps be sufficiently met by—with the necessary alterations and adaptations—converting one of the existing workhouses to this purpose. In offering this suggestion, however, our contemplation is that the institution should be placed under the exclusive control, not of the Board of Guardians, but of the Lunacy Department, and that the Government Capitation Grant of 4*s.* per week should be allowed in all such cases.

We are further of the opinion that when such an institution has been brought into existence, it should be made obligatory on Boards of Guardians to send all their imbecile children to it, paying for them there at the specified rate of 5*s.* per week.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.
G. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics and
Commissioners of Control.

THE REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER 5 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 123, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The 35th section of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to us by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship has signified your approval that the Inspectors' report dealing with the state and condition, of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have therefore the honour of addressing this portion of our report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix F, to both your Excellency and your Lordship.

The number of Licensed Houses and Charitable Institutions continues the same as during last year, viz., fourteen of the former and four of the latter. On the 1st January, 1895, the number of patients resident in these houses amounted to 646 (295 gentlemen and 353 ladies).

The following changes have taken place during the year amongst the inhabitants.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1894,	281	361	642
Admitted during 1894,	91	71	162
Discharged, do.	60	64	124
Died, do.	18	15	33
Escaped, do.	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1895,	293	353	646

These figures show an increase of four patients at the end of the year.

Table (1), Appendix C., gives the number of patients in these institutions resident on the 31st of December of each year from 1880, and the following Table shows the admissions, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases :—

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880,	130	36	166
1881,	122	23	145
1882,	127	46	173
1883,	103	32	135
1884,	126	36	162
1885,	136	36	172
1886,	101	40	141
1887,	139	48	187
1888,	108	38	146
1889,	129	36	165
1890,	118	29	147
1891,	132	35	167
1892,	115	45	160
1893,	122	38	160
1894,	123	39	162

From these figures it will be seen that little change has taken place in the number of the first admissions for the past few years, showing that, so far as any information can be derived from such small numbers, no increase of insanity would appear to be taking place amongst "the well to do" classes of the country. It is needless to point out that these form a very small proportion of the population, and that they are shielded from many of the causes of insanity to which the poorer classes are exposed.

As we have pointed out in previous reports many of the institutions for private patients in this country stand much in need of improvement, both as regards the indoor comforts, the structural accommodation, and the provision of suitable grounds for exercise.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

With a few exceptions they certainly do not keep pace with similar establishments in other countries. But it must be remembered that in Ireland the number of persons who are in a position to pay high rates of board is very small, the greater numbers applying for treatment in private houses being only able to contribute little more than the actual cost of their maintenance. For these only the lowest rates can be charged, so low as to render it impossible to treat them with liberality, and at the same time to yield a profit to the proprietor, especially where only a limited number are under care.

It is for the treatment of this class of patients that year after year we lament the want of suitable accommodation. The charitable institutions are not sufficiently endowed to allow them to extend their benefits beyond a very limited number, and the district asylums are not capable of accommodating even the insane poor for whom they are intended.

A certain amount of relief has been afforded by the two institutions, Belmont and the House of St. John of God, two establishments founded by religious orders, where the insane are received at low rates, but these only meet the requirements of comparatively few.

In so poor a country as Ireland it is not to be expected that private benevolence will to any great extent come to the assistance of the insane by the further endowment of charitable institutions. We must therefore look for assistance either to State aid or to local taxation, and we trust that in any future legislation provision will be made to enable the local authorities to afford accommodation for insane persons able to contribute small sums towards their maintenance.

We are glad to learn that the Governors of Swift's Hospital have at last decided to obtain a country residence for some of their patients. This will prove an immeasurable boon to the inmates of the institution, which, situated in the city surrounded by buildings, old and prison-like in appearance, cannot afford those advantages of open air and freedom so important in the treatment of the insane.

We have been obliged to call attention in some of the licensed houses to the continued use of unrecorded restraint. In some it has been resorted to without medical order.

We are pleased, however, that no suicide, or death from accident or misadventure, is reported to have occurred in any of these establishments throughout the year.

Our reports on the various licensed houses inspected during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

Obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.

G. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1894.

YEARS.	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums.*			Workhouses.†			Prisons.			Total.*		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1880, . . .	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622	1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	6,477	6,505	12,982
1881, . . .	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635	1,380	2,160	3,540	–	–	–	6,622	6,704	13,326
1882, . . .	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650	1,390	2,220	3,610	–	–	–	6,810	6,894	13,704
1883, . . .	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636	1,428	2,203	3,631	–	–	–	7,010	6,971	13,981
1884, . . .	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639	1,457	2,216	3,673	1	–	1	7,170	7,008	14,178
1885, . . .	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632	1,438	2,192	3,630	–	–	–	7,227	7,080	14,307
1886, . . .	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602	1,471	2,267	3,738	1	–	1	7,337	7,253	14,590
1887, . . .	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625	1,501	2,352	3,853	1	–	1	7,615	7,532	15,147
1888, . . .	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601	1,583	2,374	3,957	–	–	–	7,851	7,700	15,551
1889, . . .	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631	1,600	2,438	4,038	1	–	1	8,043	7,983	16,026
1890, . . .	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621	1,566	2,395	3,961	2	–	2	8,165	8,086	16,251
1891, . . .	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632	1,656	2,524	4,180	–	–	–	8,405	8,283	16,688
1892, . . .	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644	1,701	2,497	4,198	–	–	–	8,705	8,419	17,124
1893, . . .	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642	1,718	2,326	4,044	–	–	–	8,947	8,329	17,276
1894, . . .	7,002	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	293	353	646	1,686	2,390	4,076	–	1	1	9,121	8,534	17,655

* Exclusive of a gradually diminishing number (*vide* Table IV.) of "Government Patients" located in the Stewart Institution.
† The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums.

TABLE II.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in Districts.	Amounts paid by Districts.			Estimated poundage of sum paid on the rateable property in District.
		Payable towards Building Fund during 12 months ended 31st March, 1895.	Towards Maintenance for 12 months ended 31st December, 1894.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Pence.
Armagh,	Armagh,	3,315 19 10	5,744 10 7	9,060 10 5	5·1
Ballinasloe,	Galway Co. and Town, Roscommon,	2,560 0 11	9,000 0 0	11,560 0 11	3·6
*Antrim,	Antrim, Carrickfergus Town.	411 3 3	10,373 7 0	11,845 5 10	2·1
Belfast,	Belfast City,	1,060 15 7			
Carlow,	Carlow, Kildare,	28 3 11	4,998 6 9	5,026 10 8	2·4
Castlebar,	Mayo,	1,116 0 8	4,291 16 9	5,407 17 5	4·1
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	1,705 2 9	5,955 9 8	7,660 12 5	2·7
Cork,	Cork, Co. & City,	3,067 16 1	13,084 5 8	16,152 1 9	3·1
Downpatrick,	Down,	484 5 0	4,500 0 0	4,984 5 0	1·3
Ennis,	Clare,	481 8 2	4,298 17 9	4,780 5 11	3·6
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	792 10 2	6,061 0 7	6,853 10 9	4·4
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	688 8 5	2,709 0 0	3,397 8 5	2·3
Killarney,	Kerry,	1,843 9 4	4,615 9 4	6,458 18 8	5·3
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	374 14 4	4,985 11 6	5,360 5 10	4·3
Limerick,	Limerick, Co. and City.	376 4 8	4,984 15 5	5,361 0 1	2·4
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City.	2,666 9 6	4,548 6 1	7,214 15 7	4·3
Maryborough,	King's & Queen's,	1,147 0 8	6,226 11 6	7,373 12 2	3·5
Monaghan,	Monaghan, Cavan,	1,938 14 2	8,450 0 0	10,388 14 2	4·6
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, Westmeath,	2,717 4 5	10,194 3 1	12,911 7 6	3·0
Omagh,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	359 19 9	5,500 0 0	5,859 19 9	2·1
Richmond,	Dublin Co. and City. Wicklow, Louth, Drogheda Town,	2,096 0 4	23,063 2 4	25,159 2 8	3·0
Sligo,	Leitrim, Sligo,	—	5,124 0 0	5,124 0 0	3·5
Waterford,	Waterford, Co. and City.	473 4 2	4,292 10 0	4,765 14 2	3·6
Total,		29,704 16 1	153,001 4 0	182,706 0 1	3·1

* This Asylum is in course of erection.

TABLE III.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1894.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881–1890.	**1,493**	**1,299**	**2,792**	**77**	**80**	**157**
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1894.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . .	4	16	20	1888, . .	3	5	8
1881, . .	4	14	18	1889, . .	2	5	7
1882, . .	4	12	16	1890, . . .	1	5	6
1883, . .	3	9	12	1891, . .	1	4	5
1884, . .	3	9	12	1892, . .	1	4	5
1885, . .	3	6	9	1893, . .	1	4	5
1886, . .	3	6	9	1894, . .	1	3	4
1887, . .	3	5	8				

APPENDICES.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PATIENTS in each DISTRICT ASYLUM (including those maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67) on the 31st of December of each Year from 1880 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	Ballinasloe.			Belfast.			Carlow.			Castlebar.			Clonmel.			Cork.			Downpatrick.			Ennis.			Enniscorthy.			Kilkenny.			Killarney			Letterkenny.			Limerick.			Londonderry.			Maryborough.			Monaghan.			Mullingar.			Omagh.			Richmond.			Sligo.			Waterford.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1880.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	266	197	463	262	201	463	137	116	253	174	115	289	213	197	410	450	420	870	197	141	338	140	121	261	157	143	300	129	114	243	178	124	302	200	99	299	235	244	479	147	124	271	155	118	273	244	159	403	240	194	434	284	201	485	451	571	1,022	200	141	341	126	146	272	4,685	3,982	8,667	1880.
1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	287	213	500	290	213	503	135	127	262	167	104	271	224	196	420	479	446	925	193	139	332	143	132	275	163	143	306	136	114	250	193	119	312	203	120	323	235	243	478	154	128	282	159	123	282	235	171	406	232	201	433	301	221	522	477	562	1,039	200	162	362	142	144	286	4,860	4,118	8,978	1881
1882.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	311	216	527	302	226	528	140	128	268	182	114	296	208	205	413	475	445	920	214	147	361	156	133	289	163	146	309	139	125	264	203	131	334	222	122	344	244	240	484	156	131	287	163	137	300	250	181	431	251	216	467	286	215	501	480	567	1,047	216	168	384	146	140	286	5,022	4,249	9,271	1882.
1883.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	321	216	537	306	221	527	128	136	264	194	113	307	237	219	456	478	448	926	218	158	376	179	137	316	179	142	321	151	124	275	195	130	325	231	123	354	240	246	486	161	142	303	173	150	323	266	190	456	270	212	482	295	241	536	476	579	1,055	227	163	390	147	138	285	5,196	4,346	9,542	1883.
1884.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	339	221	560	321	215	536	138	139	277	197	127	324	226	237	463	445	457	902	228	157	385	177	124	301	186	138	324	158	127	285	205	136	341	244	123	367	229	243	472	177	158	335	172	133	305	263	196	459	282	207	489	296	233	529	526	563	1,089	224	167	391	155	143	298	5,322	4,365	9,687	1884.
1885.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	364	224	588	343	227	570	142	143	285	215	130	345	241	248	489	463	453	916	219	153	372	176	129	305	193	138	331	148	130	278	216	141	357	238	119	357	227	248	475	180	158	338	173	134	307	270	203	473	289	213	502	279	228	507	510	571	1,081	226	188	414	160	149	309	5,402	4,470	9,872	1885.
1886.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	362	224	586	350	251	601	148	151	299	220	135	355	244	266	510	476	449	925	220	150	370	185	143	328	198	151	349	154	136	290	220	148	368	214	110	324	242	248	490	191	161	352	158	142	300	278	210	488	304	227	531	282	240	522	528	575	1,103	226	177	403	148	152	300	5,493	4,584	10,077	1886.
1887.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	375	258	633	369	258	627	152	149	301	229	138	367	263	276	539	479	479	958	223	165	388	204	146	350	196	159	355	159	153	312	230	156	386	238	120	358	247	247	494	175	160	335	178	144	322	283	205	488	316	251	567	294	233	527	585	591	1,176	233	185	418	168	154	322	5,734	4,765	10,499	1887.
1888.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	276	676	371	281	652	153	142	295	225	143	368	273	281	554	500	511	1,011	210	153	363	215	143	358	197	151	348	166	153	319	223	167	390	244	116	360	250	250	500	201	180	381	188	161	844	297	229	526	321	237	558	283	236	519	612	636	1,248	244	187	431	170	162	332	5,888	4,937	10,825	1888.
1889.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	416	301	717	377	276	653	154	148	302	228	144	372	295	282	577	494	513	1,007	218	165	383	212	157	369	205	162	367	165	136	301	231	181	412	255	129	384	252	252	504	215	185	400	179	182	361	297	241	538	350	229	579	287	249	536	620	689	1,309	246	197	443	190	164	354	6,037	5,143	11,180	1889.
1890.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	428	303	731	386	267	653	164	156	320	232	155	387	303	297	600	508	523	1,031	225	184	409	206	154	360	211	167	378	175	145	320	225	158	383	265	130	395	257	254	511	221	194	415	166	185	351	316	260	576	360	246	606	297	264	561	633	735	1,368	251	195	446	203	158	361	6,194	5,294	11,488	1890.
1891.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	451	312	763	395	276	671	175	156	331	238	153	391	297	291	588	539	524	1,063	226	189	415	202	154	356	219	162	381	179	148	327	250	167	417	259	139	398	261	249	510	206	199	405	179	200	379	326	255	581	354	249	603	308	257	565	672	769	1,441	248	183	431	200	167	367	6,359	5,374	11,733	1891.
1892.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	472	319	791	408	283	691	181	158	339	242	165	407	315	306	621	558	534	1,092	239	202	441	205	150	355	226	174	400	173	153	326	258	172	430	272	136	408	273	260	533	221	206	427	197	205	402	350	272	622	385	251	636	322	260	582	681	786	1,467	240	179	419	206	177	383	6,601	5,532	12,133	1892.
1893.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	483	319	802	421	285	706	181	150	331	260	172	432	325	311	636	585	538	1,123	253	211	464	206	164	370	228	176	404	179	163	342	276	182	458	286	145	431	288	267	555	222	202	424	219	192	411	359	275	634	383	235	618	328	262	590	704	794	1,498	245	194	439	206	172	378	6,818	5,616	12,434	1893.
1894.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	495	339	834	443	307	750	193	149	342	276	175	451	324	313	637	630	591	1,221	272	229	501	209	164	373	233	175	408	184	162	346	268	184	452	286	143	429	275	284	559	222	201	423	227	188	415	359	291	650	374	243	617	338	261	599	721	767	1,488	270	200	470	209	182	391	7,002	5,769	12,771	1894.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PATIENTS in each DISTRICT ASYLUM (including those maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67) on the 31st of December of each Year from 1880 to 1894, inclusive.

| Years | Armagh | | | Ballinasloe | | | Belfast | | | Carlow | | | Castlebar | | | Clonmel | | | Cork | | | Downpatrick | | | Ennis | | | Enniscorthy | | | Kilkenny | | | Killarney | | | Letterkenny | | | Limerick | | | Londonderry | | | Maryborough | | | Monaghan | | | Mullingar | | | Omagh | | | Richmond | | | Sligo | | | Waterford | | | Total | | | Years |
|---|---|---

Table II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1893, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1894, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1894.

Asylums.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1893.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1894.			Daily Average Number resident during 1894.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	Armagh,	181	207	388	194	221	415	189	215	404
Ballinasloe,	Galway, Co. and Town. Roscommon,	483	319	802	495	339	834	486	334	820
Belfast,	Antrim, Belfast City, Carrickfergus Town,	421	285	706	443	307	750	429	294	723
Carlow,	Carlow, Kildare,	181	150	331	193	149	342	188	153	341
Castlebar,	Mayo,	260	172	432	276	175	451	269	174	443
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	325	311	636	324	313	637	321	313	634
Cork,	Cork, Co. and City.	585	538	1,123	630	591	1,221	608	565	1,173
Downpatrick,	Down,	253	211	464	272	229	501	259	221	480
Ennis,	Clare,	206	164	370	209	164	373	207	161	368
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	228	176	404	233	175	408	231	176	407
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	179	163	342	184	162	346	179	165	344
Killarney,	Kerry,	276	182	458	268	184	452	275	185	460
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	286	145	431	286	143	429	285	144	429
Limerick,	Limerick, Co. and City.	288	267	555	275	284	559	288	276	564
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City.	222	202	424	222	201	423	224	194	418
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's.	219	192	411	227	188	415	220	191	411
Monaghan,	Monaghan, Cavan,	359	275	634	359	291	650	360	279	639
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, Westmeath,	383	235	618	374	243	617	375	241	616
Omagh,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	328	262	590	338	261	599	329	262	591
Richmond,	Dublin, Co. and City. Wicklow, Louth, Drogheda Town.	704	794	1,498	721	767	1,488	724	779	1,503
Sligo,	Leitrim, Sligo,	245	194	439	270	200	470	256	198	454
Waterford,	Waterford, Co. and City.	206	172	378	209	182	391	205	178	383
Total,		6,818	5,616	12,434	7,002	5,769	12,771	6,907	5,698	12,605

NOTE.—The figures in this, and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

Asylums.	Admissions.									Discharges.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	44	51	95	8	9	17	52	60	112	19	27	46	4	1	5	–	1	1
Ballinasloe,	81	75	156	33	16	49	114	91	205	66	36	102	3	8	11	1	–	1
Belfast,	83	67	150	27	38	65	110	105	215	46	54	100	11	9	20	2	4	6
Carlow,	38	27	65	4	4	8	42	31	73	18	17	35	3	4	7	1	1	2
Castlebar,	51	32	83	4	6	10	55	38	93	20	10	30	2	2	4	–	–	–
Clonmel,	32	47	79	9	15	24	41	62	103	22	28	50	3	5	8	–	–	–
Cork,	125	120	245	36	42	78	161	162	323	62	49	111	10	15	25	*8	5	13
Downpatrick,	61	55	116	20	23	43	81	78	159	26	25	51	8	9	17	3	1	4
Ennis,	40	36	76	21	16	37	61	52	113	21	19	40	4	9	13	17	9	26
Enniscorthy,	27	27	54	15	15	30	42	42	84	15	20	35	7	7	14	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	30	18	48	2	6	8	32	24	56	8	9	17	–	5	5	3	1	4
Killarney,	55	41	96	15	7	22	70	48	118	36	23	59	8	7	15	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	54	34	88	16	11	27	70	45	115	29	17	46	15	13	28	2	–	2
Limerick,	43	55	98	16	14	30	59	69	128	36	20	56	9	11	20	–	–	–
Londonderry,	30	41	71	18	7	25	48	48	96	22	23	45	12	6	18	–	–	–
Maryborough,	53	29	82	28	9	37	81	38	119	45	16	61	9	8	17	–	–	–
Monaghan,	57	52	109	15	12	27	72	64	136	33	25	58	9	9	18	3	4	7
Mullingar,	44	57	101	17	15	32	61	72	133	31	27	58	13	3	16	3	4	7
Omagh,	74	54	128	48	13	61	122	67	189	61	27	88	15	9	24	2	3	5
Richmond,	176	176	352	66	36	102	242	212	454	71	68	139	42	23	65	5	6	11
Sligo,	51	36	87	22	8	30	73	44	117	16	16	32	12	10	22	2	–	2
Waterford,	28	41	69	9	10	19	37	51	88	22	28	50	1	–	1	–	1	1
Total,	1,277	1,171	2,448	449	332	781	1,726	1,503	3,229	725	584	1,309	200	173	373	52	40	92

* Includes 1 man not insane.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1894. at the close thereof.

Total Discharged.			Deaths.											Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1894.			Asylums.
			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Deaths.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
28	29	52	16	17	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	17	33	–	–	–	194	221	415	Armagh.
70	44	114	30	27	57	1	–	1	–	–	–	31	27	58	1	–	1	495	339	834	Ballinasloe.
59	67	126	27	16	43	–	–	–	2	–	2	29	16	45	–	–	–	443	307	750	Belfast.
22	22	44	8	10	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	18	–	–	–	193	149	342	Carlow.
22	12	34	17	23	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	–	–	–	276	175	451	Castlebar.
25	33	58	17	27	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	27	44	–	–	–	324	313	637	Clonmel.
80	69	149	36	40	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	40	76	–	–	–	630	591	1,221	Cork.
37	35	72	24	25	49	–	–	–	1	–	1	25	25	50	–	–	–	272	229	501	Downpatrick.
42	37	79	16	14	30	–	–	–	–	1	1	16	15	31	–	–	–	209	164	373	Ennis.
22	27	49	15	16	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	16	31	–	–	–	233	175	408	Enniscorthy.
11	15	26	16	10	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	10	26	–	–	–	184	162	346	Kilkenny.
44	30	74	34	16	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	16	50	–	–	–	268	184	452	Killarney.
46	30	76	24	17	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	17	41	–	–	–	286	143	429	Letterkenny.
45	31	76	27	21	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	21	48	–	–	–	275	284	559	Limerick.
34	29	63	14	20	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	20	34	–	–	–	222	201	423	Londonderry.
54	24	78	18	18	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	1	–	1	227	188	415	Maryborough.
45	38	83	27	10	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	10	37	–	–	–	359	291	650	Monaghan.
47	34	81	22	30	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	30	52	1	–	1	374	243	617	Mullingar.
78	39	117	33	29	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	29	62	1	–	1	338	261	599	Omagh.
118	97	215	105	142	247	1	–	1	–	–	–	106	142	248	1	–	1	721	767	1,488	Richmond.
30	26	56	14	11	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	12	26	4	–	4	270	200	470	Sligo.
23	29	52	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	–	1	1	209	182	391	Waterford.
977	797	1,774	551	550	1101	2	–	2	3	2	5	556	552	1108	9	1	10	7,002	5,769	12,771	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1894, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	52	60	112	50	58	108	19	27	46	19	27	46	233	267	500	229	265	494
Ballinasloe,	114	91	205	107	88	195	66	36	102	65	34	99	597	410	1,007	590	407	997
Belfast,	110	105	215	106	102	208	46	54	100	43	52	95	531	390	921	527	387	914
Carlow,	42	31	73	41	31	72	18	17	35	18	17	35	223	181	404	222	181	403
Castlebar,	55	38	93	54	36	90	20	10	30	20	10	30	315	210	525	314	208	522
Clonmel,	41	62	103	40	61	101	22	28	50	22	28	50	366	373	739	365	372	737
Cork,	161	162	323	153	155	308	62	49	111	62	49	111	746	700	1,446	737	687	1,424
Downpatrick,	81	78	159	77	78	155	26	25	51	26	25	51	334	289	623	328	288	616
Ennis,	61	52	113	60	50	110	21	19	40	21	19	40	267	216	483	261	210	471
Enniscorthy,	42	42	84	38	39	77	15	20	35	13	19	32	270	218	488	266	215	481
Kilkenny,	32	24	56	32	23	55	8	9	17	8	9	17	211	187	398	210	184	394
Killarney,	70	48	118	68	48	116	36	23	59	35	23	58	346	230	576	344	230	574
Letterkenny,	70	45	115	65	44	109	29	17	46	29	17	46	356	190	546	351	189	540
Limerick,	59	69	128	59	69	128	36	20	56	36	20	56	347	336	683	347	335	682
Londonderry,	48	48	96	45	47	92	22	23	45	21	23	44	270	250	520	267	249	516
Maryborough,	81	38	119	74	38	112	45	16	61	44	15	59	300	230	530	293	230	523
Monaghan,	72	64	136	72	61	133	33	25	58	33	25	58	431	339	770	430	336	766
Mullingar,	61	72	133	60	72	132	31	27	58	30	26	56	444	307	751	438	302	740
Omagh,	122	67	189	115	67	182	61	27	88	60	27	87	450	329	779	437	327	764
Richmond,	242	212	454	234	205	439	71	68	139	70	68	138	946	1,006	1,952	929	995	1,924
Sligo,	73	44	117	69	44	113	16	16	32	15	16	31	318	238	556	313	238	551
Waterford,	37	51	88	36	50	86	22	28	50	21	27	48	243	223	466	242	222	464
Total,	1726	1503	3229	1655	1466	3121	725	584	1,309	711	576	1,287	8,544	7,119	15663	8,440	7,057	15,497

TABLE V.—Showing the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1894.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise (including Escapes)					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS:—												
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	725	686	1,411	336	267	603	91	87	178	164	197	361
SECOND CLASS:—												
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	207	189	396	121	87	208	35	37	72	86	92	178
THIRD CLASS:—												
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	349	243	592	146	132	278	47	30	77	62	49	111
FOURTH CLASS:—												
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission,	318	289	607	88	69	157	71	46	117	177	159	336
FIFTH CLASS:—												
Congenital,	40	25	65		1	1	2	3	5	15	13	28
UNKNOWN AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	87	71	158	34	28	62	*15	11	26	52	42	94
Total,	1,726	1,503	3,229	725	584	1,309	261	214	475	556	552	1,108

* Includes 1 man not insane.

Table VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1894, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month,	35	24	59	47	42	89
From 1 to 3 months,	194	133	327	46	30	76
„ 3 „ 6 „	185	176	361	35	42	77
„ 6 „ 9 „	98	96	194	20	26	46
„ 9 „ 12 „	57	42	99	23	25	48
„ 1 „ 2 years,	82	75	157	81	68	149
„ 2 „ 3 „	32	18	50	53	60	113
„ 3 „ 5 „	19	10	29	62	71	133
„ 5 „ 7 „	11	5	16	37	29	66
„ 7 „ 10 „	9	3	12	50	39	89
„ 10 „ 12 „	2	–	2	23	17	40
„ 12 „ 15 „	–	1	1	22	29	51
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	15	18	33
20 „ 25 „	1	–	1	11	24	35
25 „ 30 „	–	1	1	18	19	37
30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	7	6	13
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	3	1	4
Upwards of 40 „	–	–	–	3	6	9
Total,	725	584	1,309	556	552	1,108

Table VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1894.

Asylums.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	36·5	45·0	41·1	8·5	7·9	8·2
Ballinasloe,	57·9	39·6	49·8	6·4	8·1	7·1
Belfast,	41·8	51·4	46·5	6·8	5·4	6·2
Carlow,	42·9	54·8	47·9	4·3	6·5	5·3
Castlebar,	36·4	26·3	32·3	6·3	13·2	9·0
Clonmel,	53·6	45·1	48·5	5·3	8·6	6·9
Cork,	38·5	30·2	34·3	5·9	7·1	6·5
Downpatrick,	32·1	32·1	32·1	9·7	11·3	10·4
Ennis,	34·4	36·5	35·4	7·7	9·3	8·4
Enniscorthy,	35·7	47·6	41·7	6·5	9·1	7·6
Kilkenny,	25·0	37·5	30·4	8·9	6·1	7·6
Killarney,	51·4	47·9	50·0	12·4	8·6	10·9
Letterkenny,	41·4	37·8	40·0	8·4	11·8	9·6
Limerick,	61·0	29·0	43·7	9·4	7·6	8·5
Londonderry,	45·8	47·9	46·9	6·2	10·3	8·1
Maryborough,	55·6	42·1	51·3	8·2	9·4	8·8
Monaghan,	45·8	39·0	42·6	7·5	3·6	5·8
Mullingar,	50·8	37·5	43·6	5·9	12·4	8·4
Omagh,	50·0	40·3	46·6	10·0	11·1	10·5
Richmond,	29·3	32·1	30·6	14·6	18·2	16·5
Sligo,	21·9	36·4	27·4	5·5	6·1	5·7
Waterford,	59·5	54·9	56·8	5·4	6·2	5·7
Total,	42·0	38·9	40·5	8·0	9·7	8·8

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of during the year ended

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases															Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor.		
	Admitted by Order of Inspectors.			Admitted by Order of Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Patients contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XXIX. upon transmission of the Form to the Inspectors.			Soldiers contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule No. XV.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	27	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	18	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	.	.	.	2	3	5	32	64	96	5	4	9	2	.	2	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	22	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Castlebar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	23	29	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	1	.	1	6	7	13	27	55	82	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	51	74	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	15	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	24	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	30	41	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	12	21	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Maryborough,	.	.	.	6	.	6	22	15	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mullingar,	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	7	12	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Omagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	.	1	1	.	.	.	17	30	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	2	2	4	17	15	32	233	393	626	7	9	16	10	.	10	1	1	2

Patients into each Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1894.

Admitted by Order of Lord Lieutenant.						Dangerous Lunatics.						Total Admitted during Year.			Asylums.
From Central Asylum.			Lunatics charged with Offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.			Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Admitted under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	37	33	70	1	.	1	52	60	112	Armagh.
.	.	.	3	3	6	104	76	180	.	.	.	114	91	205	Ballinasloe.
.	.	.	3	2	5	63	32	95	3	.	3	110	105	215	Belfast.
1	.	1	4	2	6	24	18	42	.	.	.	42	31	73	Carlow.
.	.	.	2	.	2	46	33	79	1	.	1	55	38	93	Castlebar.
.	.	.	1	.	1	31	36	67	3	.	3	41	62	103	Clonmel.
.	1	1	1	4	5	121	95	216	4	.	4	161	162	323	Cork.
.	.	.	1	.	1	56	26	82	.	.	.	81	78	159	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	1	.	1	48	37	85	.	.	.	61	52	113	Ennis.
1	.	1	4	1	5	19	17	36	.	.	.	42	42	84	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	2	1	3	28	19	47	.	.	.	32	24	56	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	1	1	2	65	43	108	2	.	2	70	48	118	Killarney.
	.	.	.	1	1	67	41	108	.	.	.	70	45	115	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	5	2	7	42	36	78	1	.	1	59	69	128	Limerick.
.	.	.	.	1	1	38	34	72	.	.	.	48	48	96	Londonderry.
.	1	1	1	.	1	52	22	74	.	.	.	81	38	119	Maryborough
.	.	.	.	.	.	72	64	136	.	.	.	72	64	136	Monaghan.
.	1	1	2	.	2	53	63	116	.	.	.	61	72	133	Mullingar.
.	.	.	1	1	2	113	64	177	.	.	.	122	67	189	Omagh.
6	1	7	14	5	19	216	203	419	3	.	3	242	212	454	Richmond.
.	.		2	.	2	68	43	111	.	.	.	73	44	117	Sligo.
.	1	1	2	1	3	17	18	35	.	.	.	37	51	88	Waterford.
8	5	13	50	25	75	1,380	1,053	2,433	18	.	18	1,726	1,503	3,229	Total.

TABLE IX.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1894; and also of those who were Remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ 10 „ 15 „	7	6	13	3	4	7	–	1	1	11	8	19
„ 15 „ 20 „	91	117	208	36	59	95	9	13	22	151	138	289
„ 20 „ 25 „	278	203	481	108	92	200	43	38	81	514	394	908
„ 25 „ 30 „	246	176	422	96	68	164	57	45	102	824	516	1,340
„ 30 „ 35 „	214	180	394	103	82	185	66	53	119	918	662	1,580
„ 35 „ 40 „	187	173	360	78	78	156	60	54	114	874	706	1,580
„ 40 „ 45 „	164	163	327	80	61	141	41	51	92	933	764	1,697
„ 45 „ 50 „	129	121	250	63	47	110	54	59	113	763	666	1,429
„ 50 „ 55 „	123	144	267	60	41	101	38	69	107	652	649	1,301
„ 55 „ 60 „	89	76	165	37	18	55	42	38	80	493	462	955
„ 60 „ 65 „	89	74	163	26	16	42	57	47	104	367	303	670
„ 65 „ 70 „	43	20	63	16	9	25	28	32	60	175	171	346
„ 70 „ 75 „	29	27	56	7	4	11	25	27	52	93	109	202
„ 75 „ 80 „	9	–	9	3	1	4	20	13	33	46	44	90
„ 80 „ 85 „	7	3	10	–	–	–	8	8	16	16	21	37
„ 85 „ 90 „	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	4	8
„ 90 „ 95 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Unknown, . .	20	18	38	9	4	13	6	3	9	167	151	318
Total, . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	725	584	1,309	556	552	1,108	7,002	5,769	12,771

Table X.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	599	646	1,245
Can Read and Write well,	1,576	1,196	2,772
" " indifferently,	2,139	1,452	3,591
Can Read only,	969	950	1,919
Cannot Read or Write,	1,198	1,077	2,275
Unascertained,	521	448	969
Total,	7,002	5,769	12,771

Table XI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1894.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	486	480	966	230	184	414	174	152	326
Single,	1,143	866	2,009	466	355	821	332	325	657
Widowed,	51	127	178	24	33	57	24	62	86
Unascertained,	46	30	76	5	12	17	26	13	39
Total	1,726	1,503	3,229	725	584	1,309	556	552	1,108

TABLE XII.—Showing the Causes of Death

AGES.	CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.												THORACIC DISEASES.							
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia.		Organic Disease.		Tumours.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes.		Other Pulmonary Diseases.		Diseases of Heart and Arteries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 5 to 10 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 10 to 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15 to 20 „	–	1	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 20 to 25 „	1	–	6	4	2	–	4	3	1	–	–	–	19	22	2	2	–	–	–	3
„ 25 to 30 „	–	2	6	4	2	1	3	3	4	–	–	–	21	22	6	2	1	–	1	4
„ 30 to 35 „	1	–	7	3	5	–	2	5	3	2	–	–	27	30	3	4	1	–	2	3
„ 35 to 40 „	–	2	4	2	4	1	4	5	4	2	–	–	26	29	–	1	2	–	1	2
„ 40 to 45 „	4	1	1	2	4	–	3	6	1	1	–	–	12	22	3	4	2	1	2	6
„ 45 to 50 „	2	–	3	1	3	–	5	4	7	2	1	–	12	24	9	5	1	–	2	6
„ 50 to 55 „	–	4	6	2	1	–	6	1	3	4	1	–	6	17	5	6	1	2	3	5
„ 55 to 60 „	2	4	–	2	2	1	5	8	1	–	1	–	7	5	4	1	1	2	5	3
„ 60 to 65 „	2	1	3	1	2	–	5	4	7	3	–	–	2	4	9	5	3	2	8	1
„ 65 to 70 „	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	4	6	3	–	7	5
„ 70 to 75 „	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	4
„ 75 to 80 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	3	1
„ 80 to 85 „	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
„ 85 & upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unknown, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1
Total, . .	16	18	40	24	25	3	40	45	34	17	4	–	139	185	52	40	18	10	37	48

during the year 1894, and Ages at Death.

ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.																									
Inflammation of Stomach.		Intestines and Peritoneum.		Diseases of Liver, Kidney, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever and Erysipelas.		Cancer.		Diseases of Bones.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide.		Accident.		Beri-Beri.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	13	23
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	43	39	82
2	–	–	–	3	–	4	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	56	43	99
–	–	2	–	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	63	54	117
–	1	1	–	1	–	4	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	56	52	108
1	–	1	–	–	2	3	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	44	53	97
1	1	1	–	–	2	3	7	–	3	1	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	56	61	117
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	9	3	4	1	1	–	–	3	7	–	1	–	1	–	41	68	109
1	–	1	–	3	2	2	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	2	1	42	38	80
1	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	2	1	–	3	–	–	6	13	2	–	–	1	1	56	45	101
–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	27	34	61
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	13	11	–	1	–	–	1	1	27	27	54
–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	12	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	3	9
7	4	7	2	13	12	26	36	25	23	4	11	2	1	44	64	3	2	2	–	18	7	556	552	1,108

TABLE XIII.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Causes:—			
Domestic trouble,	38	94	132
Adverse circumstances,	32	27	59
Mental anxiety and worry,	46	41	87
Religious excitement,	23	36	59
Love affairs,	5	21	26
Fright and nervous shock,	28	33	61
Physical Causes:—			
Intemperance in drink,	229	63	292
,, sexual,	2	3	5
Venereal disease,	3	–	3
Self-abuse (sexual),	32	1	33
Over-exertion,	9	3	12
Sunstroke,	19	4	23
Accident or injury,	20	6	26
Pregnancy,	–	8	8
Parturition and the puerperal state,	–	51	51
Lactation,	–	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	–	32	32
Puberty,	4	8	12
Change of life,	3	25	28
Fevers,	6	8	14
Privation and starvation,	12	8	20
Old age,	39	28	67
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	88	84	172
Previous attacks,	175	153	328
Hereditary influences,	403	286	689
Congenital defect,	48	28	76
Other ascertained causes,	51	46	97
Unknown,	409	400	809
Not Insane, or Insanity doubtful,	2	–	2
Total,	1,726	1,503	3,229

Table XIV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the year 1894.

Forms of Mental Disease.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency,	with Epilepsy,	7	6	13	–	–		11	9	20
	without „	56	31	87	1	3	4	13	21	34
Epilepsy acquired,		53	36	89	8	10	18	59	43	102
General Paralysis of the Insane,		24	1	25	–	–	–	29	3	32
Mania	Acute,	419	405	824	253	193	446	77	77	154
	Chronic,	179	168	347	37	43	80	115	127	242
	Recurrent,	263	200	463	112	99	211	25	25	50
	A Potu,	119	23	142	79	17	96	8	3	11
	Puerperal,	–	46	46	–	23	23	–	9	9
	Senile,	36	27	63	4	2	6	22	10	32
Melancholia	Acute,	293	319	612	148	128	276	45	55	100
	Chronic,	77	79	156	21	20	41	45	69	114
	Recurrent,	84	62	146	39	28	67	7	5	12
	Puerperal,	–	9	9	–	4	4	–	5	5
	Senile,	20	15	35	5	4	9	5	10	15
Dementia	Primary,	31	18	49	7	6	13	18	14	32
	Secondary,	33	33	66	3	2	5	56	40	96
	Senile,	19	19	38	2	–	2	17	23	40
	Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	5	3	8	–	–	–	4	4	8
Not Insane or Insanity Doubtful,		8	3	11	6	2	8	–	–	–
Total,		1,726	1,503	3,229	725	584	1,309	556	552	1,108

TABLE XV.—Showing Return in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been Disallowed Year 1893—together with the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Armagh,	12 June, 1894,	14 June, 1894,	Nil,
Ballinasloe,	15 May, 1894,	16 May, 1894,	Nil,
Belfast,	25 April, 1894,	1 May, 1894,	Nil,
Carlow,	13 Aug., 1894,	2 Oct, 1894,	Excess of wages paid to attendants, £14 1*s.* 8*d.*—disallowed. Increased issue of butter to inmates, £118 4*s.* 3*d.*—disallowed.
Castlebar,	4 July, 1894,	5 July, 1894,	Nil,
Clonmel,	16 May, 1894,	19 May, 1894,	Nil,
Cork,	21 May, 1894,	30 May, 1894,	Nil,
Downpatrick,	4 June, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Ennis,	8 May, 1894,	9 May, 1894,	Nil,
Enniscorthy,	7 Mar., 1894,	16 Mar., 1894,	Nil,
Kilkenny,	18 June, 1894,	23 June, 1894,	Nil,
Killarney,	18 July, 1894,	23 July, 1894,	Nil
Letterkenny,	4 June, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Limerick,	23 July, 1894,	28 July, 1894,	Nil,
Londonderry,	10 April, 1894,	12 April, 1894,	Nil,
Maryborough,	24 Mar., 1894,	31 Mar., 1894,	Nil,
Monaghan,	17 April, 1894,	19 April, 1894,	Nil,
Mullingar,	12 April, 1894,	20 April, 1894,	Nil,
Omagh,	13 April, 1894,	16 April, 1894,	Nil,
Richmond,	28 May, 1894,	7 June, 1894,	Nil,
Sligo,	3 July, 1894,	14 July, 1894,	Nil,
Waterford,	5 June, 1894,	8 June, 1894,	Nil,

Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the Credit of the recovery of any Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.		
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
14 1 8	None necessary—Amount lodged by R. M. Supt., on 31 Oct., 1894.	R. H. Jephson, esq.
118 1 3	do. do. 15 Dec., 1894.	
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	James W. Drury, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	William M'Dermott, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1894.

Asylums	Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum.														
	Quantity of Land under Grass and Cultivated.									Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.			Total Quantity of Land.		
	By Spade.			By Plough.			In Grass.								
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Armagh,	8	2	0	—			9	2	8	14	2	0	32	2	8
Ballinasloe,	15	3	0	—			12	0	0	17	1	0	(a) 45	0	0
Belfast,	11	1	0	13	2	0	10	1	0	20	2	0	(b, c) 55	2	0
Carlow,	4	2	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	2	3	24	26	1	24
Castlebar,	16	0	0	—			16	0	0	6	0	0	38	0	0
Clonmel,	4	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	14	1	38	39	1	38
Cork,	21	0	0	13	0	0	27	0	0	39	0	0	100	0	0
Downpatrick,	7	0	0	27	1	8	48	2	2	27	2	15	110	1	25
Ennis,	5	3	9	12	0	23	27	2	6	12	0	23	(d) 57	2	21
Enniscorthy,	3	0	0	16	0	0	13	3	0	15	2	0	48	1	0
Kilkenny,	10	2	37	—			27	3	13	12	0	3	50	2	13
Killarney,	3	2	0	10	0	0	4	2	0	12	0	0	30	0	0
Letterkenny,	20	0	0	6	0	0	—			14	0	0	40	0	0
Limerick,	*18	0	36	—			1	2	19	15	1	22	35	0	37
Londonderry,	13	0	0	—			7	0	0	5	0	0	25	0	0
Maryborough,	4	0	28	17	3	0	14	0	0	7	2	34	43	2	22
Monaghan,	9	2	0	—			12	2	0	28	0	0	(e) 50	0	0
Mullingar,	11	0	0	—			20	2	0	14	0	0	45	2	0
Omagh,	36	0	0	—			52	0	0	48	2	5	136	2	5
Richmond,	9	0	0	16	0	0	12	1	2	17	0	0	(f) 54	1	2
Sligo,	21	2	0	10	0	0	42	3	7	14	3	0	89	0	7
Waterford,	3	0	0	6	3	37	5	0	0	15	0	0	29	3	37
Total,	256	1	30	162	2	28	390	2	17	373	1	4	1,182	3	39
Add additional land recently acquired for farming, but not yet laid out or under cultivation, and also estates on which new Asylums are in course of erection or about to be built, viz.:—															
(a) Ballinasloe—additional land,													126	1	28
(b) Purdysburn (Belfast)—new estate,													295	0	16
(c) Holywell (Antrim)— do.													115	3	0
(d) Ennis—additional land,													11	2	2
(e) Monaghan— do.													56	0	1
(f) Portrane (Co. Dublin)—new estate,													469	2	35
Gross Total,													2,257	2	1

* Cultivated by both spade and plough.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

ASYLUMS.	Balances in hands 31st December, 1892.	Total Amounts levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury.	CASUAL RECEIPTS. For Paying Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Miscellaneous Sources.	Balance due to Governors on 31st December, 1893.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh	1,790 10 6	5,227 5 5	3,610 8 0	62 15 1	180 6 0	21 8 5	—	25 3 4	—	—	10,917 16 9
Ballinasloe	193 3 6	12,950 0 0	8,022 16 8	222 16 8	246 0 9	22 3 7	0 15 0	48 16 3	25 0 0	4 9 7	21,736 2 0
Belfast	619 4 2	7,333 0 4	6,838 9 5	582 13 6	95 9 2	11 5 10	0 15 0	—	45 8 8	151 6 4	15,677 12 5
Carlow	1,820 19 2	2,300 18 6	3,382 16 0	112 15 5	101 4 8	2 15 6	1 0 0	—	11 14 9	276 8 8	8,210 12 8
Castlebar	2,395 17 1	3,934 3 6	3,817 11 0	47 4 5	66 15 4	1 7 6	0 12 6	38 7 3	—	—	10,301 18 7
Clonmel	2,574 0 3	10,624 0 11	—	177 3 2	—	5 13 4	1 9 0	—	1 9 6	1,461 1 8	14,844 17 10
Cork	5,901 14 8	13,416 14 2	10,376 8 5	585 17 2	36 17 1	15 11 3	3 6 0	97 6 9	104 18 7	—	30,538 14 1
Downpatrick	635 18 8	4,942 0 0	4,299 17 5	356 19 0	157 1 3	26 15 11	—	74 14 7	1 0 0	—	10,494 6 10
Ennis	665 11 9	4,950 9 0	3,562 6 0	313 15 5	244 10 10	18 19 5	1 7 6	11 4 9	6 7 0	—	9,771 11 8
Enniscorthy	30 0 6	7,830 17 11	3,933 1 9	323 9 7	148 16 0	5 17 0	0 13 0	—	10 9 6	—	12,283 4 9
Kilkenny	2,123 18 11	2,450 0 0	3,114 0 4	138 14 1	112 0 4	7 10 3	1 0 0	22 4 2	44 10 0	—	9,013 18 1
Killarney	2,295 8 7	4,379 10 7	4,337 6 6	119 15 8	79 3 10	4 6 8	3 11 8	44 14 4	63 17 3	—	11,527 15 1
Letterkenny	3,572 2 0	969 1 7	4,220 8 4	180 11 0	109 10 7	12 12 0	0 12 3	30 0 0	0 9 0	—	9,095 6 9
Limerick	—	5,659 19 10	10,594 14 10	210 11 9	24 2 1	1 19 0	2 14 2	50 1 10	7 4 8	—	16,551 8 2
Londonderry	—	6,717 9 4	4,310 2 0	182 6 9	4 6 6	25 14 11	—	—	7 8 6	—	11,247 8 0
Maryborough	549 16 10	5,014 18 1	4,045 0 10	122 6 1	105 8 4	6 6 0	2 0 0	20 12 6	1 4 11	—	9,867 13 7
Monaghan	708 14 10	7,700 0 0	6,184 6 5	157 15 3	271 2 0	10 14 5	1 0 0	126 11 0	—	—	15,160 3 11
Mullingar	2,179 18 4	11,743 17 9	6,363 17 11	109 2 2	68 1 9	7 0 10	1 15 0	76 19 3	7 12 0	—	20,558 5 9
Omagh	2,159 5 7	3,966 0 0	5,785 19 7	304 8 6	109 8 11	5 18 7	5 2 5	34 15 6	17 15 7	—	12,388 14 8
Richmond	5,849 2 4	18,925 19 11	14,056 5 9	825 10 4	168 10 2	94 1 0	—	—	1 10 1	—	40,820 19 7
Sligo	—	5,997 0 7	4,429 11 7	8 0 0	25 19 0	13 13 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	10,474 14 2
Waterford	2,890 5 10	1,404 13 4	3,835 17 4	193 15 0	253 11 5	15 17 5	0 11 9	42 15 10	1 17 7	—	11,549 5 6
Total	38,865 13 0	152,238 0 9	119,721 6 1	5,338 6 0	2,608 6 0	334 11 10	28 5 3	744 7 4	360 7 7	1,893 6 3	322,732 10 1

EXPENDITURE.

ASYLUMS.	By Balance on 31st December, 1892.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for maintenance of Lunatics in Workhouses, under 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	Total.	Balance due by Governors, on 31st December, 1893.	ASYLUMS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh	—	1,845 15 11	120 12 7	3,437 4 5	3 7 0	104 2 3	11 16 4	743 14 9	383 13 5	291 4 0	564 2 8	159 18 10	66 2 2	—	115 1 7	356 18 5	60 15 10	39 14 1	61 1 6	—	8,365 5 9	2,552 11 0	Armagh.
Ballinasloe	—	2,745 13 6	274 8 0	7,503 17 4	296 5 6	240 17 7	82 5 0	2,460 13 4	546 10 10	555 11 0	949 4 0	286 6 9	191 16 4	—	139 18 1	457 18 5	110 11 3	38 11 0	150 2 8	—	17,030 10 7	4,705 11 5	Ballinasloe.
Belfast	—	3,208 4 3	129 18 8	6,840 0 7	126 16 8	113 10 8	120 2 5	1,984 13 0	660 19 0	325 19 10	549 13 5	178 7 7	121 12 6	143 9 7	174 2 0	812 4 3	63 8 8	29 13 9	94 14 7	*a* —	15,677 12 5	—	Belfast.
Carlow	—	1,498 1 9	297 13 8	2,696 7 11	160 9 6	62 8 2	55 16 5	1,094 4 3	376 2 7	329 12 4	476 18 8	176 14 3	94 15 2	—	175 16 6	452 2 3	123 14 11	20 8 0	119 6 4	—	8,210 12 8	—	Carlow.
Castlebar	—	1,916 8 11	173 2 4	2,838 14 1	292 11 6	73 4 7	60 10 4	840 5 8	164 6 8	197 8 9	372 2 0	235 1 9	56 13 2	—	91 13 8	511 4 8	41 12 10	45 19 9	75 2 5	—	7,985 3 1	2,316 15 6	Castlebar.
Clonmel	—	2,783 15 8	304 0 8	5,244 2 10	101 3 4	163 7 5	24 10 2	2,045 6 2	679 4 5	647 5 3	447 8 8	341 1 8	191 3 0	—	359 0 3	987 1 6	158 16 3	69 14 0	262 16 7	—	14,809 17 10	35 0 0	Clonmel.
Cork	—	5,160 2 3	496 12 2	10,092 1 0	135 7 3	154 10 10	134 11 10	1,934 15 5	723 1 3	321 16 7	744 11 4	539 11 8	152 10 3	74 12 0	359 17 1	954 8 2	290 11 4	227 9 2*b*	354 5 1	—	22,850 14 8	7,687 19 5	Cork
Downpatrick	—	2,155 5 4	7 16 0	3,049 5 2	59 6 2	114 9 7	119 14 4	1,160 5 1	295 14 7	200 13 8	755 8 11	230 1 10	85 9 5	—	334 7 5	526 15 9	137 3 11	33 19 6	166 18 8	—	9,432 15 4	1,061 11 6	Downpatrick.
Ennis	—	1,738 12 2	147 11 9	2,449 3 7	97 10 4	72 0 0	55 14 10	772 1 0	327 8 11	185 13 3	275 11 7	137 17 8	80 7 2	150 0 0	872 19 8	358 0 4	75 6 8	32 11 0	307 15 3	327 18 0	8,464 3 2	1,307 8 6	Ennis.
Enniscorthy	1,670 0 9	2,109 18 9	30 16 8	3,868 13 6	138 4 0	152 0 0	68 13 3	670 10 3	281 1 5	160 5 9	484 18 0	173 6 9	106 9 11	—	234 11 7	446 0 4	81 13 0	22 2 0	122 18 1	—	10,822 4 0	1,461 0 9	Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny	—	1,832 9 11	246 3 0	2,254 5 7	85 19 4	119 18 9	61 18 10	643 4 1	135 2 11	258 8 10	93 8 6	105 12 7	65 4 8	—	218 12 10	281 6 10	141 17 2	31 2 6	96 10 8	—	6,671 7 0	2,342 11 1	Kilkenny.
Killarney	—	2,238 11 0	230 19 0	3,537 7 4	37 18 8	66 13 2	85 18 9	709 8 11	152 14 6	169 13 8	317 5 11	251 5 3	67 6 4	150 0 0	188 1 1	462 3 9	65 1 6	54 11 0	139 16 8	—	8,944 16 6	2,582 18 7	Killarney.
Letterkenny	—	2,103 17 11	103 6 8	2,998 6 7½	47 14 10	147 4 7½	86 8 1	1,053 12 8	343 2 5½	301 13 5½	349 15 2¼	127 7 4	106 6 0½	16 0 0	160 4 10½	707 19 10½	87 16 11	28 10 0	178 9 7	—	8,947 17 2	147 9 7	Letterkenny.
Limerick	915 3 5	2,706 13 0	374 10 8	4,814 3 4	93 4 2	117 16 6	80 9 11	727 18 6	335 12 11	261 12 0	545 7 9	269 8 11	189 13 1	152 3 0	91 11 4	847 10 0½	133 17 10	63 1 3	148 0 7½	—	12,867 18 3	3,683 9 11	Limerick.
Londonderry	1,727 18 3	2,510 17 0	97 14 11	3,341 1 8	39 9 8	93 11 10	93 10 0	1,130 14 1	270 0 4	252 11 3	349 19 4	149 12 9	99 12 11	96 0 4	322 6 7	215 8 8	101 19 2	25 5 6	131 14 8	180 0 0	11,208 19 11	38 8 1	Londonderry.
Maryborough	—	1,974 19 1	235 3 1	3,855 18 3	92 8 0	31 18 6	74 11 10	1,096 3 9	455 16 1	234 19 2	316 4 10	88 16 10	134 7 5	—	143 3 7	590 14 7	113 13 8	32 10 10	69 3 7	—	9,510 13 1	327 0 6	Maryborough.
Monaghan	—	2,564 14 6	449 1 7	5,499 1 11	122 18 0	168 14 4	163 3 5	1,230 6 10	502 2 9	506 4 10	621 8 1	225 3 11	109 14 5	—	225 12 0	819 4 6	169 2 4	54 17 6	137 16 6	—	13,569 7 5	1,590 16 6	Monaghan.
Mullingar	—	2,522 4 0	122 10 6	6,721 3 5	92 12 0	137 14 10	52 2 8	1,848 0 11	1,038 6 6	510 7 3	1,503 0 2	501 12 7	214 17 10	—	150 3 4	537 6 5	161 13 5	51 0 6	250 10 7	—	16,405 6 11	4,152 18 1	Mullingar.
Omagh	—	2,752 10 5	620 6 9	4,454 6 7	119 6 6	201 3 4	69 12 9	1,209 1 3	340 13 2	363 16 9	631 17 11	262 8 1	109 5 9	—	328 7 1	320 12 3	128 15 4	17 14 0	146 19 7	—	12,078 17 6	309 17 2	Omagh.
Richmond	—	5,669 4 4	1,615 9 7	13,236 18 2	245 4 10	271 15 8	569 8 6	4,907 8 1	1,189 2 4	1,558 1 8	771 9 8	1,057 7 10	303 13 2	825 4 6	448 9 3	1,649 12 11	378 11 8	73 10 0	523 4 5	—	38,377 3 0	5,143 16 7	Richmond.
Sligo	83 6 5	2,212 15 3	287 15 10	3,223 12 4	17 15 0	93 10 6	48 12 6	762 19 2	107 6 3	225 18 1	485 4 2	297 0 11	81 10 6	243 8 8	288 15 8	706 12 8	109 1 5	27 11 3	53 12 9	—	10,407 2 0	67 12 2	Sligo.
Waterford	1,133 19 1	2,440 18 9	94 19 3	3,384 11 6	65 12 6	65 13 2	55 9 2	649 2 7	178 12 4	235 11 7	236 10 1	160 16 10	26 3 2	50 2 9	201 9 1	215 17 11	61 18 7	27 10 0	81 17 1	—	8,232 16 4	3,316 9 2	Waterford.
Total	5,530 7 11	56,691 13 8	6,480 13 4	105,340 7 1½	2,471 4 9	2,765 6 2¼	2,175 1 4	29,674 9 9	9,486 15 7½	8,094 8 11½	11,841 10 10½	5,955 2 7	2,654 14 4½	1,901 0 10	5,624 5 6½	13,217 4 6½	2,786 14 8	1047 6 7	3,674 17 10¼	487 18 0	277,901 4 7	44,831 5 6	Total.

(*a*) The total cost of the Patients maintained in Ballymena Workhouse under 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9, has been apportioned under each of the sub-heads of the Account in this case.

(*b*) Includes, in addition to Insurance, £109 5*s.* 4*d.* paid for Rent, and £2 0*s.* 10*d.* paid for County Cess.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st December, 1894.

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.											EXPENDITURE.																												ASYLUMS.
	Maintenance moneys due and unpaid December, 1893.	Total Amounts received off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury	CASUAL RECEIPTS.						Balance due to Governors, 31st December, 1894.	Total	By Balance on 31st December, 1893.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid Boards of Guardians for maintenance of Lunatics in Workhouse under 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, sec. 9.	Total.	Balance due by Governors, on 31st December, 1894.	
				For Paying Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Miscellaneous Sources.																													
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh	5,552 11 0	5,744 10 7	3,777 16 0	131 11 6	168 6 4	3 17 6	—	27 1 2	—	—	12,405 14 1	—	1,863 19 11	127 11 0	3,437 17 4	2 16 0	101 7 3	8 13 10	818 2 5	1,013 0 11	165 12 2	85 11 6	—	89 15 11	408 15 11	89 3 10	*45 6 7	91 16 6	—	8,981 1 6	3,424 12 7	Armagh.
Ballinasloe	4,787 11 3	9,966 6 6	8,162 8 4	137 6 3	224 14 1	19 15 7	2 8 0	77 18 4	0 10 0	—	22,670 9 2	4 9 7	2,864 15 2	288 17 11	7,511 6 5	106 15 6	250 13 11	75 1 9	2,072 5 6	711 5 1	624 11 5	1,211 17 0	262 16 4	146 19 2	—	197 3 5	594 3 2	118 12 8	38 11 0	136 7 5	—	17,185 10 5	5,204 18 9	Ballinasloe.
Belfast	—	18,527 7 6	7,035 16 5	695 8 4	140 16 7	18 18 9	0 7 6	—	51 18 10	—	18,214 13 5	151 6 4	3,319 2 6	235 18 8	7,055 0 7	174 16 6	121 3 9	110 16 10	2,207 1 5	719 6 4	561 12 11	926 9 0	182 2 10	125 3 4	200 14 8	165 17 10	2,013 2 1	77 0 7	29 15 9	127 4 2	b—	18,208 0 7	6 12 10	Belfast.
Carlow	—	4,998 6 9	3,349 16 0	249 9 1	107 4 2	—	—	—	135 9 5	—	8,849 5 5	276 5 8	1,672 6 8	253 12 10	2,715 19 11	130 17 10	64 5 10	56 11 6	617 16 3	420 15 10	100 0 11	575 2 6	70 13 5	88 15 6	—	143 0 6	268 3 1	168 4 10	20 8 0	124 19 2	—	7,808 3 3	1,032 2 2	Carlow.
Castlebar	2,316 15 6	4,291 16 9	3,908 10 5	136 6 6	66 15 6	3 13 0	1 5 0	30 15 0	—	—	10,755 17 8	—	2,005 12 11	209 12 6	2,796 4 3	136 14 2	77 18 5	58 18 9	920 2 1	440 17 6	245 3 10	49 15 4	—	103 16 2	190 13 11	28 0 2	45 19 9	80 8 4	—	7,830 13 0	2,925 4 8	Castlebar.
Clonmel	25 6 9	9,966 9 8	12,646 14 10	166 7 2	1 0 0	20 14 0	0 7 6	18 11 11	1 0 0	—	22,872 18 7	1,461 1 8	5,573 15 1	549 17 4	10,119 14 7	125 12 2	157 12 10	189 6 8	2,663 18 10	686 7 8	695 10 7	821 17 7	628 2 5	154 0 6	121 2 8	537 4 2	1,248 17 7	217 1 1	247 15 4	451 17 7	—	18,880 6 3	2,004 18 1	Clonmel.
Cork	7,487 12 3	15,984 5 8	16,946 18 6	710 8 9	76 13 11	5 9 0	7 16 2	56 12 1	155 13 7	—	25,775 18 7	—	5,573 15 1	549 17 4	10,119 14 7	125 12 2	157 12 10	189 6 8	2,663 18 10	686 7 8	695 10 7	821 17 7	628 2 5	154 0 6	121 2 8	537 4 2	1,248 17 7	217 1 1	247 15 4	451 17 7	—	18,310 1 8	8,467 15 4	Cork.
Downpatrick	1,061 11 6	4,560 0 6	4,217 16 11	284 2 9	130 19 4	22 0 9	—	64 0 11	10 1 9	362 17 5	10,643 17 6	—	2,278 0 11	25 18 4	2,841 5 10	106 18 8	129 3 4	129 8 6	1,288 17 4	366 15 0	432 8 0	791 19 3	292 12 6	160 7 5	—	456 4 9	962 15 11	171 3 8	36 19 6	189 3 1	—	14,644 2 0	31 14 4	Downpatrick.
Ennis	1,587 8 6	4,288 17 9	3,621 13 4	241 0 7	179 12 8	20 18 4	6 7 6	8 16 8	6 3 7	—	11,883 16 2	—	2,156 3 8	85 3 4	3,985 1 9	168 17 10	150 6 0	71 8 9	789 13 3	249 17 11	186 16 10	581 14 6	179 16 11	126 18 6	—	185 17 8	624 3 11	77 17 9	28 2 0	155 18 11	—	9,783 15 6	2,200 0 8	Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny	1,461 6 9	6,061 6 7	2,962 1 6	334 2 5	150 9 8	6 1 1	0 5 0	—	8 15 4	—	11,883 16 2	—	1,807 3 3	256 18 8	2,467 1 5	78 3 11	102 3 6	70 17 10	926 0 8	169 3 10	152 14 3	295 6 1	115 4 10	86 16 9	—	265 16 6	213 14 9	112 4 6	36 2 6	27 8 6	—	6,811 1 9	1,650 12 6	Kilkenny.
Killarney	2,082 18 7	4,618 2 3	4,629 5 2	121 12 9	119 3 9	1 5 0	—	37 12 0	125 4 4	—	11,923 15 11	—	2,231 14 7	259 16 9	3,799 6 1	55 0 11	73 5 0	76 4 11	745 14 11	120 19 7	315 8 8	715 3 3	214 0 10	58 14 11	138 16 2	170 17 4	473 7 6	74 3 9	56 8 0	340 12 4	—	9,949 16 4	1,973 19 7	Killarney.
Letterkenny	147 9 7	4,085 11 6	4,267 5 9	112 2 5	127 16 0	9 16 1	3 13 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	—	9,081 4 4	—	2,279 1 5	437 15 2	4,799 19 5	61 3 0	127 8 11	55 3 10	1,018 6 2	351 13 9	409 16 11	709 12 4	272 6 9	150 9 5	123 4 8	158 8 10	849 12 3	111 2 0	61 12 9	165 14 2	—	12,083 4 7	1,847 12 0	Letterkenny.
Limerick	2,852 9 11	10,884 15 5	5,880 2 8	296 12 4	—	4 3 6	1 3 6	33 18 6	12 18 0	—	11,027 5 7	—	2,546 18 7	88 18 11	5,206 14 10	57 14 1	96 4 0	124 8 2	944 17 10	500 4 1	188 12 4	445 0 2	164 17 11	99 14 3	98 15 9	280 17 4	257 18 0	197 8 4	25 5 6	137 7 5	100 0 0	9,319 13 4	—	Limerick.
Londonderry	327 9 8	6,220 11 6	4,260 5 2	152 16 9	112 4 4	30 1 0	4 0 0	16 2 6	1 5 0	—	11,129 18 9	—	2,037 5 8	257 1 9	3,751 2 6	74 7 10	40 15 6	79 1 4	1,478 16 0	881 14 8	360 1 7	634 10 5	167 11 8	118 12 10	—	155 2 7	637 3 4	115 8 6	24 8 2	108 12 0	—	10,981 18 10	147 19 11	Londonderry.
Maryborough	1,599 16 6	8,450 0 0	6,884 5 9	151 8 5	268 6 5	16 8 10	5 5 0	139 10 0	—	—	17,126 0 11	—	2,628 19 5	396 13 7	5,248 16 0	151 16 0	162 12 6	109 12 5	1,283 19 10	686 10 0	426 8 1	672 11 5	223 17 0	124 19 0	—	298 5 0	877 3 6	120 11 10	34 17 6	199 15 7	—	15,983 6 7	3,142 14 4	Maryborough.
Monaghan	4,102 18 1	10,794 3 1	6,776 7 8	229 11 1	81 12 2	9 1 3	2 6 7	84 3 6	45 7 3	—	21,380 4 8	—	2,621 10 11	666 18 0	4,122 16 8	71 11 7	203 4 1	66 15 8	1,151 4 7½	484 16 1	211 0 1	625 2 2	254 15 8	160 8 8	—	333 18 1½	344 18 2	115 13 2	17 10 6	180 3 10	—	12,025 15 0	—	Monaghan.
Naas	508 17 2	5,560 0 1	5,771 1 7	226 1 11	73 6 3½	22 6 9	2 6 0	37 7 1	56 1 10½	27 9 4	12,025 15 0	—	6,157 5 11	1,607 14 7	16,189 15 8	338 16 0	270 1 0	383 3 11	5,911 16 9	1,128 4 1	1,020 17 7	931 9 6	1,189 19 5	854 18 6	1,018 10 9	626 12 4	2,413 18 11	409 11 0	53 19 6	525 5 7	—	41,954 4 6	2,531 9 10	Naas.
Omagh	67 12 2	9,124 6 0	4,002 16 4	9 15 0	21 16 5	—	—	—	—	—	2,796 19 11	—	2,209 17 11	281 10 2	5,042 18 0	2 16 9	91 19 0	57 11 0	986 0 5	263 7 9	243 10 10	483 4 6	277 12 10	77 11 9	210 10 6	244 10 11	687 3 5	76 9 5	27 11 3	53 5 8	—	9,188 9 5	347 10 6	Omagh.
Richmond	3,816 9 2	4,292 10 0	3,811 13 10	176 16 4	298 13 0	15 8 4	3 7 2	38 12 0	3 9 6	—	11,937 5 10	—	2,170 0 1	164 12 8	3,355 6 8	61 1 2	117 14 7	38 2 8	755 12 7	158 13 6	289 5 6	300 13 6	158 9 1	120 0 6	40 15 3	241 13 10	731 1 0	79 14 1	27 19 0	85 19 9	—	9,109 5 3	2,778 0 5	Richmond.
Sligo																																						Sligo.
Waterford	3,316 9 2	4,292 10 0	3,811 13 10	176 16 4	298 13 0	15 8 4	3 7 2	38 12 0	3 9 6	—	11,937 5 10	—	2,170 0 1	164 12 8	3,355 6 8	61 1 2	117 14 7	38 2 8	755 12 7	158 13 6	289 5 6	300 13 6	158 9 1	120 0 6	40 15 3	241 13 10	731 1 0	79 14 1	27 19 0	85 19 9	—	9,109 5 3	2,778 0 5	Waterford.
Total	44,831 5 6	153,001 4 0	129,44 17 11	5,530 10 9	2,909 7 7½	348 12 7	35 2 11	779 2 6	639 1 4½	587 19 3	338,112 4 5	1,893 6 3	59,214 0 3	7,024 3 4	108,002 17 4½	2,162 11 10	2,916 5 11	2,277 1 4	31,522 16 0½	10,127 8 2	8,723 19 10	14,525 15 2	6,176 18 5½	2,787 17 10	2,143 9 9	5,382 17 4½	16,998 19 8	2,815 5 6	1065 10 2	4,260 15 10	476 7 0	290,397 6 11	47,114 17 6	Total

* Includes a sum of £18 18*s.* paid for Rent, and 8*s.* 7*d.* paid for Rentcharge.

(*a*) For two years.

(*b*) The total cost of the Patients maintained in Ballymena Workhouse, under 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9, has been apportioned under each of the sub-heads of the Account in this case.

(*c*) Includes a sum of £109 5*s.* 4*d.* paid for Rent.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ended 31st December, 1894, in connection with the Farms attached to the District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.															EXPENDITURE.												Profit.	ASYLUMS.
	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.	Milk.	Live Stock.	Bacon.	Butcher Meat.	Hides, Skins, Wool.	Miscellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st December, 1894.	Value of Produce on 31st December, 1894.	TOTAL.	Loss.	Value of Stock on 1st January, 1894.	Value of Produce on 1st January, 1894.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Live Stock.	Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Armagh. . . .	21 0 0	30 9 0	180 8 9	—	4 10 0	—	169 8 4	—	—	—	—	132 15 9	100 5 0	638 16 10	—	147 10 0	109 9 0	18 13 0	56 15 9	—	26 9 8	16 6 6	43 9 0	2 10 3	—	421 8 2	217 8 8	Armagh.
Ballinasloe, . .	25 8 9	34 8 7	51 15 6	12 15 0	9 10 0	—	217 0 0	—	—	—	—	47 0 0	108 0 0	605 17 10	—	82 0 0	60 0 0	9 11 6	82 1 6	—	13 12 6	30 9 4	58 16 10	2 11 9	—	339 3 5	166 14 5	Ballinasloe.
Belfast. . . .	91 19 8	20 10 3	123 11 11	33 12 2	24 15 0	—	303 13 4	—	—	—	8 19 10	116 10 0	96 14 7	820 6 9	—	127 0 0	65 0 0	3 7 9	78 5 10	7 6 2	13 14 2	52 16 9	88 13 0	—	—	436 3 8	384 3 1	Belfast.
Carlow. . . .	29 4 0	—	130 5 0	30 5 2	29 6 8	56 9 8	81 18 5	—	—	—	0 17 0	91 1 6	178 6 6	627 13 11	—	134 17 6	77 11 0	11 5 10	58 11 7	—	15 9 7	9 15 0	27 1 0	63 14 2	15 4 11	463 10 7	164 3 4	Carlow.
Castlebar, . .	42 16 4	—	78 0 0	22 12 10	75 3 0	—	—	77 7 8	—	—	4 9 8	116 17 0	43 15 0	461 1 6	—	109 18 6	41 16 6	—	59 2 5	1 7 1	27 1 0	47 2 7	28 5 6	—	—	314 13 7	146 7 11	Castlebar.
Clonmel, . . .	94 14 0	19 16 8	310 8 8	4 8 0	13 10 0	—	—	171 3 6	—	—	2 11 6	124 5 0	331 11 0	1,072 8 4	—	110 0 0	251 17 0	—	98 8 6	60 8 0	27 17 0	53 11 1	73 19 0	4 18 0	39 16 4	720 14 11	351 13 5	Clonmel.
Cork. . . .	59 13 10	133 0 4	176 17 5	84 19 9	79 1 4	—	0 11 3	251 8 4	—	—	19 3 3	413 0 0	251 1 3	1,468 16 9	—	(*a*) 337 0 0	(*b*) 340 10 4	109 5 4	115 13 7	107 7 3	65 10 8	61 13 6	41 3 0	42 15 8	8 0 6	1,238 19 10	239 16 11	Cork.
Downpatrick, .	96 18 1	29 9 6	153 17 8	—	—	394 7 0	80 14 6	277 11 8	41 14 7	0 14 6	3 19 6	696 16 6	313 7 10	2,089 11 4	—	652 4 6	434 7 11	135 6 10	125 3 8	27 5 0	42 2 8	42 6 7	201 3 0	195 18 9	59 3 3	1,915 2 2	174 9 2	Downpatrick.
Ennis, . . .	77 10 3	19 19 2	112 0 2	—	10 3 0	524 11 4	167 17 8	164 17 8	—	—	14 17 1	337 7 6	621 18 5	2,051 2 3	—	343 5 0	626 13 6	—	148 2 9	19 13 6	34 3 0	41 3 8	243 3 9	313 13 9	72 7 6	1,842 6 5	208 15 10	Ennis.
Enniscorthy, .	82 10 0	—	120 17 9	80 8 0	51 0 0	—	99 15 8	—	—	—	—	140 0 0	155 10 0	730 1 5	—	132 12 6	210 10 0	10 5 0	53 15 4	47 5 8	6 3 0	69 15 9	27 2 0	15 16 4	19 9 11	582 15 6	147 5 11	Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny, . .	71 8 8	108 14 6	34 16 4	5 19 0	13 0 0	—	73 15 0	62 3 0	—	—	83 12 6	112 16 3	194 3 2	755 8 5	—	105 8 9	175 19 2	62 18 3	63 0 0	7 10 0	12 0 4	24 15 7	79 11 6	68 3 6	6 12 4	605 19 5	149 9 0	Kilkenny.
Killarney, . .	67 18 0	30 10 8	87 12 3	12 10 0	7 0 0	—	119 3 9	—	—	—	—	70 0 0	102 13 4	497 8 0	5 8 4	(*c*) 142 12 0	(*c*) 131 9 0	—	79 11 6	47 18 4	0 15 8	26 10 6	—	36 13 7	37 5 9	502 16 4	—	Killarney.
Letterkenny, . .	79 3 6½	34 3 9	122 11 11	32 0 4	38 7 3	—	164 2 5½	—	—	—	—	132 9 0	84 6 8	687 4 10½	—	155 13 0	90 19 2	—	105 2 9	28 8 5	17 6 0	17 10 4	7 4 0	62 8 9½	5 0 2	479 12 7½	207 12 3½	Letterkenny.
Limerick, . .	121 0 11	39 11 6	246 7 4	1 13 4	4 17 6	—	118 5 8	—	—	—	—	222 3 6	155 14 2	909 13 11	—	234 13 0	120 12 6	1 15 2	105 1 0	58 8 7	8 12 2	24 17 7	—	48 11 9	6 0 10	608 12 7	301 1 4	Limerick.
Londonderry, . .	101 0 8	3 0 0	99 3 11	—	—	76 7 0	193 18 9	6 11 3	43 16 9	1 6 1	3 5 11	126 0 0	64 10 0	719 0 4	—	135 0 0	68 0 0	32 16 6	136 7 0	28 16 6	3 7 7	19 13 4	150 10 0	41 9 1	2 12 0	608 12 0	110 8 4	Londonderry.
Maryborough, .	63 13 0	25 17 0	94 11 2	38 9 10	59 7 6	—	85 19 6	—	—	—	—	141 16 0	127 18 0	637 12 0	—	151 7 10	149 14 0	—	62 18 6	10 6 3	16 12 9	25 17 6	18 19 9	0 7 6	—	436 4 1	201 7 11	Maryborough.
Monaghan, . .	39 10 0	—	168 7 6	—	—	117 1 3	368 6 5	—	—	—	—	302 0 0	145 0 0	1,140 5 2	—	292 0 0	185 0 0	—	99 5 0	6 0 0	14 16 4	24 10 9	152 7 6	22 8 8	14 16 9	811 5 0	329 0 2	Monaghan.
Mullingar, . .	50 13 11½	40 8 7	104 0 10½	15 15 0	12 0 0	53 6 0	81 12 2	—	58 17 11	—	—	227 15 0	165 0 0	809 9 6	—	240 0 0	159 0 0	—	78 18 11	12 2 0	54 6 7	37 10 9	0 10 0	90 7 1	31 5 1	704 0 5	105 9 1	Mullingar.
Omagh, . . .	136 4 6	18 1 3	113 9 8	—	4 15 5	481 19 0½	245 9 6½	—	80 15 1	2 7 0	9 13 9	295 6 0	227 10 0	1,615 11 3	—	276 0 0	219 6 8	1 10 2	169 15 6	26 8 10	6 11 10	24 11 7½	239 12 0	8 13 7	20 7 7	992 17 9½	622 13 5½	Omagh.
Richmond (*d*) .	—	117 7 2½	547 5 5	—	—	—	516 3 4	—	—	—	—	172 10 0	180 0 0	1,533 5 11½	—	157 10 0	111 0 0	—	188 15 2	4 15 0	94 16 8	23 2 10	350 6 0	56 3 10	77 4 6	1,063 14 0	469 11 11½	Richmond (*d*)
Sligo, . . .	95 7 3	26 5 0	236 16 6	—	—	218 3 10	24 2 6	223 1 3	94 0 8	7 13 11	18 6 0	692 10 0	688 0 0	2,324 6 11	—	640 10 0	643 15 0	50 16 6	112 14 6	42 11 5	21 4 0	44 10 5	158 13 7	11 0 6	3 0 0	1,728 15 11	595 11 0	Sligo.
Waterford, . .	69 6 10	30 0 0	78 17 10	47 10 0	58 1 10	—	261 8 2	—	—	—	—	177 6 0	68 15 10	791 6 6	—	133 3 0	63 17 4	—	76 0 0	8 0 0	19 14 11	39 8 7	109 12 0	50 10 4	14 8 0	514 14 2	276 12 4	Waterford.
TOTAL, . .	1,517 2 3	761 12 11½	3,372 3 6½	422 18 5	494 8 6	1,922 5 1½	3,378 6 5	1224 4 4	319 5 0	12 1 6	169 16 0	4,888 5 0	4,404 0 9	22,886 9 9½	5 8 4	4,890 5 7	4,326 8 1	447 16 10	2,153 10 9	551 18 0	542 8 1	748 0 6½	2,100 2 5	1,123 16 10½	432 15 5	17,322 2 6½	5,569 15 6½	Total.

(*a*) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1893, is caused by omitting the value of some fixtures which were incorrectly included in the latter amount.

(*b*) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1893, is caused by now including the value of some hay which was overlooked when stocktaking at the end of 1893.

(*c*) The discrepancy between this amount and that shown at the end of 1893, is caused by an item of £50 having been erroneously credited to Produce instead of Stock, at the end of 1893. The error is now corrected.

(*d*) The figures in the case of Richmond, include the farm at Portrane.

Table XXI.—Giving the Names of the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Asylums.

Asylums.	Counties, &c., comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Armagh,	Armagh,	William Graham, M.D.
Ballinasloe,	Galway, County and Town, and Roscommon.	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Belfast,	Antrim, Belfast City and Town of Carrickfergus.	Alexander Stewart Merrick, M.D.
Carlow,	Carlow and Kildare,	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.
Castlebar,	Mayo,	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	W. Hastings Garner, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.E.
Cork,	Cork, County and City,	Oscar T. Woods, M.D. & L.R.C.S.I
Downpatrick,	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis,	Clare,	R. P. Gelston, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City,	W. Z. Myles, L.F.P. & S. & L.A.H.
Killarney,	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D., B.CH.
Limerick,	Limerick, County and City,	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I. & M.R.C.P.I.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City,	C. E. Hetherington, M.B., M.CH.
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Monaghan,	Cavan and Monaghan,	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, and West-meath.	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	George E. Carre, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Richmond,	Dublin, County and City; Wicklow, Louth, and Drogheda Town,	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I. & Ex-F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo,	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Waterford,	Waterford, County and City.	Ringrose Atkins, M.D., M.CH.

APPENDIX B.

Table I.—Showing the Original and Present Accommodation for Criminal Lunatics at the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

			M	F.	T.
Year opened, . . . 1850	Original Accommodation, .		80	40	120
Years enlarged, . 1864, 1884, & 1887	Present Accommodation. . (Calculated at 600 feet per bed.)		128	35	163

	M.	F.	T.
Actual Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1894, .	140	21	161

Table II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year 1894.

—.				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1893, ...				130	26	156
Admitted during the year 1894, ...				29	4	33
Total number under treatment during year, .				159	30	189
Discharged during the year—	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, ...	10	4	14			
Improved, ...	6	4	10			
Unimproved or incurable,	–	–	–			
				16	8	24
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes, . .	3	1	4			
From Accidental Causes, . .	–	–	–			
By Suicide, . . .	–	–	–			
				3	1	4
Escapes during the year, ...				–	–	–
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year, . .				19	9	28
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1894, . . .				140	21	161
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1894, .				136	25	161
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients, .				2·2	4·0	2·5

TABLE III.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted during the Year 1894, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1894; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crime.	Admissions.									Remaining.											
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.						Total Number admitted during the Year.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.									Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading, or acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.						Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	41	10	51	24	2	26	11	2	13	76	14	90
Violent Assault,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	11	7	1	8	–	–	–	17	2	19
Common Assault,	3	–	3	5	–	5	8	–	8	3	–	3	1	–	1	5	–	5	9	–	9
Rape or Attempt,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
Theft,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	4	4	8	9	4	13
Burglary,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	–	7
Attempt at Suicide,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Breach of the Articles of War,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Offences,	4	–	4	6	1	7	10	1	11	5	–	5	–	1	1	6	–	6	11	1	12
Total,	13	1	14	16	3	19	29	4	33	76	11	87	34	4	38	30	6	36	140	21	161

E

TABLE IV.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	2	–	2
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	6	1	7
First attack, or no information on the subject,	21	3	24
Total,	29	4	33
Known to have actually attempted suicide,	–	–	–
Regarded as being Suicidal,	2	1	3
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	27	3	30
Total,	29	4	33
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	–	–	–
Not so affected,	29	4	33
Total,	29	4	33

TABLE V.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1894.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	12	3	15	89	10	99
Melancholia,	6	1	7	8	8	16
Dementia,	1	–	1	17	–	17
Monomania,	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Paralysis,	2	–	2	2	–	2
Idiocy,	5	–	5	10	2	12
Puerperal Insanity,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	–	–	–	7	1	8
Supposed not Insane,	3	–	3	7	–	7
Total,	29	4	33	140	21	161

TABLE VI.—Showing the numbers of those remaining on 31st December, 1894, who were affected with Epilepsy and Paralysis.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy,	9	1	10
Paralysis,	–	–	–
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	–	–	–
Total,	9	1	10

Table VII.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
				Recovered and given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums or Prisons.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years, .	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 10 to 15 ,, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 15 to 20 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
,, 20 to 30 ,, .	10	2	12	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	22	5	27
,, 30 to 40 ,, .	10	2	12	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–	1	35	9	44
,, 40 to 50 ,, .	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	1	4		–	–	28	7	35
,, 50 to 60 ,, .	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–		29	–	29
,, 60 to 70 ,, .	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	1	1	2		2	9	–	9
,, 70 to 80 ,, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
,, 80 to 90 ,, .	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
,, 90 and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Unascertained, . .	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	29	4	33	5	1	6	11	7	18	3	1	4	140	21	161

	Males	Females
Average age at death, ...	54·7	27

Table VIII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
Well Educated, ...	–	–	–	2	–	2
Can Read and Write well, . . .	1	–	1	19	–	19
,, indifferently, . .	16	1	17	40	12	52
Can Read only, ...	4	2	6	4	1	5
Cannot Read or Write	6	1	7	9	5	14
Unascertained, ...	2	–	2	66	3	69
Total, ...	29	4	33	140	21	161

TABLE IX.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1894, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1894.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
				Recovered and given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums or Prisons.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	5	2	7	3	–	3	2	1	3	1	–	1	23	7	30
Single,	19	2	21	1	1	2	7	4	11	1	1	2	33	10	43
Widowed,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	–	13
Not ascertained,	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	71	4	75
Total,	29	4	33	5	1	6	11	7	18	3	1	4	140	21	161

TABLE X.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1894.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculturists,	55	1	56
Domestic Servants,	–	5	5
Clerks,	2	–	2
Shopkeepers,	5	1	6
Tailors and Seamstresses,	–	1	1
Painters and Glaziers,	2	–	2
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	–	2
Masons and Bricklayers,	3	–	3
Carpenters,	1	–	1
Shoemakers,	2	–	2
Victuallers,	1	–	1
Pedlars and Hucksters,	1	–	1
Members of Religious Communities,	1	–	1
Soldiers and Pensioners,	2	–	2
Police,	2	–	2
Sailors,	2	–	2
Mendicants,	5	–	5
Various other employments,	8	1	9
No occupation, or unascertained,	46	12	58
Total,	140	21	161

TABLE XI.—Showing the causes of the Deaths during the Year 1894.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
J. C. . .	1	–	63	Inflammation of Bowel and Liver.
S. O'K. . .	1	–	35	General Paralysis of Insane.
T. M. . .	1	–	66	Inflammation of Bowel.
E. B. . . .	–	1	27	Phthisis.
Total, .	3	1	–	

TABLE XII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed during the Year 1894.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm and Garden, . . .	28	Laundry, ...	5
Housecleaners, ...	23	Needlework, ...	4
Tailors, ...	3	Scrubbing and Scouring, . .	7
Upholsterers, ...	3	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	8
Shoemakers, . . .	2		
Stokers, ...	4		
Clerks	2		
Laundrymen, ...	2		
Stores, ...	1		
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c. .	1		
Miscellaneous (including pumping water).	4		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	59		
Total, ...	132	Total, . . .	24

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1895.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Daily Average Number of	Attendants,	27	12	39
	Patients,	137	24	161

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified. £ s. d.
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	6,322 0 0	By Salaries and Wages,	3,026 1 0	18 15 11
„ Casual Receipts, as follows:—		„ Victualling,	2,285 10 10	14 3 11
Sale of Offal and Old Stores, £3 18 3		„ Uniform for Attendants and Clothing for Patients,	424 19 5½	2 12 9
Farm Produce, 599 1 1		„ Allowances to Patients,	27 15 6	0 3 5
	602 19 4	„ Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	37 10 6	0 4 8
		„ Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	22 6 10	0 2 9
		„ Incidental Expenses,	102 4 3	0 12 8
		„ Expenditure on Farm and Garden,	217 13 9	1 7 1
		Total Expenditure,	6,144 2 1½	38 3 3*
		„ Extra Receipts paid over to Exchequer,	3 18 3	
		By Balance to be surrendered,	776 18 11½	
Total,	6,924 19 4	Total,	6,924 19 4	

* Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £14 8s. 4d.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Central Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1895, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.*	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	3,148 0 0	3,026 1 0	121 19 0	–
Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants,	2,443 0 0	2,285 10 10	157 9 2	–
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	471 0 0	424 19 5½	46 0 6½	–
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	40 0 0	37 10 6	2 9 6	
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	50 0 0	22 6 10	27 13 2	–
Allowances to Patients,	50 0 0	27 15 6	22 4 6	–
Incidental Expenses,	120 0 0	102 4 3	17 15 9	–
Total,	6,322 0 0	5,926 8 4½	395 11 7½†	–

* The sum (£3 18*s.* 3*d.*), realized by the sale of offal and old stores, and paid over to H.M.'s Exchequer through the Paymaster-General, has not been included in this Table—nor has the expenditure on the Farm been included.

† This sum, plus the difference between the receipts and expenditure on the farm and garden, is equivalent to the "Balance to be surrendered" (*vide* previous Table).

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT of SALARIES and WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances, for the Year ended 31st March, 1895.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor,	600 0 0	20 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden,	100 0 0
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer,	—	—	200 0 0	Apartments and attendance,	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician,	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
3	Chaplains,	—	—	80 0 0 50 0 0 25 0 0	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper,	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house,	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house,	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male),	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	For house and uniform,	21 10 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (*a*)	52 0 0	1 10 0	58 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters,	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (*b*)	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male), (*c*)	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female),	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	Do.,	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (*d*)	30 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do.,	35 0 0
8	Attendants (Female), (*e*)	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.,	35 0 0
1	Farmyard Man,	—	—	2*s.* 6*d.* per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger,	1*s.* per day.	3*d.* per day.	—	—	—

(*a*) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £20 in lieu of rations.
(*b*) Including Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeker; the Assistant Night Attendant and Gatekeeper receiving an allowance of £20 in lieu of rations.
(*c*) Including Stoker.
(*d*) Including one Laundress.
(*e*) Including two Assistant Laundresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Dundrum Central Criminal Asylum. Inspected on 31st Dec., 1894.

Memorandum of Inspection.

At this date 161 patients—140 men and 21 women—are detained in this institution, and since the 28th December, 1893 (the date of last visit), the following changes have taken place :—

Statistics.

29 men and 4 women have been admitted ;
10 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered ;
6 men and 4 women have been discharged improved ;
3 men and 1 woman have died.

Of the admissions 16 men and 3 women had become insane whilst undergoing sentences of imprisonment ; 12 men and 1 woman were found insane on trial ; and 1 man is still awaiting trial. As regards the discharges, 8 men and 5 women were removed to their district asylums ; 3 men and 2 women were sent back to gaol, while 5 men and 1 woman were discharged to the care of friends.

Of the deaths, 1 was due to phthisis, 2 to inflammation of the bowels, and 1 to general paralysis of the insane. In each case a *post-mortem* examination and a Coroner's inquest were held. No serious casualty is reported, nor has any inmate effected his escape during the year. The general health of the inmates has been excellent ; on my visit I found only 1 patient confined to bed from debility. One case of scarlatina appears to have occurred, but happily the disease did not spread.

Deaths. Autopsies. No casualty or escape. Illness.

One woman is at present under restraint, and is stated to have been so treated on 267 occasions during the year. This is the only record of the use of restraint. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 42 men and 15 women on 563 occasions. At the time of my visit 3 men were in seclusion, 1 of his own accord, and 2 on account of epileptic excitement.

Restraint. Seclusion.

There are here 9 men and 1 woman suffering from epilepsy. Eleven men and 4 women, either on account of epileptic fits or suicidal tendency, sleep under special observation.

Epilepsy.

The patients during my visit were well conducted and quiet ; few complaints were made, and these were only of undue detention. The clothing on both sides were good, and the patients were neat in their dress and clean in their persons. The bedding was sufficiently warm for this season, and the condition of the beds shows that proper supervision was given to them by the staff.

Conduct. Clothing. Bedding.

With regard to employment, the system of payment for work done, which has now received the sanction of the Treasury, would appear to have produced most satisfactory results. The inmates, many of whom would otherwise wander about in idleness, seeking some mischief to do, dangerous to themselves and others, are by this means induced to assist in useful work, and their lives are made happier and feelings of self-respect and control are inculcated. At present 38 men work on the farm, 3 in the office and stores, 3 as tailors, 3 as shoemakers, 2 as upholsterers, 10 in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and 7 at miscellaneous work. Of the women, 4 work in the laundry, and 3 at sewing and knitting.

Employment. System of paying for work done.

As regards the staff, the only change which has taken place is the appointment of a permanent night nurse on the female side. Although one of the female staff as a rule took night duty, the appointment of a

Staff.

Central Criminal Asylum (Dundrum).

permanent official for this purpose, who is responsible for the care of the patients during the night, is one of great importance in such an institution.

The staff is now at its full strength, and consists of 19 male, and 7 female attendants in actual charge of the insane. In addition to these there are on the male side a head attendant, a tailor, a shoemaker, cook, gardener, gatekeeper, and 2 night attendants; and on the female side a head attendant, night nurse, 2 laundresses, and a hall maid.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that 54 men and 10 women were present at Mass on last Sunday; that 9 men and one woman attended the Episcopalian, and 11 men and 1 woman the Presbyterian service. As regards the remarks made in last year's report, I find that now a Chaplain's book is kept giving the full information required, viz.:—the numbers attending service, the duration of it, and the manner in which the patients conducted themselves. I was glad to see that the Roman

Chapel.

Catholic Chapel has been neatly painted and decorated. Some further decorations for the altar are still required, but I am sure the Board of Works will not hesitate to supply these very necessary aids to the ministrations of religion.

Alterations and improvements.

The principal structural alterations and additions which I have to record are the completion of the fitting up of the top story on the female side. This story has now been cut off from the female wings; has been converted into single rooms, attendants' rooms, baths and lavatories; the walls have been carefully plastered; furniture has been provided; and the corridor has been covered with linoleum, providing most excellent accommodation. The female corridors have been similarly treated, and it is to be hoped that within a short time the new sanitary annexe will have been completed and given up to the use of the women. A room has been fitted up and set apart as a diningroom. It is proposed to carry out similar alterations on the male side, so as to convert some of the dormitories into single rooms. When this is done, the accommodation will be rendered much more suitable for the class of inmates.

Stores and shops.

The range of stores and tradesmen's shops is now completed, and would appear to me to be well designed for the work of the institution

New mortuary.

A new mortuary and accommodation for Coroner's inquests has also been provided. As yet it has been found impossible to carry out any

Laundry

improvement in the laundry. This department is ill-adapted to the work of such an institution, as the appliances for washing are inadequate and of an obsolete type. I trust that the Board of Works will at an early date be enabled to take in hands the remodelling of this important department.

31st December, 1894.

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

Appendix B.

The following Report, dealing with the statistical tables for 1894, and the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 1895, has been submitted by the Resident Physician and Governor :—

The Central Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,
6th May, 1895.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before you the usual statistical tables for the year 1894, and the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 1895.

Admissions. The admissions were 33 in number (29 males and 4 females), and show an increase of five as compared with 1893, and of fifteen as compared with 1892.

The number of female admissions exhibits a decrease of 50 per cent.

Recoveries. Fourteen patients were discharged recovered, as against five in 1893. This gain is most gratifying and hopeful. Ten patients were discharged improved.

Deaths. Three males and one female died. The causes of death were natural, and an inquest was held in each case.

Statistics. The total number under treatment was 189, as against 177 in 1893, and 161 in 1892. The daily average number resident was 161, as against 152 last year. The percentage of deaths has fallen from 3·9 to 2·49.

No escapes. There was no escape, and I am glad to be able to add that for over two years there has been no attempt at escape. No stronger proof could be given of the excellence of the present staff of attendants.

Freedom from accidents, disorder, &c. The year has been quiet and uneventful. There were no accidents, assaults, or attempts at suicide, and order and discipline have been strictly maintained.

Staff. The general conduct of both male and female attendants has been exceptionally good, and there have been but few changes.

The assistant physician, Dr. Stevens, resigned in October to enter a special branch of the profession. He was a most valuable officer to me, and he carries with him the best wishes of the entire staff. Dr. Considine was appointed in succession.

Health. Vaccination. The general health has been excellent, but in the early part of the year there were several cases of pseudo-zymotic diseases. During the prevalence of small-pox the entire staff and the majority of the patients were vaccinated.

Financial. There has been a net saving of £395 11*s.* 7*d.* on the vote for 1894-95, and the profits on the farm and garden have risen to the substantial sum of £381 7*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a surplus to be surrendered of £776 18*s.* 11*d.*

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), G. Revington.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

Notes on Cases Admitted during the Year 1894.

Males.

Notes on Admissions in 1894.

Males.

Case 1.—T. P., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with burglary. A case of dementia ; family history of phthisis. Works on the farm, and has improved.

Case 2.—J. W., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with the manslaughter of a fellow patient at the Richmond Asylum. A case of melancholia with dementia ; family history of phthisis.

Case 3.—J. R., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault and robbery. Had been twice in Maryborough Asylum. Family history of phthisis. A very dangerous type of man.

Case 4.—P. C., male, admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with arson. A case of congenital imbecility.

Case 5.—D. D., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with murder. A case of general paralysis of the insane. Strong family history of insanity.

Case 6.—J. B., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with rape. Slight congenital defect. Works on the farm, and has much improved.

Case 7.—J. H., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with assault. Family history of drink and phthisis. Made a good recovery in seven months, and was discharged cured.

Case 8.—M. O'B., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with rape. I have observed no symptoms of insanity but he was discharged from the army as insane, and was an inmate of Kilkenny Asylum for seven years.

Case 9.—G. R., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with highway robbery. A case of chronic mania, marked criminal type, eleven previous convictions.

Case 10.—P. O'L. or P. T., male, admitted from Tullamore Prison, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. Has made an excellent recovery.

Case 11.—C. F., male, admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault. Family history of drink, marked criminal type and a dangerous character.

Case 12.—J. W., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with attempt to upset trains. A case of general paralysis of the insane.

Case 13.—P. H. or T., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with manslaughter. Works as a tailor, and has made a good recovery. One previous conviction.

Case 14.—M. F., male, admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with murder. A case of dementia, but nothing is known of his history.

Notes on Admissions in 1894.

Case 15.—J. B., male, admitted from Waterford Prison, charged with assault. Fourth attack of insanity and second admission here.

Males.

Case 16.—M. W. C., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with manslaughter. Of neurotic type, with congenital imbecility and tendency to phthisis.

Case 17.—M. H., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with malicious wounding. A case of acute melancholia of remarkable severity.

Case 18.—T. M'G., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with malicious wounding, fourth or fifth attack of insanity.

Case 19.—M. S., male, admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with manslaughter. A case of congenital imbecility with chronic mania supervening.

Case 20.—R. H., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with larceny, assault, and wilful damage, four previous convictions. Highly neurotic predisposition. Working now as a tailor, and improving.

Case 21.—P. B., male, admitted from Wexford Prison, charged with assault. Deaf and dumb. No definite insanity. Discharged after a few weeks detention.

Case 22.—J. L., male, admitted from Cork Prison, charged with assault. An habitual criminal with a record of seventy-six previous convictions.

Case 23.—J. D., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with conspiracy to murder. Had been under treatment in Armagh Asylum as long ago as 1868.

Case 24.—P. M., male, admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with assault and larceny. One previous conviction. A convict of the cornerboy type with congenital mental defect.

Case 25.—M. M'G., male, admitted from Maryborough Prison, charged with larceny. Six previous convictions. Ticket of licence revoked. Was completely broken down in health on admission, and died in two months.

Case 26.—W. R., male, admitted from Richmond Asylum, charged with attempted suicide. Seventh attack of insanity, has made a good recovery. Strong family history of insanity, drink, and phthisis.

Case 27.—F.R., brother of W.R., Case 26, admitted from Richmond Asylum, charged with wilful murder. The subject of a rapid form of phthisis from which four brothers and a sister died; has exhibited no symptoms of insanity.

Case 28.—M. O'B., male. Readmission within the year. *Vide* Case 8.

Case 29.—R. M., male, admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with housebreaking. Second admission. Family history of drink; personal history bad. A dangerous character.

Females.

Notes on Admissions in 1894.

Females.

Case 30.—L. R. or C., female, admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with malicious injury. Seventy-four previous convictions, and previous attack of insanity. Made a good recovery and was discharged. Family history of phthisis and asthma.

Case 31.—K. B. or L. D., female, admitted from Wexford Gaol, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. A case of delusional insanity, with a mania for intrigue; family history of phthisis.

Case 32.—M. E. T. or M. E. D., female, admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with suicide; found on admission to be pregnant, and for this reason the clemency of His Excellency was exercised and she was discharged to a District Asylum. Three previous attacks of insanity. She was discharged some time after the birth of her child, but became insane and was tried for desertion of her child. Family history of drink and phthisis.

Case 33.—M. M'B., female admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with larceny. Family history of phthisis and cancer; personal history of drink, several convictions for drunkenness. Is making a good recovery.

George Revington, M.D.,
Resident Physician and Governor.

APPENDIX C.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1894, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, ...	236	386	622
1881, ...	238	397	635
1882, ...	254	396	650
1883, ...	247	389	636
1884, ...	244	395	639
1885, ...	243	389	632
1886, ...	233	369	602
1887, ...	239	386	625
1888, ...	240	361	601
1889, ...	259	372	631
1890, ...	253	368	621
1891, ...	266	366	632
1892, ...	275	369	644
1893, ...	281	361	642
1894, ...	293	353	646

TABLE II.—Showing the Numbers Licensed for, as also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Asylum during the year 1894, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1894.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1894.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	20	15	35	24	19	43	21	12	33
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	14	22	36	13	19	32
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	15	15	–	14	14	–	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	6	6
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	22	28	50	20	23	43
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	24	–	24	24	–	24	18	–	18
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin,	25	–	25	21	–	21	20	–	20
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	–	22	22	–	14	14	–	14	14
Lindville, Co. Cork,	8	14	22	8	14	22	6	10	16
Rathgar House, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	3	3
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	60	–	60	91	–	91	57	–	57
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	40	–	40	48	–	48	39	–	39
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	46	72	118	34	56	90
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	121	121		105	105
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	69	81	150	64	63	127
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin,	–	25	25	–	30	30	–	23	23
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	7	7	–	7	7
Total,				372	432	804	293	353	646

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums during the Year ended

Asylums.	Admissions.									Discharges.								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	1	1	4	6	10	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	4	5	–	1	1
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	–	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathgar House, Dublin,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	11	–	11	27	–	27	38	–	38	13	–	13	7	–	7	6	–	6
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	5	–	5	8	–	8	13	–	13	4	–	4	1	–	1	4	–	4
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	4	6	7	9	16	9	13	22	4	8	12	1	3	4	–	1	1
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	14	14	–	16	16	–	10	10	–	3	3	–	1	1
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	1	3	4	9	13	22	10	16	26	–	5	5	3	6	9	2	2	4
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	3	3
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	25	14	39	66	57	123	91	71	162	26	31	57	17	21	38	17	12	29

the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, 31st December, 1894.

Total Number Discharged.			Deaths.									Escapes.			Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Asylums.
			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	
2	6	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	7	10	Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Bloomfield, Co. Dublin.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
1	4	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	Glenside, Co. Antrim.
5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	4	6	Lindville, Co. Cork.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Rathgar House, Dublin.
26	–	26	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	1	34	–	34	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.
5	12	17	7	4	11	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	12	16	28	St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.
–	14	14	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	16	16	St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin.
5	13	18	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	18	23	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.
–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	Verville, Clontarf Co. Dublin
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
60	64	124	18	15	33	–	–	–	18	15	33	1	–	1	79	79	158	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Causes:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	8	9
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	4	10
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads). and overwork.	21	20	41
Religious excitement,	5	9	14
Love affairs (including seduction),	1	5	6
Fright and nervous shock,	6	10	16
Physical Causes:—			
Intemperance in drink,	25	9	34
,, sexual,	1	–	1
Venereal disease,	7	–	7
Self-abuse (sexual),	2	–	2
Over-exertion,	2	–	2
Sunstroke,	6	1	7
Accident or injury,	7	–	7
Pregnancy,	–	–	–
Parturition and the puerperal state,	–	5	5
Lactation,	–	–	–
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	–	5	5
Puberty,	–	–	–
Change of life,	–	8	8
Fevers,	1	–	1
Privation and starvation,	–	–	–
Old age,	6	6	12
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	1	12	13
Previous attacks,	11	11	22
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	57	75	132
Congenital defect ascertained,	40	36	76
Other ascertained causes,	7	3	10
Unknown,	80	126	206
Total,	293	353	646

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1894; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on the 31st December, 1894.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1894.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	With Epilepsy,	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	5	10
	Without Epilepsy,	8	3	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	43	33	76
Epilepsy acquired,		2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	9	20
General Paralysis,		5	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	5	–	5
Mania	Acute,	10	17	27	6	7	13	–	–	–	15	18	33
	Chronic,	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	6	6	53	84	137
	Recurrent,	1	8	9	–	7	7	–	–	–	9	35	44
	A Potu,	9	4	13	6	2	8	–	–	–	6	7	13
	Puerperal,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Senile,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	4	5
Melancholia	Acute,	8	15	23	4	8	12	–	–	–	3	15	18
	Chronic,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	13	25	38
	With Stupor,	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	8
	Recurrent,	1	2	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	3	9	12
	Puerperal,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Senile,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Monomania	Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c.	7	1	8	1	1	2	2	–	2	12	12	24
	Of Pride, &c.,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	6	10
Other forms of Delusional Insanity,		11	5	16	5	1	6	1	–	1	18	25	43
Dementia	Primary,	15	2	17	1	–	1	–	1	1	44	34	78
	Secondary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	32	22	54
	Senile,	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	3	11
	Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Total,		91	71	162	26	31	57	18	15	33	293	353	646

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years,	13	15	28
From 15 to 20 years,	15	8	23
From 20 to 30 years,	37	30	67
From 30 to 40 years,	44	48	92
From 40 to 50 years,	65	58	123
From 50 to 60 years,	54	86	140
From 60 to 70 years,	45	55	100
From 70 to 80 years,	18	48	66
Over 80 years,	2	5	7
Total,	293	353	646

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	31	32	63
Single,	247	271	518
Widowers and Widows,	15	50	65
Unknown,	–	–	–
Total,	293	353	646

Table VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1894.

Previous Professions or Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	12	–	12
Navy,	2	–	2
Church,	37	–	37
Law,	8	–	8
Medicine,	15	–	15
Students,	3	–	3
In Trade,	36	9	45
Farmers,	21	1	22
Other Occupations,	59	66	125
No Occupation,	100	277	377
Total,	293	353	646

Table IX.—Giving the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the Private Asylums.

Asylums.	Where Situate.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Allen Retreat,	Armagh,	Jno. G. and Joseph Allen.
Bloomfield,	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	Henry A. Lodge (Registrar).
Course Lodge, (f.)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh,	William and James Orr.
Elm Lawn, (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin,	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Farnham House, (m.) and Maryville, (f.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin,	Alexander Patton, M.B.
Glenside, (m.)	Ballysillan, Belfast,	Charles James Milligan, L.R.C.P. & S. ED.
Hampstead House,	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin,	John Eustace, M.D.; H. M., and Benj. F. Eustace.
Hartfield House, (m.)	Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.	Francis E. Lynch and Jno. J. Magrath.
Highfield House, (f.)	Drumcondra Co. Dublin.	John Eustace, M.D.; H. M., and Benj. F. Eustace.
Lindville,	Blackrock Road, Cork,	John Osburne.
Rathgar House, (f.)	Bushy Park Road, Terenure, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Sarah Fry.
St. John of God, (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin,	Rev. E. Picard.
St. Patrick's (Belmont), (m.)	Belmont Park, Waterford.	Rev. W. J. Becker.
St. Patrick's (Swift's),	Bow Lane, West, Dublin,	John Molony, F.R.C.P.I.
St. Vincent's, (f.)	Fairview, Co. Dublin,	The Superioress.
Stewart Institution,	Palmerstown, Co. Dublin.	Frederick Pim, L.R.C.P.I. & M.R.C.S.E
Verville, (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.	Edward Wm. and Albert Lynch.
Woodbine Lodge, (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only. (f.) For female patients only.

APPENDIX D.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics and

Unions.	Lunatics.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	1	9	10	.	1	1	1	10	11
Armagh,	7	9	16	1	1	2	8	10	18
Bailieborough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle,	.	3	3	1	.	1	1	3	4
Ballymena,	76	67	143	2	7	9	78	74	152
Ballymoney,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Ballyshannon,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Banbridge,	4	13	17	1	.	1	5	13	18
Bawnboy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	132	210	342	27	36	63	159	246	405
Carrickmacross,	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Castleblayney,	7	4	11	1	.	1	8	4	12
Castlederg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Clogher,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Clones,	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Coleraine,	1	3	4	.	1	1	1	4	5
Cookstown,	3	3	6	.	1	1	3	4	7
Cootehill,	2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10
Donegal,	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2
Downpatrick,	5	6	11	2	.	2	7	6	13
Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungannon,	5	9	14	.	1	1	5	10	15
Enniskillen,	6	8	14	.	.	.	6	8	14
Glenties,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Inishowen,	8	9	17	.	.	.	8	9	17
Irvinestown,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilkeel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larne,	2	15	17	1	.	1	3	15	18
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limavady,	2	7	9	.	4	4	2	11	13
Lisburn,	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	8	10
Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	6	7	13	.	.	.	6	7	13
Lurgan,	11	21	32	3	2	5	14	23	37
Magherafelt,	3	5	8	.	.	.	3	5	8
Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	5	8	13	.	.	.	5	8	13
Newry,	11	11	22	.	1	1	11	12	23
Newtownards,	12	18	30	4	3	7	16	21	37
Omagh,	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
Strabane,	4	2	6	.	1	1	4	3	7
Stranorlar,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Total, Ulster,	323	483	806	49	66	115	372	549	921

Imbeciles in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1894.

Imbeciles.												Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.			Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11	5	17	22	Antrim.
8	12	20	1	2	3	9	14	23	17	24	41	Armagh.
1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6	1	5	6	Bailieborough.
3	.	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	4	9	Ballycastle.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	79	75	154	Ballymena.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4	6	Ballymoney.
.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	4	2	6	Ballyshannon.
12	12	24	1	1	2	13	13	26	18	26	44	Banbridge.
3	2	5	1	.	1	4	2	6	4	2	6	Bawnboy.
26	18	44	12	3	15	38	21	59	197	267	464	Belfast.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	5	6	Carrickmacross.
10	6	16	.	.	.	10	6	16	18	10	28	Castleblayney.
2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	Castlederg.
9	7	16	.	2	2	9	9	18	12	11	23	Cavan.
7	7	14	1	1	2	8	8	16	9	8	17	Clogher.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	Clones.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8	3	10	13	Coleraine.
4	1	5	.	2	2	4	3	7	7	7	14	Cookstown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	4	9	13	Cootehill.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	4	Donegal.
5	5	10	.	1	1	5	6	11	12	12	24	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfanaghy.
3	8	11	2	.	2	5	8	13	10	18	28	Dungannon.
6	5	11	1	1	2	7	6	13	13	14	27	Enniskillen.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	3	5	8	Glenties.
5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8	13	12	25	Inishowen.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	4	5	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Kilkeel.
3	7	10	2	1	3	5	8	13	8	23	31	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Letterkenny.
6	7	13	.	.	.	6	7	13	8	18	26	Limavady.
8	12	20	.	.	.	8	12	20	10	20	30	Lisburn.
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	1	4	Lisnaskea.
5	2	7	1	.	1	6	2	8	12	9	21	Londonderry.
8	6	14	1	.	1	9	6	15	23	29	52	Lurgan.
6	3	9	.	1	1	6	4	10	9	9	18	Magherafelt.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	3	4	7	Milford.
3	4	7	.	1	1	3	5	8	8	13	21	Monaghan.
7	8	15	.	3	3	7	11	18	18	23	41	Newry.
6	9	15	1	1	2	7	10	17	23	31	54	Newtownards.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	6	8	14	Omagh.
5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8	9	6	15	Strabane.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	2	4	Stranorlar.
184	188	372	30	22	52	214	210	424	586	759	1,345	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballyvaghan,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Bandon,	4	10	14	1	.	1	5	10	15
Bantry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borrisokane,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cahercivecn,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Cashel,	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Castletown,	2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4
Clogheen,	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
Clonakilty,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Clonmel,	5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10
Cork	51	92	143	11	23	34	62	115	177
Corrofin,	2	4	6	1	.	1	3	4	7
Croom,	10	5	15	1	.	1	11	5	16
Dingle,	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Dungarvan,	3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Dunmanway,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ennis,	52	27	79	4	2	6	56	29	85
Ennistymon,	13	14	27	.	.	.	13	14	27
Fermoy,	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Kanturk,	6	11	17	.	9	9	6	20	26
Kenmare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	5	3	8	.	.	.	5	3	8
Killarney,	4	3		.	.	.	4	3	7
Kilmacthomas,	1	5	6	.	2	2	1	7	8
Kilmallock,	8	22	30	2	1	3	10	23	33
Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinsale,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Limerick,	42	58	100	6	5	11	48	63	111
Lismore,	6	9	15	1	3	4	7	12	19
Listowel,	3	9	12	1	1	2	4	10	14
Macroom,	8	9	17	3	4	7	11	13	24
Mallow,	2	7	9	1	.	1	3	7	10
Midleton,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Millstreet,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Mitchelstown,	1	6	7	.	2	2	1	8	9
Nenagh,	.	10	10	.	1	1	.	11	11
Newcastle,	4	2	6	.	1	1	4	3	7
Rathkeale,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scariff,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Skibbereen,	4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8
Skull,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Thurles,	1	5	6	.	1	1	1	6	7
Tipperary,	7	22	29	2	5	7	9	27	36
Tralee,	6	6	12	.	2	2	6	8	14
Tulla,	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Waterford,	.	14	14	.	2	2	.	16	16
Youghal,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Total, Munster	272	402	674	35	65	100	307	467	774

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1894.—*continued.*

Imbeciles									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	3	6	Ballyvaghan.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	6	11	17	Bandon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bantry.
.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3	1	3	4	Borrisokane.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	3	Caherciveen.
2	3	5	1	4	5	3	7	10	3	10	13	Carrick-on-Suir.
4	6	10	.	4	4	4	10	14	6	14	20	Cashel.
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	Castletown.
3	2	5	.	2	2	3	4	7	6	5	11	Clogheen.
3	2	5	.	2	2	3	4	7	4	8	12	Clonakilty.
4	10	14	1	.	1	5	10	15	10	15	25	Clonmel.
3	15	18	.	21	21	3	36	39	65	151	216	Cork.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	4	6	10	Corrofin.
4	5	9	2	.	2	6	5	11	17	10	27	Croom.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	5	5	Dingle.
7	5	12	2	2	4	9	7	16	12	9	21	Dungarvan.
6	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	6	7	.	7	Dunmanway.
3	4	7	.	2	2	3	6	9	59	35	94	Ennis.
8	8	16	1	2	3	9	10	19	22	24	46	Ennistymon.
7	4	11	2	1	3	9	5	14	10	10	20	Fermoy.
7	15	22	1	1	2	8	16	24	14	36	50	Kanturk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kenmare.
2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5	8	5	13	Killadysert.
5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	12	10	9	19	Killarney.
4	5	9	2	.	2	6	5	11	7	12	19	Kilmacthomas.
6	4	10	5	1	6	11	5	16	21	28	49	Kilmallock.
15	22	37	.	4	4	15	26	41	15	26	41	Kilrush.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	Kinsale.
8	2	10	7	.	7	15	2	17	63	65	128	Limerick.
1	4	5	1	.	1	2	4	6	9	16	25	Lismore.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	7	14	21	Listowel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	13	24	Macroom.
4	13	17	1	.	1	5	13	18	8	20	28	Mallow.
11	19	30	2	1	3	13	20	33	14	22	36	Midleton.
6	3	9	2	1	3	8	4	12	9	7	16	Millstreet.
2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5	4	10	14	Mitchelstown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	12	14	Nenagh.
2	5	7	2	1	3	4	6	10	8	9	17	Newcastle.
9	5	14	.	1	1	9	6	15	9	8	17	Rathkeale.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8	2	6	8	Roscrea.
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7	4	6	10	Scariff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	Skibbereen.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	3	Skull.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	6	10	Thurles.
3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7	14	29	43	Tipperary.
15	2	17	.	6	6	15	8	23	21	16	37	Tralee.
3	5	8	3	.	3	6	5	11	10	7	17	Tulla.
28	27	50	5	3	8	28	30	58	28	46	74	Waterford.
8	9	17	2	.	2	10	9	19	11	11	22	Youghal.
204	241	445	48	63	111	252	304	556	559	771	1,330	Total, Munster.

Table.—Showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

Unions	Lunatics.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Ardee,	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Athlone,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymahon,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Balrothery,	5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11
Baltinglass,	1	3	4	3	.	3	4	3	7
Callan,	5	4	9	.	2	2	5	6	11
Carlow,	4	5	9	2	2	4	6	7	13
Castlecomer,	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Celbridge,	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11
Delvin,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Drogheda,	21	5	26	5	4	9	26	9	35
Dublin, North,	17	73	90	7	33	40	24	106	130
Dublin, South,	38	62	100	10	5	15	48	67	115
Dundalk,	7	9	16	1	3	4	8	12	20
Dunshaughlin,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Edenderry,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Enniscorthy,	1	5	6	1	2	3	2	7	9
Gorey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granard,	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
Kells,	1	8	9	.	3	3	1	11	12
Kilkenny,	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2
Longford,	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	4
Mountmellick,	5	12	17	1	2	3	6	14	20
Mullingar,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Naas,	2	5	7	2	1	3	4	6	10
Navan,	6	7	13	.	.	.	6	7	13
New Ross,	4	9	13	1	1	2	5	10	15
Oldcastle,	.	5	5	.	2	2	.	7	7
Parsonstown,	6	6	12	.	1	1	6	7	13
Rathdown,	18	27	45	3	3	6	21	30	51
Rathdrum,	4	15	19	1	2	3	5	17	22
Shillelagh,	.	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5
Thomastown,	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	3	3
Trim,	3	5	8	.	2	2	3	7	10
Tullamore,	10	22	32	.	4	4	10	26	36
Urlingford,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Wexford,	6	3	9	.	.	.	6	3	9
Total, Leinster.	179	329	508	40	77	117	219	406	625

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1894—*continued.*

Imbeciles.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Province of Leinster.
4	5	9	.	2	2	4	7	11	6	8	14	Abbeyleix.
4	10	14	4	3	7	8	13	21	10	16	26	Ardee.
8	7	15	1	1	2	9	8	17	10	9	19	Athlone.
4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	3	8	Athy.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	Ballymahon.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	8	8	16	Balrothery.
2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	8	9	17	Baltinglass.
6	4	10	3	1	4	9	5	14	14	11	25	Callan.
8	11	19	4	4	8	12	15	27	18	22	40	Carlow.
3	.	3		.	.	3	.	3	5	3	8	Castlecomer.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	11	Celbridge.
1	3	4	3	1	4	4	4	8	4	5	9	Delvin.
7	1	8	.	.	.	7	1	8	33	10	43	Drogheda.
9	6	15	2	1	3	11	7	18	35	113	148	Dublin, North.
12	52	64	10	.	10	22	52	74	70	119	189	Dublin, South.
5	4	9	2	5	7	7	9	16	15	21	36	Dundalk.
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	7	10	Dunshaughlin.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	3	6	9	Edenderry.
16	15	31	2	2	4	18	17	35	20	24	44	Enniscorthy.
12	10	22	1	.	1	13	10	23	13	10	23	Gorey.
2	3	5	.	1	1	2	4	6	5	5	10	Granard.
5	9	14	1	.	1	6	9	15	7	20	27	Kells.
18	33	51	.	2	2	18	35	53	19	36	55	Kilkenny.
1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6	1	9	10	Longford.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7	14	21	Mountmellick.
5	8	13	.	.	.	5	8	13	5	10	15	Mullingar.
5	11	16	.	4	4	5	15	20	9	21	30	Naas.
6	8	14	1	1	2	7	9	16	13	16	29	Navan.
19	13	32	3	1	4	22	14	36	27	24	51	New Ross.
3	3	6	2	.	2	5	3	8	5	10	15	Oldcastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	13	Parsonstown.
11	14	25	3	.	3	14	14	28	35	44	79	Rathdown.
2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9	7	24	31	Rathdrum.
.	8	8	.	.	.	.	8	8	1	12	13	Shillelagh.
7	2	9	.	1	1	7	3	10	7	6	13	Thomastown.
6	9	15	2	3	5	8	12	20	11	19	30	Trim.
7	5	12	1	3	4	8	8	16	18	34	52	Tullamore.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	3	5	Urlingford.
8	6	14	2	5	7	10	11	21	16	14	30	Wexford.
216	289	505	51	45	96	267	334	601	486	740	1,226	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballina,	1	4	5	2	.	2	3	4	7
Ballinasloe,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ballinrobe,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Belmullet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boyle,	1	7	8	.	.	.	1	7	8
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Castlebar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlerea,	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Claremorris,	2	7	9	1	.	1	3	7	10
Clifden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West,	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.
Galway,	1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5
Glennamaddy,	1	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	3
Gort,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Killala,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Loughrea,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Manorhamilton,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Mohill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Portumna,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Roscommon,	5	12	17	.	1	1	5	13	18
Sligo,	5	5	10	.	2	2	5	7	12
Strokestown,	3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Swineford,	3	3	6	.	1	1	3	4	7
Tobercurry,	5	2	7	.	.	.	5	2	7
Tuam,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Westport,	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
Total, Connaught,	43	61	104	6	4	10	49	65	114

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	323	483	806	49	66	115	372	549	921
MUNSTER,	272	402	674	35	65	100	307	467	774
LEINSTER,	179	329	508	40	77	117	219	406	625
CONNAUGHT,	43	61	104	6	4	10	49	65	114
TOTAL, IRELAND,	817	1,275	2,092	130	212	342	947	1,487	2,434

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1894.—*continued.*

Imbeciles.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Province of Connaught.
3	6	9	2	1	3	5	7	12	8	11	19	Ballina.
2	1	3	.	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	Ballinasloe.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	1	4	Ballinrobe.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Belmullet.
6	9	15	.	1	1	6	10	16	7	17	24	Boyle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	Carrick-on-Shannon.
3	1	4	.	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	Castlebar.
10	7	17	1	.	1	11	7	18	13	10	23	Castlerea.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	8	11	Claremorris
3	1	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	Clifden.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dromore West.
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	4	6	10	Galway.
2	3	5	.	2	2	2	5	7	4	6	10	Glennamaddy.
2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4	4	1	5	Gort.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	Killala.
1	4	5	.	2	2	1	6	7	2	6	8	Loughrea.
4	5	9	1	.	1	5	5	10	6	7	13	Manorhamilton.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Mohill.
1	8	9	1	1	2	2	9	11	2	9	11	Mount Bellew.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	4	9	Oughterard.
.	1	1	.	2	2	.	3	3	1	7	8	Portumna.
5	7	12	.	1	1	5	8	13	10	21	31	Roscommon.
8	2	10	.	1	1	8	3	11	13	10	23	Sligo.
5	7	12	.	.	.	5	7	12	8	9	17	Strokestown.
4	13	17	.	1	1	4	14	18	7	18	25	Swineford.
.	6	6	1	1	2	1	7	8	6	9	15	Tobercurry.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	3	4	7	Tuam.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	4	3	7	Westport.
73	98	171	8	18	26	81	116	197	130	181	311	Total, Connaught.
Provinces.												
184	188	372	30	22	52	214	210	424	586	759	1,345	Ulster.
204	241	445	48	63	111	252	304	556	559	771	1,330	Munster.
216	289	505	51	45	96	267	334	601	486	740	1,226	Leinster.
73	98	171	8	18	26	81	116	197	130	181	311	Connaught
677	816	1,493	137	148	285	814	964	1,778	1,761	2,451	4,212	Total, Ireland.

APPENDIX E.

Table I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1894.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1893.			Number Committed and became insane during the Year ended 31st December, 1894.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1894.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.													Total Removed, Discharged, or Died during the Year.			Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1894.		
										Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Prison.			Died.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Persons found insane while awaiting trial, or on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	–	–	–	15	3	18	15	3	18	7	2	9	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3	18	–	–	–
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude, who became insane in prison,	–	–	–	*43	24	67	43	24	67	27	20	47	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	23	66	–	1	1
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal,	–	–	–	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	72	30	102	72	30	102	45	25	70	27	4	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	29	101	–	1	1

* Includes one person suffering from recurrent mania who was committed three times within the year, and was twice discharged from the District Asylum as recovered. He was finally removed to the Dundrum Central Asylum.

Table II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1894.

	Convicts.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1893,	–	–	–
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1894,	8	2	10
Total number in custody during the Year,	8	2	10
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	8	2	10
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	–	–	–
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	–	–	–
Died,	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	8	2	10
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1894,	–	–	–

Note.—The cases shown in this Table are also included in Table I.

APPENDIX F.

Memoranda of Inspections.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Armagh Asylum.

Inspected on 29th Oct., 1894.

There are at present 411 patients (193 men and 218 women) on the register of this asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit,	180	205	385
Admitted since,	49	53	102
	229	258	487
Discharged recovered,	18	23	41
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Died,	14	16	30
	36	40	76
	193	218	411
On Register at this date,	193	218	411
Absent on Probation, on Pass, or by Escape,			nil
Resident at this date,	193	218	411
Percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894,	36·7	43·3	40·1
Percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1894,	7·4	7·5	7·4
Number of paying patients,	3	2	5

	£	s.	d.
Amount received for paying patients,	86	18	9
Average payment for paying patients,	17	7	9
Average annual cost per head per patient,	22	1	3

High rate of recovery.

These figures show an active movement in the population, and at the same time disclose very satisfactory results of treatment. The rate of recovery is high, while there is evidence that no obstacle is put in the way of the discharge of such unrecovered patients as can be properly managed out of the asylum.

The health statistics are as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed,	6	5	11
In bed for serious illness,	4	–	4
In bed from age or debility,	2	3	5
In bed from violence or excitement,	–	1	1
Patients having bedsores, under restraint, or in seclusion,			nil
Epileptics,	15	15	30
Actively suicidal,	1	16	17
General Paralytics,	2	–	2
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	1	6	7
Wet beds reported last night,	3	5	8
Patients raised by attendants,	13	11	24

The entries in the register of seclusion refer to the seclusion of four men and eight women for short periods on different occasions. It has not been found necessary to place any patient in mechanical restraint. Armagh Asylum. Absence of restraint.

The asylum dietary is liberal, while it has been found practicable to dispense with the use of narcotics and stimulants, except in the hospital wards. Dietary.

The details of the deaths which have occurred since last visit are the following :— Deaths.

	Age at death.	
	Males.	Females.
Cerebral degeneration,	–	64
Valvular disease,	54	–
Chronic diarrhœa,	–	36
Valvular disease,	–	22
Epilepsy,	–	36
Gangrene of forearm,	–	45
Phthisis pulmonalis,	–	24
Senile decay,	73	–
Pneumonia (following influenza),	43	–
Melancholic exhaustion,	–	40
Maniacal exhaustion,	–	38
Cancer,	–	61
Valvular disease,	66	–
Phthisis,	–	34
Senile decay,	75	–
Dysentery,	56	–
Gangrene of leg,	78	–
Phthisis,	49	–
Phthisis,	–	32
General debility,	–	80
Phthisis,	–	31
Maniacal exhaustion,	65	–
Bright's disease (chronic),	60	–
Senile decay,	–	75
Cardiac degeneration,	77	–
Erysipelas,	55	–
Bright's disease (chronic),	–	55
Enteric fever,	31	–
Cerebral degeneration,	–	65
Melancholic exhaustion,	78	–

The average age of the men at death was 61·42 and of the women 46·12 years.

Armagh Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in seven of these cases, and the coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in any instance.

Autopsies.

Accident.

The only serious casualty was the fracture of a collar-bone in a male patient (H. W.), which occurred by his being suddenly pushed down in the passage leading from the dining-hall by another patient.

Sickness.

There have been two cases of zymotic disease—one of scarlatina and one of enteric fever.

Employment.

The table of employment shows a still increasing number of patients for whom occupation is found; until now practically none, except the bodily sick or acutely excited, are left unemployed. The number of women employed at needlework or knitting is very large, and in this connection it is impossible to praise too much the zeal and activity of the Matron, Mrs. Bright, who lives among the patients and supervises the female staff, setting the attendants an example of interest in, and kindness to, the patients.

Table of Employment.

—	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards,	29	24
As garden or field labourers,	74	–
As farm servants,	7	–
As messengers,	1	–
As stokers,	1	
As tailors,	1	–
As shoemakers,	5	–
As upholsterers,	14	4
As painters,	2	–
As joiners,	1	–
As plumbers,	1	–
In the kitchen,	6	–
In the laundry,	1	20
In officers' quarters,	–	3
At needlework,	–	102
At knitting,	–	43
Total employed,	143	196
Unemployed because of :—		
(*a.*) mental condition,	16	12
(*b.*) bodily condition,	20	6
(*c.*) suitable work not available,	nil	nil
(*d.*) other causes,	14	4
Total unemployed,	50	22

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:— Armagh Asylum Staff.

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.	Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Cook,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Housemaid,	1
Chaplains,	3	Laundresses,	2
Clerk,	1		
Gardener,	1	Attendants.	
Gatekeeper,	1	Head Male,	1
Stoker,	1	Head Female,	1
Plumber,	1	Ordinary Male,	13
Joiner,	1	Ordinary Female,	11
Shoemaker,	1	Night Male,	1
Painter,	1	Night Female,	1
		Nurse, Male Hospital,	vacant
Matron,	1	Seamstress,	1

Staff. The proportion of attendants to patients is small; and it will be necessary for the Governors, having regard to the increased number of female patients, to appoint additional female attendants. It is not easy to estimate the exact number of attendants required in each asylum, but it may be broadly stated that there should not be less than one to every ten patients, exclusive of night attendants, artizans, and laundresses.

Alterations and improvements. The ventilation of No. 8 division dormitory, containing eleven beds, referred to in my last memorandum of inspection, has been improved; while the following alterations and improvements have also been carried out during the year:—

1. The single rooms in No. 2 division concreted, ventilated, and re-floored in pitch pine.
2. Bathroom in male division re-tiled.
3. Male and female hospitals re-ventilated, and renovated.
4. General repairs to roof of institution.
5. Turret-clock repaired, and painted.
6. Exterior of all windows painted.
7. Back entrance re-modelled.
8. Gas lamps erected at front entrance lodge.
9. Water laid on to front entrance lodge.

Lowering of windows recommended. A structural improvement which would have a marked effect on the inside appearance of the asylum, and on the cheerfulness of the patients' rooms, would be the lowering of the windows. Similar work has been, or is being, carried out in other of our asylums with the marked approval of all who have seen it: although it is necessarily a slow, and difficult task when dealing with a cut-stone building such as Armagh. I trust the Resident Medical Superintendent may, with the approval of his Board, see his way to starting the work next year, by the help of asylum labour, with or without financial assistance in the shape of a loan from the Board of Control.

Overcrowded, but management good. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind the Governors how overcrowded this asylum is, or how admirable the management is, under such conditions; and how clean and tidy the different divisions and wards

Armagh Asylum.

are. The heating is, in those parts of the building to which it extends, satisfactory, but it is desirable to extend it to the end rooms—the connections being already provided.

Heating arrangements.

It is also most important that the stores should be heated, as I found their walls damp, and mildewy.

General condition.

It is impossible to visit Armagh asylum and not carry away pleasing recollections. It seems to me an admirably managed institution. The Resident Medical Superintendent is, as it were, the pivot on which a public asylum works; and undoubtedly, Dr. Graham is imbued with the proper spirit of devotion to duty, and sympathy with, and interest in the lives of the suffering class committed to his charge.

Erection of hospital.

In order to meet the overcrowding, the Governors of this small lunacy district, with a liberal and far-sighted policy which does them great honour, are erecting a new and very beautiful asylum hospital. The walls of this building are now appearing over ground, and when completed it will not alone meet the overcrowding, but it will provide the most advanced methods of treating acute and curable cases. As soon as rooms are provided in the new building, it will be necessary for the Governors, in accordance with the requirements of the Privy Council Rules, to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer.

Desirable to extend estate

It will be also most desirable to extend the asylum estate so as to provide further means of employment and recreation for the patients. The working of enlarged farms is, I am glad to state, proving in many instances a financial success.

Books.

I inspected the different books and registers, and found them duly posted, except the Extra Diet book, which the Clerk had omitted to write up for a considerable time past, and the Case Book in which the Resident Medical Superintendent, in the absence of an Assistant Medical Officer, cannot find time to enter fully the particulars of each case.

29th October, 1894.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

Inspected on 2nd Nov., 1894.

There are at present on the books of this Asylum the names of 842 patients (494 males and 348 females), being 100 in excess of the estimated accommodation. At the March meeting of the Board of Governors a deputation from the Board of Control laid before the Governors certain suggestions for the necessary enlargement and improvement of the institution, viz. :—the building of a detached hospital to contain 200 patients for the treatment of the sick, acute, and recent cases requiring special care; structural alterations in the main building so as to accommodate 50 additional patients; and the erection of additional sanitary blocks. These works were agreed to by the Board of Governors; and the plans are at present being prepared by the Architect. Some unavoidable delay has taken place in the preparation of these plans, caused partly by the death of the late Architect, and partly by the difficulty in determining the most suitable alterations to make in the old building. Certain other necessary works should also be carried out at the same time. The scullery attached to the kitchen is not sufficiently large for the requirements of the asylum. A useful scullery could be easily provided by throwing the dairy, meat, and

Additional accommodation.

Scullery, kitchen, stores, and workshops.

potato stores into one. The potato steamer should then be removed into the scullery so provided, leaving the kitchen free for the cooking of the meals. Suitable stores should be erected for meat, milk, vegetables, and coals on the site of the old farm buildings, where shops for the various trades, such as tailors, shoemakers, upholsterers should also be placed. The room at present utilised as a tailors' shop should then be converted into a messroom for the male attendants, and a similar room should be provided on the opposite side for the nurses. At present the staff have to take their meals and spend their leisure time in their bedrooms, as no messrooms have been set apart for their use. This is most objectionable for many reasons. It deprives the attendants of the comforts which they ought to enjoy when off duty. It is subversive of discipline, as when an attendant is found in his room, it is impossible to know whether he is on or off duty. It causes dirt and confusion in the wards, and is a source of danger to the patients, as an attendant may forget to lock his door, giving the patients access to his room where knives and forks are scattered about.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

Messrooms for staff required.

The purchase of the additional land has now been completed and the acquired ground added to the farm, which now consists of 150 acres. The old farm buildings, which were too close to the main building, have been pulled down, and a new farmstead has been erected containing a cowhouse for 36 cows, barns, stables, and piggeries. It will, therefore, be possible at an early date to supply at least part of the milk from the asylum farm. Considering that the contract price for milk is at present nine pence per gallon, this, if properly managed, ought to result in a very great saving. The extension of the farm should, therefore, tend to greater economy in management, but, above everything else, it will serve to render the lives of the male patients happier, and will improve their mental condition. In the Irish district asylums, nearly all the inmates are accustomed to agricultural work, and, therefore, the best means of affording them employment is by providing a sufficient area of land for field labour.

Extension of farm.

Erection of farm buildings.

Advantages of farm extension.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 4th April, 1893,	468	316	784
Admitted since,	172	131	303
	640	447	1,087
Discharged recovered,	85	50	135
Discharged unrecovered,	14	8	22
Died,	46	41	87
	145	99	244
Remaining on Register at this date,	495	348	843
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident on this date,	494	348	842

Ballinasloe Asylum.

As regards chargeability, 480 patients (296 men and 184 women) are chargeable to the County of Galway, 288 (153 men and 135 women) to the County of Roscommon, and 75 (46 men and 29 women) are chargeable to the County of the Town of Galway. Of these, 20 men and 6 women contribute something towards their maintenance.

Autopsies.

As regards the deaths, in 53 cases out of 87 the cause was verified by post-mortem examination. This is a most creditable evidence of the assiduity and love of science displayed by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Deaths.

In one case the cause of death was misadventure: J. C., a demented and helpless patient, when eating his breakfast was observed by the special attendant in charge of him to show symptoms of choking. Notwithstanding every effort to remove the food from his mouth he never rallied. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict given accordingly.

Three deaths are stated to be due to typhoid fever, five to dysentery, and one to erysipelas. These returns would point to some cause existing in the institution inimical to the health of the patients.

Dysentery.

I regret to say that at the present time one case of dysentery is under treatment in the infirmary, and this disease might be almost said to be endemic in the institution. For this no cause has as yet been found. The water is said to be of excellent quality, and the drainage of the part of the building where the disease occurs is stated to be free from defect. I would suggest, however, that a careful examination of the sewerage should be made by an expert in sanitation.

Sickness, restraint, and seclusion.

Seventeen patients are to day confined to bed; four from serious illness, nine from old age and debility, three on account of excitement, whilst one man is in seclusion. The returns show that during the past year 4 patients were restrained, while 12 men and 13 women were secluded on seventy-five occasions.

Suggestions re dinner and dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner in the dininghall. The room is only able to accommodate about 460, so that it is necessary that the males and females should dine at different hours. The dinner is now served with due regard to all the requirements of decency and civilisation; table-cloths, knives, forks, and delf are provided. I would suggest that locked boxes should be got for the knives, and that all should be counted before the patients leave the hall. The patients were most orderly and well-behaved. The dinner consisted of potatoes and mixed milk. This is given on three days of the week. Mixed milk contains very little nourishment, and I fear potatoes will be difficult to procure during the spring. I would, therefore, suggest that bacon and cabbage should be given on Monday as well as Saturday and that Tuesday's dinner should be repeated on Wednesday. I would further suggest that tea should be substituted for cocoa in the evening, as tea is certainly very much better liked by the Irish people, and it is just as cheap.

Dress.

The patients were fairly neat and tidy in their dress. The male patients' shirts are changed once a week. In the case of workmen and artizans, a second change would be required. It is proposed to introduce greater variety into the women's dresses.

Employment.

As regards employment, 49 men work on the farm, and 41 at various trades, &c., 54 women go to the laundry, and 80 are employed at needlework, &c. These returns show a very small proportion of patients usefully employed, and every effort should be made by the attendants on both sides of the house to induce the patients to occupy their time in some way: additional occupations should also be supplied, such

as making mattresses, picking hair, breaking stones, &c. I trust when the additional land is under cultivation that the number of men at farm work will be at least doubled. Ballinasloe Asylum.

It is proposed to increase the staff by the addition of two First Class attendants on the male side; this will raise the number of male attendants to a ratio of one attendant to 20 patients: on the female side the proportion is one nurse to 14 patients. Staff.

Two attendants do duty at night on each side, but there is no observation dormitory for the care of the suicidal and epileptic patients. Of this latter class there are 65 in the asylum. I understand that the hospital nurse intends to retire at an early date owing to bad health: when a vacancy occurs, I hope the Governors will see fit to appoint at least one hospital trained nurse.

With regard to amusements, a band has lately been started amongst the attendants. Books and papers seemed to be distributed freely amongst the patients; parties of about 200 men and 30 women are occasionally taken for walks in the country, and a certain number are allowed to attend the Horse Show, Athletic Sports, &c., &c. Amusements

The Chaplains' Books show that on last Sunday 186 men and 91 women assisted at Mass, while 3 men and 7 women were present at the Protestant worship. Divine service.

The books and registers appear to be carefully posted up. The manner in which the Case-book is kept reflects credit on Dr. Mills. Owing to the increase in the number of patients, the time has now come when an additional medical officer should be appointed. I am sure the Governors will agree with me in thinking that Dr. Fletcher should, whenever it is possible, receive additional assistance in his arduous duties, as the care of over 800 patients is too much for the existing medical staff. Books. Additional Medical Officer required.

2nd November, 1894.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Belfast Asylum.

I visited this asylum on the 4th December, and saw all the patients then resident. The last inspection was made on the 28th November, 1893, and the following changes have taken place amongst the asylum population since that date:— Inspected on 4th Dec., 1894.

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit, . . .	425	288	713
Admitted since, ...	107	103	210
	532	391	923
Discharged recovered, ...	39	40	79
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	23	29	52
Died, ...	29	14	43
	91	83	174
On Register at this date (including 55 males, and 56 females at Ballymena Auxiliary).	441	308	749

Belfast Asylum

These figures show that the number of patients has increased by 36, and I must congratulate Dr. Merrick, the Resident Medical Superintendent, on the manner in which he has guided the institution through what might have proved to be a disastrous period of over-crowding.

The numbers of patients chargeable to each portion of the district are as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Antrim,	212	122	334
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	8	5	13
City of Belfast,	221	181	402
	441	308	749

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894 has been, so far, 38·8, while the percentage of the deaths on the average number resident has been as low as 5·9.

Deaths.

The deaths, with the exception of two suicides, call for no special remark ; twenty-five were due to cerebral degeneration, or nervous exhaustion ; lung congestion caused five deaths, and heart disease four ; while I have again to notice among the small number of deaths, two which resulted from phthisis (pulmonary consumption) ; two deaths the result of senile debility ; one of general paralysis ; one of apoplexy ; and one of epilepsy.

Suicides.

The following are the details of the two deaths from suicide which occurred during the year :—

W. F. was admitted into the asylum on the 23rd May, 1893, from the Ballymena Workhouse, where he self-inflicted an abdominal wound with a piece of glass. On admission his mental condition was found to be melancholic with a tendency to dementia. Being an old man and in feeble health he was placed in the Asylum Hospital, where he remained until the morning of the 7th January, 1894, when, availing himself of the temporary absence of the attendant, he inflicted an irregular and jagged transverse wound in the upper part of the throat, about four inches long. The larynx was severed from the root of the tongue, and the lingual vessels were divided from above downwards. The patient was immediately seen by the Resident Medical Superintendent, but he never recovered consciousness, and died a quarter of an hour after the infliction of the wound. This had been inflicted by a part of the blade of an old dinner knife, which was found in the covering of the hot-water pipe of the single room in which the act was committed, but it was impossible to trace how the weapon came into the patient's possession. An inquest was held, and the jury found that no blame attached to any of the asylum officials.

Belfast Asylum.

The second case (P. M'C.) was admitted on the evening of the 23rd of last April. He was 37 years of age, a sailor, single, and in good bodily health. He was very excited, and was considered to be suffering from acute mania. Next morning, April 24th, he was better and answered questions fairly sensibly, but slowly. He complained of feeling tired, and was ordered to remain in bed in a single room, and to be visited by an attendant every half hour. He took his food fairly well during the day, and was last seen alive at 5 p.m. Twenty-five minutes later, the attendant found him suspended from the ventilator, which was placed a considerable height from the floor, by a long, narrow strip of his sheeting, and quite dead. The ventilator consisted of an iron plate sunk in the wall, and perforated by nine or ten holes. It required all the handiness of a sailor to pass a piece of sheeting or even string through one of these holes, and to bring it back again into the room through a second hole. He, however, managed to do this, and having made the strip of sheeting fast by a knot at the top, he formed a noose round his neck, standing on his bedstead. He then kicked the bedstead away and let himself drop, and was found in this position with his feet about touching the floor. The jury acquitted the asylum authorities of all blame, but, to guard against a similar occurrence in future, the ventilators were replaced by metal plates, perforated by a larger number of smaller ventilating apertures.

Observation dormitories.

Since last inspection an observation dormitory, where the suicidal and epileptic cases are kept under constant supervision at night, has been obtained on each side of the house, by gutting the first floor of the building over the hospital. These supervision dormitories accommodate forty men and twenty-nine women, respectively. The new temporary day rooms on the ground floor are now in full occupation, and they have proved of inestimable value, by enabling the noisy and excitable patients to be broken up into smaller groups.

New day rooms.

Financial.

The average capitation cost for 1894 has been £24 15*s.* 2*d.*

The number of paying patients is thirty-four. These contribute a total of £510 7*s.* 4*d.* to the funds of the institution, representing an average payment of £17 6*s.* 0*d.*

Patients confined to bed, &c.

Accident.

The number of patients in bed on the day of my inspection was eight, and of these no less than six suffered from the debility of old age. The epileptics number thirty-nine; the actively suicidal, eight; and the general paralytics, five—four men and one woman. The only serious casualty, excluding suicides, was a wound accidentally inflicted by the breaking of a delf chamber.

Employment.

The next Table gives the numbers of patients employed on the day of my inspection, and these numbers must be considered to be, under existing circumstances, satisfactory, and reflect credit on the asylum management. With additional land, the number employed at agricultural work may be augmented; and with suitable workshops, the number of patients employed at different trades could certainly be materially increased.

Belfast Asylum.

Table.

—	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	48	38
As garden or field labourers,	157	—
„ clerks,	1	—
„ messengers,	12	7
„ stokers,	1	—
„ tailors,	7	—
„ shoemakers,	1	—
„ upholsterers,	36	—
„ painters,	3	—
„ joiners,	7	—
„ masons,	1	—
In the kitchen,	8	1
„ the laundry,	5	31
„ officers' quarters,	4	3
At needlework,	—	37
„ knitting,	—	59
	291	176

No zymotic disease.

There was no case of zymotic disease during the year.

Restraint and seclusion.

The registers of restraint and seclusion show that three women wore a camisole during a total period of twenty hours during the year, while nineteen men and three women were, on forty-two occasions, locked in single rooms during a total duration of 158 hours.

New asylum to be erected.

I need no longer dwell on the defects of the existing asylum, as regards both structure and site, as the Governors have, with a liberality creditable alike to their intelligence and humanity, agreed to the purchase of one of the most beautiful estates in the neighbourhood of Belfast with a view to the erection thereon of a new and modern asylum. The mansion, which stands in the demesne, will be immediately converted into accommodation for eighty male patients, and this step will, to some extent, lessen the great overcrowding which exists on the male side of the asylum, while it is proposed to commence the erection of a chronic block for 200 patients on the new site, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Arrangements for immediate lessening of overcrowding.

Books.

I examined the different statutory books, and found them fully posted to date.

Divine service.

The numbers attending Divine Service are shown by the Chaplains' books to be :—

—	Males.	Females.
Mass	70	38
Church of Ireland Service,	63	30
Presbyterian Service,	58	46

In concluding this memorandum, I desire to record my appreciation of the zeal and practical ability which the Resident Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer bring to bear in the management of an institution, the administration of which is rendered exceedingly difficult from the structural defects and overcrowding which exist. I found every part of the asylum free from dirt, and that due attention was bestowed on the patients' personal cleanliness. I noticed that many of the wards were rendered brighter and more cheerful by the introduction of cheap prints, books, illustrated newspapers, and games. There have been many associated entertainments during the winter, and in connection with these the grand piano, so kindly presented to the institution, has proved a most valuable gift.

Belfast Asylum.

Zeal and ability of Medical officers

General condition.

Amusements.

2nd January, 1895.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Carlow Asylum.

I visited this institution on the 22nd, and again on the 27th instant, and was greatly pleased to find that so much progress has been made in the various alterations and improvements which have been so long and so urgently required.

Inspected on 22nd and 27th Nov., 1894.

The building of the boiler house and laundry is now almost completed; a new system of drainage has been laid down and connected with the town sewer outside the boundary wall, and two sanitary annexes are now in progress. Various alterations have also been carried out in the main building—two dormitories have been provided by the removal of useless walls: these are already in use, and afford excellent accommodation. In the old refractory wards the objectionable single rooms have been removed, the windows lowered, and the whole space will be thrown into a dayroom. The kitchen has also been enlarged, and will be provided with suitable cooking apparatus.

Alterations and improvements.

Since the asylum was last inspected the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 13th June, 1893,	180	148	328
Admitted since,	53	44	97
	233	192	425
Discharged recovered,	24	19	43
Discharged unrecovered,	5	7	12
Died,	13	14	27
	42	40	82
On Register at this date,	191	152	343

showing an increase in that period of time of 15 patients.

Of these numbers 139 patients are chargeable to the County of Carlow, and 204 to the County of Kildare.

Carlow Asylum.

In five cases contributions are made by friends towards the maintenance of patients, the sums received amounting to £205 5*s.* 1*d.*

Deaths.

The causes of death call for no remarks, except that in five cases death is stated to be due to exhaustion from chronic mania. I think more definite returns should be given in such cases. I am sorry to find that for another year in no case has the cause of death been verified by post-mortem examination. I trust that, now that an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, when a proper dead-house is provided, these examinations will be the invariable rule when the sanction of the friends can be obtained.

Accidents, sickness, restraint and seclusion.

During the year, in no case was it considered necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest; no serious accident is recorded; there was no outbreak of zymotic or epidemic disease; nor is there any record of either restraint, or seclusion, but during my visit I found one man locked in his room on account of excitement. In future when a patient is locked in a single room during the day, it must be returned as seclusion. Three men are returned as confined to bed; one from serious illness, one from old age, and one from excitement.

Overcrowding.

The various building operations at present being carried out must of necessity cause confusion, and add to the overcrowding of the wards. The difficulty in finding accommodation has been partly met by the erection of temporary sheds. I fear, however, that when the cold weather comes in, these sheds, unless heated in some way, will be found too cold, at any rate for sleeping in.

Clothing.

Notwithstanding these difficulties in the management of the institution, I am glad to say that I observed a very great improvement in the condition of the patients. They were clean and neat in their persons and in their dress. The women especially were most becomingly dressed, and both men and women showed evidence of care and attention on the part of the staff. The bedding also was much

Bedding.

improved. The greater number of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses and wire bottoms. The linen was clean, and the blankets of good quality. On the male side the weight of bed clothes should now be somewhat increased at the approach of cold weather, but up to this there has been no reason for complaint. The clothes presses on the female side were found in perfect order, and considering the great want of storeroom accommodation, their condition reflects credit on those in charge.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 20 men are employed on the farm, and 9 assist at various trades. Of the women, 26 work in the laundry, and 74 sew and knit. These returns show a very small proportion of men usefully employed, and I think every effort should be made to provide additional work for them. With this view I think the small number of acres (16) at present available for tillage should be used entirely as a market garden to provide vegetables for the patients, and that the land should be dug and not ploughed. Other occupation should also be provided, such as making mattresses, breaking stones, &c.

Additional land.

Having regard to the very great importance of providing additional occupation, I would again ask the Governors to consider the advisability of increasing the extent of the farm. The Governors must be aware that nothing is of such importance in the treatment of the insane as ample means of employment. The amount of land attached to the Carlow Asylum is less than that of any other similar institution in

Ireland. In Cork, Waterford, Mullingar, Kilkenny, Monaghan, and Omagh the farms have been, or are about to be increased, and I would ask the Governors of the Carlow Asylum, who are doing so much to improve the condition of the insane poor, to provide the additional means of occupation. The outlay required for the purchase of land should not mean any additional burden on the ratepayers, as, if the farm is well managed, it ought to prove a financial success, and to pay a large per-centage on the initial cost. This has been the result elsewhere. In every asylum with which I am acquainted a yearly gain is shown on the number of acres under cultivation. Carlow Asylum.

I am glad to see that every effort is now being made to provide extended exercise for the patients. Eighty men and fifty-eight women are taken twice weekly for walks on the country roads, while 130 men and 115 women walk daily round the grounds. Exercise.

According to the Chaplains' books, 92 men and 49 women were present at Mass on last Sunday, and 23 men and 11 women attended the Protestant Service. Divine service.

The Governors have had under consideration the report of the Auditor on the accounts for the year 1893, reflecting on the manner in which the accounts were kept, and have passed a resolution calling on the Clerk to resign. It would appear to me to be important that the audit for the current year should be made as soon as the terms of the Act will permit, as the Storekeeper lately appointed is as yet inexperienced in the duties of his office, and his books, as far as I am capable of forming an opinion, would appear to require to be kept with greater accuracy and care, and to be more frequently checked. Audit of accounts.

The meat supplied by contract I was not able to see, as there was none in store. It is stated to be of good quality, and is certainly obtained most economically. The other provisions obtained under contract, which I saw, could not be objected to. Dietary.

The dietary has been recently revised, but, owing to the want of appliances for cooking, it has been found difficult to adhere to it. I trust, however, that within a few weeks the kitchen will be in full working order, and that then the meals will be provided in accordance with the diet scale, and with due regard to the comfort of the patients.

During my visit I was glad to see great improvement in the service of the food. The dinner was given to the patients with due regard to order and propriety, the tables were properly furnished with delf, knives, forks, and tablecloths. Dinner.

I have to call attention to the large expenditure on wines and spirits, amounting during the year 1893 to £160 9*s.* 6*d.*, or an average cost per patient of 9*s.* 9*d.*, the second highest of any asylum in Ireland. I find, on referring to the provision book, that for the week ending 29th September of this year—74½ glasses of whiskey, 7 glasses of wine, and 159 pints of porter were issued. I in no way wish to interfere with the medical officers in the discharge of their duties to the sick, nor would I wish to appear in any way desirous of depriving the inmates of any of their proper comforts; I would merely point out that in asylums of the present day it is deemed more prudent to provide other forms of indulgence for the insane, and to confine the issue of stimulants to those who are bodily sick. Large consumption of wines and spirits.

Carlow Asylum.

Staff.

No addition has been made to the ordinary staff of attendants, who now number 14 on the male, and 13 on the female side, giving a proportion of attendants to patients of about one to twelve. Such a staff should be fully capable of ministering to the requirements of the patients under their charge.

Appointment of Assistant Medical Officer.

Since the last report the office of Assistant Medical Officer has been created, an addition to the staff which will, I believe, prove a distinct boon to the institution. Dr. Fitzgerald, who has been lately appointed, appears to take a keen interest in his work, and has already done much in recording the histories of the lately admitted patients, as shown by the Casebooks.

Books.

The other books prescribed by law are carefully kept, with the exception of the Medical Journal. Weekly entries must in future be made in this book, in accordance with 8 & 9 Vic., cap 107, section 25.

Death of Dr. MacDowell.

I cannot close my report without expressing my regret at the loss the institution has sustained by the death of Dr. MacDowell, who was so long connected with the staff as Visiting Physician.

27th November 1894.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Castlebar Asylum.

Inspected on 30th and 31st October, 1894.

I have this day completed the annual inspection of the Castlebar District Asylum. Since it was last reported on, in October, 1893, the following changes have taken place:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at that date,	264	173	437
Admitted since,	61	43	104
	325	216	541
Discharged recovered.	26	12	38
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	4
Died,	18	22	40
	46	36	82
Remaining on this date,	279	180	459

showing an increase in that interval of time of fifteen men and seven women. Of the number resident, I find that in only four cases is any contribution made towards the cost of their maintenance.

Insanitary condition.

I cannot speak favourably of the sanitary condition of the institution. An outbreak of fever has been reported to our office, and since the 19th of the month I find that six persons have been attacked. The night attendant was the first case sent to hospital. He is now convalescent, but since this, four male and one female patients have been admitted, of whom one male has died. This asylum has an unfortunate notoriety on account of constant outbreaks of epidemics of a serious kind.

Since the beginning of the year 1889, up to the present date, forty-four cases of typhus fever are stated to have occurred amongst the patients and staff. Outbreaks of this fever are almost unknown in similar institutions throughout the United Kingdom, and the constant recurrence of such an epidemic points to causes existing in the institution prejudicial to the health of the inmates. I may, therefore, point out certain matters which would appear to me directly or indirectly to tend to the insanitary condition of the institution. Castlebar Asylum. Causes.

1. The water supply, obtained from the deep well, is utterly insufficient, and that obtained from the quarry hole is of very doubtful quality. Water.

2. The sewage is discharged at no great distance from the building into a stream which also receives the drainage of the gaol and some of the suburbs of Castlebar. In heavy rains this stream overflows its banks, and becomes a lake, and from it, when a strong wind is blowing, the effluvia is carried to the building. Sewage.

At a conference in the beginning of the year between the members of the Board of Control and a Committee of the Board of Governors, these subjects were discussed. It was then decided to postpone the consideration of an independent supply of water, in the hope that the Town Commissioners of Castlebar would carry out a scheme for the supply of the town, which would also be sufficient for the requirements of the asylum. But this scheme certainly cannot be completed at once, and, in any event, the asylum should have an independent supply to fall back on, in case of need. I would, therefore, suggest that the existing well should be deepened, or another well sunk, in order to afford a sufficient supply during the season. I quite agree with the conclusions of the Committee that the disposal of the sewage is a matter of great difficulty, and that any scheme for so doing may be attended with considerable expense; but having regard to the unhealthy condition of the institution, and to these constant outbreaks of fever, I think that these difficulties must sooner or later be met, and that, therefore, no further time should be lost in adopting a scheme for the disposal of the sewage, and the drainage of the land in immediate proximity to the asylum. Suggestion for water supply.

3. I find that on the male side a great number of the patients, at certain times in the day, are crowded into one room. This is the most objectionable apartment in the institution for such a purpose, as it is dark and ill-ventilated, and I cannot but think that the excessive crowding in this room has been the immediate cause of the present outbreak of fever. In my opinion the dayroom and dormitory space provided in the institution is at present, if properly utilised, ample for the accommodation of the existing number of patients. The rooms on the ground floor in the front of the house should be utilised for day use, so as to afford easy access to the patients, whilst upstairs rooms should be utilised as sleeping rooms, as far as possible. Overcrowding.

In our report for 1893 we made the following remarks:—

"The greater number were found crowded together in one dayroom and one corridor, while a great part of the space intended as dayroom accommodation would not appear to be used. Excellent dayroom accommodation has been provided at very great expense, and we cannot understand why it is not utilised. Many of the dayrooms are practically unfurnished—void even of a chair, and destitute of every appearance of comfort."

This state of things has now been made worse, as two rooms on the ground floor, originally used as dayrooms, are now converted into dining rooms. I admit that the existing diningroom is too small for the number of patients, but the difficulty might be met by having two dinners, one after the other, for the male patients.

Castlebar Asylum.

Imperfect flooring.

4. Both on the male and female sides rat-holes are to be found on the ground floor, causing a constant source of danger from the emanations arising from the ground underneath, which must be saturated with the washings from the floors, and human excreta. I think steps should at once be taken to have these floors repaired; where they are worn out they should be taken up, the ground concreted, a thin layer of asphalte laid on the top, and on this the boards should be laid so as to make one solid mass. This is a work which ought to be carried out by the asylum artisans, assisted by an extra carpenter.

Laundry

5. The condition of the laundry was dealt with at the conference already alluded to, and the Governors have now before them a report of their engineer on the subject. The present state of this department renders it almost impossible to wash and dry the amount of clothes required for the use of the inmates.

Mortuary.

6. The present position of the dead-house is most unsuitable, as it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the administrative departments of the institution, affording grounds for fear of infection, and causing confusion and disorganisation in the management of the institution; as on the occurrence of a funeral the crowd attending is brought in close proximity and has easy access to the stores and kitchen. A suitable mortuary ought to be erected at the boundary wall close to the public road, so that the funeral party need not be admitted inside the asylum grounds.

Suggested remedies.

With reference to the immediate steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the existing epidemic, I would suggest:—

Immediate.

(1.) That all floors, walls, and furniture of rooms should be thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 in 1,000). (Notice should, however, be given to the attendants of the poisonous nature of this solution.) The drains should also be daily flushed with a similar solution, and the floors of the sleeping rooms sprinkled every morning with a solution of eucalyptus oil.

(2.) That the dayrooms already referred to, where the disease first broke out, should be closed for the present; the floors should be taken up, and a new floor laid down on concrete as I have already described.

As regards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the asylum in the future, I would suggest that:—

Future.

(1.) A steam disinfectant should be obtained, in which the clothes of newly admitted patients should be thoroughly purified.

(2.) The temperature in the corridors and sleeping rooms should be raised.

Heating

The Governors will have before them at their next meeting a scheme for artificial heating. The Architect recommends the adoption of the "Plenum" system. I can only say that in those English Asylums where it has been introduced, the results are said to be most satisfactory, as the system combines ventilation with heating. Any plan which would do away with the constant damp prevailing in every part of the building must improve the health of the patients, and preserve the fabric from decay.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner. The service of the meal is improved by the introduction of delf bowls, plates, and spoons, but no tablecloths are yet given, nor would this be possible owing to the deficient washing appliances.

Castlebar Asylum.

The dietary on some days of the week is certainly inferior to that in other similar institutions, and depends for its nourishing properties almost entirely on potatoes; when these fail, I think the meat ration should be increased, and issued on six days of the week. Dietary.

On examining the expenditure on wines and spirits, to which attention was called in last report, I was glad to find that the issue of stimulants has been reduced to proper limits, and that these extras are now only given in cases requiring such treatment on medical grounds. Reduction in use of stimulants.

The clothing of the patients is fairly good, but the men still wear frieze at all seasons of the year. I would suggest the substitution of tweed, which is cheaper, and would make the men look tidier and cleaner. The bedding is sufficiently warm, and the linen is fairly clean. Straw is still largely used, but by degrees hair mattresses are being substituted. The Governors, I understand, propose to obtain the services of an upholsterer, who would train one of the staff in making mattresses. By this means the work will be done more economically, and suitable employment will be afforded for many of the patients who are unable to work out of doors. Clothing. Bedding.

On my visit I found that (excluding the cases in the fever hospital) 12 men and 6 women were confined to bed suffering from various diseases, or from debility and old age. Sickness.

Since the date of last inspection 18 men and 22 women have died. All deaths are stated to have been due to natural causes, but in no case was the cause of death verified by post mortem examination. No Coroner's Inquest was held, nor has there been any death from suicide, or any serious accident. Deaths.

Nine men and four women have been secluded, the men on 15 occasions, and the women on 24. There is no entry of restraint. Seclusion.

The returns of employment show that 40 patients work on the farm, and 17 assist the artizans at various trades. Of the women, 29 work in the laundry, and 22 at needlework and knitting. These returns show a very small proportion of patients engaged in useful work, and every effort should be made by the staff to encourage the patients to occupy themselves in various ways. The number employed on the farm might be largely increased, and additional means of occupation, such as picking hair, or breaking stones, ought to be provided. On the female side the small number of patients employed certainly does not reflect credit on those whose duty it is to look after them. In my opinion the importance of employment in the treatment of the insane cannot be over-estimated, as it renders them happy and contented, and raises them from the condition of mere animals, wandering listlessly about a yard, to the status of useful human beings. Employmen

Importance of.

I would, therefore, ask the Governors to consider the advisability of making an addition to the farm. The land at present under cultivation only amounts to something under 15 acres. This is certainly not sufficient to afford employment to such a number of male patients, all coming from agricultural districts. I can urge this subject on the Governors, as it is also a question of economy. An increase of the farm, instead of meaning additional outlay, should tend to a decrease in the cost of maintenance. Urges extension of farm.

The Governors have lately, at the suggestion of my colleague, with great liberality increased their staff by the appointment of an additional day and night attendant on each side, thus raising the proportion of attendants to patients on the male side to 1 to over 16, and on the female side to 1 nurse to 15 patients; not a strong staff by any means. I would be slow, however, to suggest any further increase for the Increase in staff.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

present. The male staff might, however, be strengthened by allotting to the hall porter certain ward duties, as he does not appear to have sufficient to fully occupy his time, at his present post.

Night.

I am sorry I cannot report much improvement in the care of the patients during the night, as on the morning of my visit the number of wet beds found was 14 on the male, and 7 on the female side.

Appointment of Assistant Medical Officer

Since I last visited this asylum the Governors have, at the suggestion of my colleague, appointed an Assistant Medical Officer. This appointment will, I have every hope, tend to the better management of the institution, and to the improved care of the insane; and in making this addition to the staff the Governors have shown the interest which they take in the welfare of the insane poor of the district. I trust, however, that no delay will take place in providing apartments in the institution for the medical officer selected for the post; otherwise the value of his services will be greatly lessened.

Matron and head nurse.

I understand that both the matron and head nurse intend at an early date to apply for their superannuation. Both officials have an honourable record of many years' public service, and deserve whatever

Suggestions.

pension the Governors are willing to award them; I would suggest, however, that their retirement should not be longer delayed, as it is of the utmost importance that the supervision of the female department of the institution should be committed to an active and thoroughly trained official. With this view the office of matron might be abolished, and a head nurse appointed at a somewhat higher salary than that sanctioned for the existing office (say £40 per annum, rising to £50, with allowances valued at £40). This official should have at least three years' training in a public hospital, and should not be above forty years of age. This is the recommendation which we have made when vacancies occur on the female staff of public asylums, as, in our opinion, the appointment of a thoroughly trained head nurse, who would spend her whole time in the wards of the institution, and supervise the conduct of the female staff, would tend to better discipline, whilst the abolition of the post of matron, which is no longer considered necessary, would result in a considerable saving. Another benefit to be derived in this case would be that the rooms now occupied by the matron would be left vacant for the use of the Assistant Medical Officer.

Books.

I examined the various books and registers. I trust, as soon as the Assistant Medical Officer takes up duty, greater care will be displayed in the manner in which the medical records are kept, and that the attendants will be trained in their various duties, amongst others, to make accurate returns of the various duties performed by them. New

Divine service.

forms for this purpose are much required. The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 89 men and 75 women attended Mass, 6 men and 4 women were present at the Episcopalian Service, and 3 women attended the Presbyterian Service.

1st November, 1894.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Clonmel Asylum.

Inspected on 13th Dec., 1894.

Alterations and improvements.

Since the last report of inspection of this institution has been made, various structural alterations and improvements have been carried out, including the re-building and extension of the female dining-room, the erection of a new block for the accommodation of 40 females, and the re-modelling of the laundry. These buildings have now been some time completed, and are in general use. As far as I am able to form an opinion, these alterations and additions have added much to the comfort of the patients; have tended to facilitate the administration of the asylum; and have provided excellent accommodation, so far as it goes. The day-room is spacious, bright, and well ventilated; the enlargement of the dining-room admits of all the inmates of the female house dining together; and the laundry is fitted with modern machinery, including an ironing machine, and a drying closet ventilated by a "Blackman" fan, rendering the drying of the clothes for the whole asylum a matter of the greatest ease. I am sorry to say, however, that this extra accommodation still falls short of the requirements of the district. It has as yet been found impossible to accommodate in the building set apart for the females, the 32 sick and infirm women who are at present located in the male house. The day-rooms are still overcrowded, both in the male and female divisions, producing noise and excitement from the large number of insane persons congregated together in these rooms. I, therefore, must repeat the suggestions made in former reports that the Governors should take into consideration the question of still further increasing the accommodation for the insane poor of the district. This might be met by the erection of a detached block for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and those requiring special supervision. The existing infirmary wards in both divisions of the institution are ill-suited for their purpose, as they are not on the ground floor, thus rendering it difficult for these infirm and helpless people to get into the open air; and there is no provision for the treatment of infectious illness.

Additional accommodation still required.

In the event of the outbreak of an epidemic, no means exist of isolating the patients first attacked and thus preventing the disease spreading through the institution. A hospital block, providing accommodation for 40 of each sex, would be sufficient for the treatment of the sick and infirm requiring special care, and would set free sufficient space for the reception of fresh admissions for some time to come.

Hospital block suggested.

The male dining-room would require enlargement, as owing to the increase in the number of patients, it is no longer capable of affording room for the number of male patients who have to use it, and some of the patients have to dine in their day-rooms. A scullery for washing the plates and dishes used in the male dining-room is also much required.

Male dining-room and scullery.

The following alterations, repairs, and improvements have been carried out during the year by the aid of the staff:—

Alterations, repairs, and improvements

1. Female day-room enlarged by removing partition wall and throwing dormitory into it. This room has been re-floored, painted, and the windows lowered.
2. A new board-room, adjoining office, has been provided, and suitably fitted up.
3. A large dormitory and twenty single rooms have been boarded. Ten rooms have been provided with modern door handles,

Clonmel Asylum.

opening from the outside, so that the patients are no longer disturbed by the night attendant's key. The window at the end of this corridor has been enlarged.

4. Additional sanitary accommodation has been provided in different parts of the institution.
5. A tank has been erected in the engine-yard to flush the drain-pipes.
6. A louvre has been put into the roof of the scullery, and the windows removed.
7. A bridge over the passage to the farm has been renewed.
8. New beams to support ceiling and bay windows of No. 2 Female Ward have been placed in position.
9. One hundred yards of drain-pipes have been laid.

Statistics. Since the date of last inspection, 119 patients have been admitted, 53 have been discharged recovered, 6 have been removed, and 61 have died, leaving under care at the present date 326 males and 313 females; total, 639. For 15 of these patients small contributions are made by relations, ranging in amount from £10 to £25 per annum.

Sickness. On the date of my visit 20 patients were confined to bed. Of these, 12 suffered from bodily disease, and 8 remained in bed on account of old age and debility. No one was secluded or restrained, but since the last inspection 3 men and 2 women have been secluded for a total duration of 34 hours, and 1 man and 2 women have been restrained, to prevent self-mutilation, destruction of clothing, and breaking of windows. The epileptics number at present 27 men and 16 women, and the epileptics and suicidal patients sleeping under constant supervision are now 39 on the male, and 20 on the female side.

Seclusion and restraint.

Night attendants. The night attendants are still two on each side. I cannot help repeating the observations made in last report, that having regard to the number of patients under care, an addition at least to the female night staff would seem to be required.

Staff. No alteration has been made in the strength of the day staff, which still numbers 21 on the male, and 22 on the female side. It is proposed, however, to add a seamstress, who is to have charge of the cutting out and making of the female clothing. Considering the amount and value of the work carried out in this department, I cannot but think that such an official will be of material service to the institution.

Employment. As regards employment, 73 men work on the farm, and 14 at various trades, and other useful occupation. On the female side, 52 women assist in the laundry, 6 in the kitchen, while 60 sew or knit. All patients physically able are taken for walks around the grounds, and only two men are permanently confined to the airing courts.

Divine service. On last Sunday 196 men and 210 women attended Mass, and 13 men and 9 women went to the Protestant service.

Books. The books and registers appear to be carefully posted up, but I think it might be well if summaries of the attendants' reports were kept by the Head Attendant and the Matron.

Dinner. The provisions which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality. I saw the men and women at dinner in their diningrooms. As I have already stated, the male room is much overcrowded, whereas the female affords excellent accommodation. In both rooms the meal was served with due regard to decency and order.

Urges extension of farm. I must again ask the Governors to take into consideration a matter frequently brought before them in previous reports, viz.:—the purchase of additional land. The Governors must be aware that the extent of the existing farm cannot be sufficient for the employment and exercise of the number of men in the institution, and they are also aware of the

great importance of such employment in the treatment of insanity—providing a means of cure where hope remains, and affording contentment and quietude to those whose disease is incurable. To obtain additional land need not mean any additional cost to the ratepayers, as a large farm should prove a source of revenue, and diminish the cost of maintenance. CLONMEL ASYLUM.

20th December, 1894.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CORK ASYLUM. Inspected 15th-17th November, 1894.

On the completion of my inspection, commenced on the 15th instant, I find that the following changes have occurred amongst the patients since the last inspection :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 15th November, 1893, .	581	545	1,126
Admitted since, ...	158	155	313
	739	700	1,439
Discharged recovered, ...	59	44	103
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	17	21	38
Died, ...	41	50	91
	117	115	232
On Register at this date, . . .	622	585	1,207

showing an increase of 81 patients during the past year.

Of these numbers, 47 contribute towards their maintenance sums varying from £5 to £24 : the total sum contributed amounting to £585 17*s.* 2*d.*

The deaths are stated to have been all due to natural causes. In one instance it was considered advisable to hold an inquest ; the verdict of the jury was that death was due to heart disease. Two men and one woman died from typhus fever, and two women from erysipelas. During the year 14 males and 11 females were attacked with this latter disease. Two male patients and three of the staff suffered from typhoid fever. The deaths from typhus fever are difficult to account for, as the cases all occurred at different periods, and the disease did not spread amongst the other inmates. In 19 cases the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination ; showing a slight increase in the number of these examinations as compared with last year. Deaths. Autopsies.

Eight serious accidents are recorded, resulting in fracture or dislocation of bones. In one case a fracture of a rib was inflicted in a struggle. The patient suddenly attacked the attendant in whose special charge he was, when being brought in from exercise. A struggle ensued in which the injury was received. The attendant immediately reported the struggle, and the matter was at once investigated. Under the circumstances the attendant was acquitted of any blame. Accidents.

CORK ASYLUM.

Sickness.

On my visit I found 32 patients in bed (18 men and 14 women); of these 16 men and 7 women were suffering from serious illness. Six women were confined to bed from debility and old age. Two men were secluded on account of excitement, and one woman was under restraint.

Seclusion and restraint.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that one woman has been continuously so treated on account of her dangerous propensities, violence, and excitement; that 5 patients were restrained for various periods to prevent removal of surgical dressings; and that two men were so treated for short periods on account of their violence. Twenty-seven men and 12 women were secluded on 108 occasions.

Alterations and improvements.

Since the asylum was last visited, the following works have been carried out by the asylum staff:—

Three day-rooms and the Catholic Chapel have been re-floored.

An oil store, a harness room, and nine sets of concrete steps at the back of the men's block have been built.

The following works are in progress under contract:—

The connecting passages between the male block and the dining hall.

The sanitary annexes in the old building, two of which have already been completed, and given up for the use of the patients.

The re-modelling and enlargement of the laundry, which has now been fitted with new machinery throughout.

The erection of a lift to the dining hall.

Laundry.

When the laundry has been completed, it ought to be fully capable of meeting all the requirements of this vast establishment. During the alterations the work has been carried on with very great inconvenience. To wash for such immense numbers requires every facility for carrying out the work, and it is certainly most creditable to the staff that these difficulties have been surmounted with so little disturbance to the order and cleanliness of the institution.

Further improvements suggested.

The overcrowding of the old wards has now been relieved by the opening of the new male block, and a number of the wards previously occupied by males are now being prepared for the use of the women. I am pleased to see that the Governors are not losing sight of this opportunity of carrying out various obvious improvements to these buildings. In the connecting passages it is proposed to remove some useless walls, so as to provide a suitable visiting room, and give more space, more light, and more air. I would suggest for their further consideration that the walls dividing some of the dayrooms and dormitories in the front of the building should be removed, so as to throw the two rooms into one. This would afford more adequate day-room space, and would give cross ventilation and more light. The single rooms and dayrooms ought by degrees to be plastered. This is desirable not alone for appearance, but also on the grounds of improved sanitation. The Governors have also had under consideration the fitting up of sleeping rooms for the better care of the suicidal and epileptic. For this purpose four observation dormitories are required, two on each side, one for epileptics and one for suicidal patients. These can be easily and cheaply provided by slight structural alterations in the end corridor of each side; by the provision of three single rooms in the No. 3 female dormitory; and by setting apart a dormitory in the new male block (most suitable for the purpose) for the use of the suicidal male patients.

Cork Asylum.

But the great requirement of this asylum at present is additional accommodation for the staff. On both the male and female sides there is an evident want of suitable rooms for attendants. In large modern asylums it is now the custom to provide special blocks for the female staff, where they sleep and spend their evenings when off duty. The Governors, I believe, propose to erect a second story over the large and lofty dormitory formerly used as a recreation room. My only fear is that the additional rooms thus provided will not be sufficient. It is also suggested to fit up the old farmhouse as a residence for the male attendants. I would urge on the Governors, however, the desirability of building some cottages on the estate for the use of the married members of the male staff. It is only by providing suitable accommodation, and by rendering the staff happy and contented, that faithful and prolonged service from these officials can be expected.

Accommodation for staff.

The new male block is now almost full, as it contains at present 382 patients, whilst the estimated accommodation is for 434. Part of the top story is occupied by attendants, as there is no other accommodation at present to be found for them. Many of the rooms are still only partially furnished. The time has now arrived when the furniture required for these rooms, to be supplied by the Board of Control, should be obtained, and all outstanding accounts for expenditure on these works should be closed. The system of heating by the Galton method would appear to work fairly well, but up to this, some difficulty has been experienced in regulating the temperature to the various rooms; some being unduly hot, whilst in others the temperature falls below the proper standard. The rooms were, however, on the day of my visit quite warm enough.

New male block.

Heating.

The connecting passage with the new building is now complete.

A large bootroom in connection with this block is much required.

Bootroom required.

The hospital block, providing, as it does, excellent accommodation for the treatment of the sick and infirm, has its utility greatly impaired by the want of a kitchen, and by the loss of the infectious wing, the apartments of which are at present occupied by the night nurses. An excellent kitchen was originally provided in this block, but has been allowed to fall into disuse. This should be fitted up, and in it the principal cooking for the sick should be carried out, otherwise the food for this class, who above all require care and comfort, must be cold and uncomfortable. The infectious block ought also, as soon as other accommodation for the staff can be found, to be fitted up for the treatment of infectious disease, as unfortunately the history of this institution shows the necessity of provision for the isolation of such disease on its first appearance.

Hospital block

During my visit to the asylum the patients were quiet and well-behaved, with the exception of a few cases in the dayroom set apart for the more troublesome patients. I think the numbers in these divisions are too many, as the collection of so many noisy and dangerous patients in one ward tends to cause increased excitement, and imposes too heavy a responsibility on the attendant in charge of the ward.

Conduct.

The clothing on both sides was fairly good. The dress of the females has been improved by the introduction of greater variety of material, and, as remarked in last year's report, every praise is due to the female staff for the attention given to the making of the women's gowns. The bedding is of good quality, and sufficiently warm. Having regard to the disturbed condition of the laundry, and the want of proper appliances for washing, no fault can be found with the cleanliness of the linen on the patients or on the beds.

Clothing.

Bedding.

Cork Asylum.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 169 men work on the farm, whilst 67 are employed at trades and other miscellaneous work. Sixty-four women are employed in the laundry, and 248 sew and knit.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner in their dining hall. This apartment has now become so overcrowded that it is impossible for the patients at some of the tables to partake of their meals with any degree of comfort, or to maintain that order, neatness, and decorum in the service of the meals so important in the treatment of the insane. It is to be hoped that, as soon as possible, arrangements will be made to allow a number of the women to take their meals in the recreation room, thus providing greater space for the others in the large hall.

The provisions which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality, and to be supplied at the lowest possible cost.

Dietary.

The dietary continues unchanged. I would suggest to the Governors that tea should be substituted for cocoa in the evening, as cocoa is certainly not a beverage acceptable to the Irish people, and there can be now no advantage to be gained by its use, even on the score of economy, as tea is just as cheap. I would further suggest that bacon and cabbage should be substituted for potatoes and milk on Wednesdays.

Increase in staff.

The staff has been increased by the addition of seven male and seven female day attendants, and by three male, and three female night attendants. The attendants in absolute charge of the patients during the day now number 49 on the male, and 43 on the female side, giving a ratio of one attendant to twelve patients on the male, and of one nurse to thirteen patients on the female side. These numbers appear to be adequate. The Board of Governors have always shown a desire to provide a staff not alone adequate for the care of the number of patients in the asylum, but sufficient to allow the inmates to have more extended exercise in the open air. At present walking parties consisting of 52 men and 83 women take exercise in the country beyond the grounds of the asylum every week. The advantage of the addition to the night staff is shown by the improvement in the habits of the patients during the night; the wet beds on the morning of my visit only numbering five on the male, and four on the female side.

Retirement of matron.

I understand that the Matron intends to retire and to seek her well-deserved pension. I am sure the Governors will favourably consider her many years' faithful service. On her retirement Dr. Woods has suggested the abolition of the office of Matron and the appointment of a trained nurse to have charge of the wards, whilst the Assistant Matron should be responsible for the charge of the laundry and sewing. Such is the system now in force in many of the English and Scotch asylums, and it is found to tend to the better management of the female departments, and to economy in the working of the asylum.

Urges increase in medical staff.

Dr. Woods has also brought under the consideration of the Governors the advisability of increasing the Medical Staff. I cannot too strongly support this proposition: all authorities on asylum management now consider that there should be one medical officer for every 300 patients. This proportion is rendered necessary owing to the number of records which have now to be kept of the histories of the patients in asylums. In the Cork Asylum the buildings are so scattered that the labours of the medical staff are greatly increased thereby, and, as pointed out in last report, it is of the utmost importance that one Assistant Medical Officer should reside in the main building.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 210 men and 163 women assisted at Mass, 17 men and 12 women attended the Episcopalian service, and 3 men and 3 women the Presbyterian worship.

I examined the various books and registers. The female Case-Book does not afford sufficiently full information with regard to the histories of many of the patients, but this is to be accounted for by the changes which have taken place amongst the Assistant Medical Officers on this side of the house. CORK ASYLUM. Books.

17th November, 1894.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.

I concluded to-day my inspection of this asylum, having spent yesterday and to day in seeing the patients and going through the different parts of the institution. Inspected on 5th and 6th Dec., 1894.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since the end of December, 1893 :— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register 1st January, 1894,	253	211	464
Admitted since,	70	71	141
Total,	323	282	605
Discharged recovered,	26	23	49
Discharged unrecovered,	10	10	20
Died,	24	24	48
Total,	60	57	117
On Register at this date,	263	225	488
Absent on probation	–	2	2
Resident at this date,	263	223	486

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the present year (males 37·14, and females 32·4) is 34·75 ; that of deaths on the average number resident 10, viz. :—males 9·26, and females 10·86. The average cost per head for the year 1893 was £21 4*s.* 4*d.* The number of paying patients is 21, contributing £256 4*s.* 5*d.* towards their maintenance, the average payment for these patients being £15 2*s.* 2*d.*

My colleague and I have had, during the year now closing, three conferences with the Resident Medical Superintendent, and Architect representing the Governors, on the structural wants of the asylum, and the overcrowding which exists, and which manifests itself in such various ways. Plans have been prepared and approved, for the erection of a new female block to accommodate 80 patients, and for the enlargement of the female hospital. Quantities are now in the hands of the Building Surveyor with the view of inviting tenders for the execution of these works, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the actual building operations will commence in the early spring of 1895. Additional accommodation

Downpatrick Asylum.

Treatment of refractory patients.

The male refractory block affords a painful example of the evil effects of aggregating a number of excited or excitable patients in a too limited space. There are at present no less than 105 in this division, which, from its gloomy outlook and from the fact that there are no single rooms connected with it, is quite unsuitable for the treatment of noisy and acute cases, while it would make an adequate block for working patients. The Resident Medical Superintendent will, I trust, be able before long to break up these noisy patients into smaller clusters, and dispose them in comparatively small groups in the front portion of the asylum, where their environment would be much more bright and cheerful. No class of patients, however rough and excitable they may be, are more benefited than the so-called refractories, by surrounding them with the amenities of civilized life and objects of interest, which exert a humanizing influence on them.

Health statistics.

The health statistics of the patients on the first day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	2	5	7
In bed for serious illness,	1	1	2
In bed from age, or debility,	1	1	2
In bed from violence, or excitement,	–	–	nil
In bed, having bed sores,	–	–	nil
Patients under restraint,	1	–	1
Patients in seclusion,	–	–	nil
Epileptics,	12	10	22
Actively suicidal,	21	31	52
General paralytics,	7	–	7
Epileptic and suicidal,	33	41	74
Wet beds reported last night,	5	2	7
Patients raised by attendants,	7	24	31

What specially strikes one in these figures is the large number of male suicidal and epileptic patients.

Observation dormitories.

Provision has been made in the new plans for a female observation dormitory, but a corresponding observation dormitory for the male suicidal, and for epileptics liable to seizures at night, should be also provided as a matter of course; as without such provision these patients cannot be efficiently safeguarded by the asylum staff; while the Governors cannot be considered to have relieved themselves of the very serious responsibility involved in leaving this class without constant night supervision. It is true, effort is made at present to supervise these patients, but, inasmuch as the night attendant's round occupies about two hours, it is manifest that no serious attempt can be made to keep them under constant observation. Fortunately, a sufficient observation dormitory can be provided at a very small cost in the upper corridor of No. 3 male ward, by gutting a small portion of this floor,

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.

although it would be, if possible, more desirable to house the epileptics on the ground floor both by day and night. I may state in this connection that the removal of partition walls has given a good deal of additional space in other asylums in Ireland, while it has resulted in no injury to, or disfigurement of the buildings.

Suicide.

The only serious casualty recorded is the suicide of a melancholic male patient (J. M.), who committed suicide on the 1st January, by cutting his throat with a dinner knife in the infirmary water-closet. In consequence of this painful occurrence, the Resident Medical Superintendent, acting on our suggestion, has issued an improved instruction card for suicidal patients.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The register of restraint shows that only one patient has been in mechanical restraint during the year. He has worn leather gloves, during interrupted periods for 286 hours, to prevent him injuring his hands by biting. Three men and 23 women have been secluded in locked rooms on 5 and 385 occasions, respectively, for a total duration of 22 hours for the male, and 2,399 hours for the female patients.

Deaths.

Sickness.

Zymotic disease.

The deaths, 48 in number, would call for no special comment did they not include no less than 18 deaths from dysentery, which appeared in the asylum in an acute and severe form early in the year. There have been in all no less than 58 cases among the patients and 4 among the staff. There have been also 2 cases of erysipelas and 1 of scarlet fever during the year. The occurrence of so much zymotic disease points to the necessity which exists for having a small infectious hospital, in which the early cases of any zymotic disease could be isolated, and treated without risk of infection to the other patients. A suitable detached wooden building of this class could be provided at a comparatively small outlay, and, although such a building would be of a temporary character, it would be likely to last for the next twenty or twenty-five years. The dysentery has now, at least for the present, almost entirely disappeared; but, unfortunately, owing to the faulty habits of the insane, it is a disease particularly difficult to completely eradicate, once it obtains a footing in a public asylum. Special precaution should be taken, in thoroughly disinfecting the closets and rooms used by patients affected with dysentery. The floors, skirtings, walls, and ceilings of infected rooms should be washed down with some disinfectant solution (such as corrosive sublimate, 1 in 1,000); while the sick patients' clothing and bed covering should also be thoroughly disinfected. If necessary, rooms on the ground floor should have their boards taken up, and the space underneath thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Alterations and improvements proposed.

Laundry

The Governors have not only agreed to extend the accommodation on the female side, but they have also obtained sanction for the heating of the male side, including infirmaries; for the improvement and enlargement of the lavatory, baths, and sanitary arrangements; the construction of new fire-escape stairs from male refractory, and of a slaughter-house for the supply of meat to the asylum. They have also agreed to provide a new small detached laundry, but the present laundry also much needs re-arrangement and extension, while the laundry staff, it would seem to me, scarcely possesses the activity and intelligence so necessary for the supervision of acutely insane patients, who often find the best outlet for their excitement in the physical labour of washing, but who, of course, specially need, at the same time, active and intelligent supervision.

Downpatrick Asylum.

Staff

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

—	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1
Chaplain,	1
Clerk and Storekeeper,	1
Land Steward and Gardener,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Engineer,	1
Gasman,	1
Baker,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Painter,	1
Cooks,	2
Laundresses	2
Attendants:—	
Head Male,	1
Head Female,	1
Ordinary Male,	21
Ordinary Female,	20
Night Male,	2
Night Female,	2
Trained Nurse (Male Hospital),	1
Ditto, (Female Hospital),	1

Proposed revision.

It is now proposed:—

1. To abolish the office of Matron, and to appoint a Head Nurse as a substitute.

2. To separate the offices of Clerk and Storekeeper, as has been done in almost all other asylums.

3. Similarly to separate the offices of Assistant Storekeeper and Head Attendant, a combination of office which must take the Head Attendant frequently from his proper sphere of duty in the wards.

All these proposals meet with our approval.

Employment.

The employment of the patients is fairly satisfactory, but I venture to hope that the percentage (20) of men employed in agricultural work may be gradually raised, as out-door work is the employment most suitable for pauper lunatics in this country. In some of our asylums the percentage of farm labourers runs as high as 50. With enlarged workshops, the number of patients employed at different trades might be largely augmented; the amount of work done

by asylum labour correspondingly largely increased; and the institution rendered more self-supporting than it is at present. Downpatrick Asylum.

The following additions, alterations, and improvements have been carried out, mainly by asylum labour, during the past year:— Additions, alterations, and improvements.

1. New wood block floor in patients' diningroom.
2. Ten tiled hearths in male divisions.
3. Painting, papering, and repairing several of the dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors on male and female sides.
4. Bootroom for farm patients.
5. Fitting up readingroom for male attendants.
6. House for fire-engine and escape apparatus.
7. Levelling female airing court, making walks, and laying it out for flower garden.
8. Relaying a portion of the main sewer through the kitchen and stable yards.

The Architect should, I consider, be asked to report on how the ventilation of the asylum can be improved, as the air of some of the rooms seemed to me rather impure. The windows should be made to open from the bottom as well as the top, the sashes being "stopped" so as to prevent their being opened more than 6 inches, while the introduction of Tobin's ventilating tubes would also much improve the ventilation. The outside of the asylum shows a tendency in places to be covered by a green mould, and it will be necessary to have it painted next summer. Ventilation.

A new fire-engine and fire-escapes have been recently obtained, and during my inspection I witnessed a trial alarm of fire; and some of the patients were drilled not only in the duty of working the engine, but in the more important duty of removing the patients. Fire-engine and escapes

The building was throughout in good condition, and perfectly clean, while the patients were neat and tidy in their dress, especially on the female side. General condition. Dress.

Amusements and recreations of a nature calculated to arouse and interest the patients are extensively resorted to, with very beneficial results, both to their physical and mental condition. In many of the wards Dr. Nolan has supplied additional furniture and various objects of decoration and interest, which now-a-days enter so largely into the curative treatment of our insane poor. Linoleum has been laid down in the corridors, and the walls of several of the day-rooms have been stencilled. Amusements. Decoration of wards.

I cannot conclude this report without an expression of satisfaction at the very efficient way in which the asylum is conducted. The late Dr. Tyner, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum from its opening in 1869 to 1893, administered the affairs of the asylum with conspicuous ability and success, and it is impossible in visiting the asylum for the first time since his decease not to miss his kindly presence. I am glad to be able to add that I feel assured his successor will, following in Dr. Tyner's footsteps, keep the asylum up to the requirements of the age, and that the Governors will find in him a most zealous and a most able officer. General management.

I found the asylum books as usual creditably kept by the Clerk, while the case books reflect the greatest credit on the excellent Assistant Medical Officer. The pathological work to which, with limited opportunity, he devotes much of his time, shows that he possesses the true Books.

Downpatrick Asylum.

spirit of medical research, which leads to a better recognition of the exact nature of disease, and so to more correct treatment.

Dinner.

I saw the patients' dinner decorously and creditably served in the dining hall on both days of my visit. The patients had on the first day pork and cabbage, and on the second an excellent dinner of Scotch broth.

6th December, 1894.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Ennis Asylum

Inspected on 13th Nov., 1894.

I visited Ennis District Asylum on the 13th November, 1894, and saw the patients resident. I examined the admission forms of all patients received since last inspection, and I specially interrogated these patients. I visited the following day (14th November) the patients (17 in number) detained in the Ennis Workhouse under the provisions of the 9th section of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67.

Patients in Ennis workhouse visited.

Statistics.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the Asylum population since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 16th November, 1893,	205	163	368
Admitted since,	57	49	106
	262	212	474
Discharged recovered,	20	20	40
Discharged unrecovered,	21	15	36
Died,	15	13	28
	56	48	104
On register at this date,	206	164	370

All the patients are chargeable to the County of Clare.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1893.	36·5	40·4	38·4
Percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1893.	6·8	5·7	6·3
Number of paying patients,	20	14	34
Average annual cost per head (excluding casual receipts).		£21 12*s.* 5*d.*	
Amount received for paying patients,		£313 15*s.* 5*d.*	
Average payment for paying patients,		£11 7*s.* 4*d.*	

The health statistics of the Asylum are as follows :—

Health.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	4	1	5
In bed for serious illness,	2	1	3
„ (Epileptic),	2	—	2
Actively suicidal,	1	1	2
Wet beds reported last night,	1	—	1
Patients raised by attendants,	18	15	33

N.B.—The total of four males in bed includes the two epileptics.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of :—

	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Visiting Physician,	1
Apothecary,	1
Chaplains,	2
Clerk,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Gardener and Land Steward,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Farm Servant,	1
Stoker,	1
Plumber and Engineer,	1
Baker,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Head Nurse,	1
Cook,	1
Kitchen Maid,	1
House Maids,	3
Laundress,	1
Laundry Maid,	1
Attendants :—	
Ordinary Male,	11
Ordinary Female,	8
Night Male,	1
Night Female,	1

Staff.

I have again to note with regret the absence from the staff of a Head Attendant on the male side. It is inconceivable how an asylum can be efficiently worked without such an officer. He occupies, in relation to the Resident Medical Superintendent, much the position that a Sergeant-Major does to the Colonel commanding a Regiment. He supervises the attendants in the discharge of their duties, and he ought

Ennis Asylum.

to pass all his time, while on duty, in the wards, and be completely conversant with all that goes on within them: on his efficiency, more than that of any other official, depends the good conduct of the attendants, and the general well-being of the patients. Miss Burns, as Head Nurse, discharges on the female side duties corresponding to those of male Head Attendant, and the much more favourable condition, as regards order and cleanliness, of the female wards should afford, I think, the Governors an object lesson as to the practical utility of the appointment of Head Attendant. Two or three of the patients complained to me that they had been kicked, or roughly handled by attendants. In the absence of a Head Attendant there is often no means of investigating such charges, or of checking roughness on the part of attendants. If I have succeeded in demonstrating the utility of the office of Head Attendant I feel assured that the Governors, at all times anxious for the improvement of their asylum, and the kindly treatment of the patients, will at once take the necessary steps to have such an officer added to the staff.

Complaints of patients.

Employment.

The next Table—of patients employed on the day of my visit—is satisfactory, and shows how largely the useful occupation of the insane enters into good asylum administration, taking the place, as it does in a large measure, of the seclusion and the irksome mechanical restraint of patients which formerly obtained so largely in all asylums.

—	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	58	19
As garden or field labourers,	38	—
As storekeepers,	1	—
As messengers,	1	—
As stokers,	2	—
As bakers,	2	—
As tailors,	5	—
As shoemakers,	5	—
As painters,	1	—
As joiners,	1	—
As slaters,	1	—
In the kitchen,	—	10
In the laundry,	—	35
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	23
At knitting,	—	64
Total employed,	115	154
Refusing to work,	10	—
Unemployed because of :—		
(*a*) Mental condition,	54	8
(*b*) Bodily condition,	9	2
(*c*) Suitable work not available,	1	—
Total unemployed,	74	10
Walking daily in grounds beyond airing courts,	181	144
Taken out beyond grounds,	13	68
Attending Mass,	108	124
„ Protestant Episcopalian Service,	2	4
„ Associated Entertainments,	81	88

Exercise and Divine Service

N.B.—Seventeen male patients in Ennis Workhouse not included in the above.

The details regarding deaths which have occurred since last visit are the following :— Ennis Asylum.

Deaths.

	Age at Death.	
	Males.	Females.
Maniacal exhaustion,	40	—
Phthisis,	32	—
Tuberculosis,	21	—
Erysipelas,	57	—
Heart disease,	—	51
Shock caused by fall (suicide),	—	53
Phthisis,	21	—
Pneumonia,	—	30
Tuberculosis,	36	—
Senile decay,	62	—
Hepatic disease,	—	57
Senile decay,	—	68
Pneumonia,	—	50
Phthisis,	38	—
Congestion of lungs,	52	—
Phthisis,	—	43
Ditto,	—	20
Ditto,	—	30
Bronchitis,	—	50
Senile decay,	—	61
Phthisis,	—	37
Ditto,	—	33
Atrophy,	38	—
Phthisis,	56	—
Epilepsy,	36	—
Senile decay,	71	—
Pneumonia,	65	—
Pyaemia,	56	—

The average age of the men at death was 45·4, and of the women 44·8 years.

There has been no case of zymotic disease, and the only serious casualty has been the suicide of a female patient, who threw herself from the window of one of the corridors. She survived the fall for some hours, and died from shock. An inquest was held, when the jury exonerated the staff from all blame. Suicide.

The only improvements noticed since last inspection are, (1) the wainscoting of the recesses at the ends of the male and two of the female corridors, which have been provided with seats to relieve the overcrowding of the dayrooms, fourteen patients of each of these divisions being thus provided for; and (2) the provision of excellent teak washing tubs in the laundry, made in the asylum workshops. Improvements.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that 24 men and one woman were secluded on 158 occasions for a total duration of 1,978 hours, and five men and one woman were placed in mechanical restraint for a period of 3,165 hours to prevent self-injury. It would seem that at least one other patient (W. O'D.) was placed in mechanical restraint during the period under review, and I cannot too strongly impress on the Resident Medical Superintendent the importance of accurately recording all applications of mechanical restraint. Restraint and seclusion.

I am pleased to be able to state that I found all parts of the asylum clean, while the condition of the female side reflects very great credit on the Head Nurse. Unfortunately the day room accommodation is very limited, and so these rooms are necessarily very overcrowded. The want of any extended system of artificial heating must be much felt by the patients during the winter months, but, as regards the dormitories, I must add, Dr. Gelston makes up as far as possible for the absence of General condition.

Ennis Asylum.

Necessity for artificial heating.

artificial heating by allowing the patient a bountiful supply of excellent bedcovering. Unfortunately some of the insane will throw off all covering, and stand or lie nude or semi-nude during the coldest weather. This is one of the reasons why the proper system of artificial heating is considered an absolute necessity in every modern asylum.

Dr. Gelston takes great trouble in looking after the patients' food and creature conforts, and his devotion to the duties of his office deserve commendation.

Additional accommodation required.

It is most desirable that, as soon as possible, additional accommodation should be provided, not only to meet the overcrowding of the asylum itself, but to provide for at least a certain number of the insane scattered throughout the workhouses of the county, whose mental condition renders them unsuitable for detention in such institutions.

Books.

All the books were examined, and found to be fully posted.

13th November, 1894.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 27th Dec., 1894.

The total number of patients now on the books of this asylum is 406, of whom 232 are males and 174 females. Since the institution was last visited the following changes have taken place :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (22nd Dec., 1893),	227	177	404
Admitted since,	42	41	83
	269	218	487
Discharged recovered,	14	25	39
Discharged unrecovered,	8	3	11
Died,	15	16	31
	37	44	81
On Register at this date,	232	174	406

Deaths.

Influenza.

As regards the deaths, three are returned as due to influenza; of these one was complicated with intestinal hæmorrhage, and one with gangrenous bedsores. Sporadic cases of influenza have kept on occurring amongst the patients throughout the year, but this has culminated during the past three months in a serious outbreak of the disease. This is the only form of epidemic which has appeared. No death is recorded from suicide or accident, and on no occasion did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

At the time of my visit, seven males and thirteen females were confined to bed; of these thirteen were suffering from ordinary disease, and one remained in bed on account of old age. Three women were found in seclusion. There was no one under restraint, but I find that three men wear gloves during the night almost constantly to prevent them from tearing clothes.

Sickness. Seclusion and restraint.

An improvement has taken place in the appearance of the patients. More attention is paid to the tidiness of the male patients by the attendants. Tweed has now been substituted for frieze, and on the female side serge is generally worn.

Clothing.

As regards the bedding, the sheets were to have been changed on the next day, and therefore in some instances were not as clean as they should otherwise have been. The bedding was sufficiently warm, but on the male side more attention should be paid by the attendants to the making and care of the beds.

Bedding.

The corridors and dayrooms were tastefully decorated for Christmas, and were well supplied with plants and pictures. These front corridors show a marked contrast to the one-storied block at the rere of the male side, which has a specially cold and cheerless appearance. Here all the most degraded and troublesome patients, requiring special care, are congregated, and therefore every attempt should be made to improve their habits, by close attention to cleanliness and order, and by affording these helpless human beings as much comfort as their condition will allow. I think, therefore, that fires should be constantly kept burning, where possible, in these rooms and corridors, until some more efficient means of heating is obtained. Open fires, even if incapable of raising the temperature in so large an institution, are certainly very powerful aids to ventilation, and would do much to dry the floors, which are kept damp by the constant washing rendered necessary by the degraded habits of the patients. At the same time I have to state that the Governors cannot be held responsible for any deficiency in the heating arrangements in any part of the asylum, as they have approved of the introduction of some artificial means of warming the institution.

Decoration of rooms, &c.

Degraded patients.

Heating.

I saw the male patients at dinner in the hall. Greater regularity would appear to be observed in the service of the meal than on the occasion of last visit. One hundred and sixty-seven patients dined together; of these a small number (23) had knives and forks, while the rest were provided only with tin or delf bowls. Perhaps it might be possible to extend the use of knives and forks to a larger number; all working patients might at least receive the same comforts.

Dinner.

The dietary has been improved by the introduction of bacon, or pig's head, for dinner on two days in the week. The articles of food obtained under contract appeared to be of good quality, and I understand that the supplies are sent in with regularity.

Dietary.

As regards employment, 58 patients work on the farm, and 31 assist the tradesmen and make themselves useful in the various departments. As regards the women, 16 patients assist in the laundry, 5 in the kitchen, while 79 sew and knit. 160 men and 60 women walk daily round the grounds: 25 men are confined entirely to the airing courts. During the winter season no country walks are taken, but expeditions to various places of interest are made by the patients during the summer, and throughout the year associated entertainments are provided once a week, at which about 100 patients attend.

Employment.

Exercise.

Entertainments

The Chaplains' books show that 120 men and 59 women were present to Mass on last Sunday, while 11 men and 15 women attended the Protestant service.

Divine Service.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

Additions and improvements.

Staff.

Various works have been carried out by the staff, assisted by the patients. A commodious shoemakers' shop has been built; a new road has been constructed round the estate; and a great deal of painting and decorating has been carried out throughout the wards and corridors.

The staff consists of 19 men and 12 women in actual attendance on the insane. It is proposed to increase these numbers, and I think, with advantage, especially on the female side, where the proportion of nurses to patients is very low. I trust when these proposed alterations have been carried out, the additional male night attendants suggested in last year's report will be added to the staff, as one attendant cannot properly attend to 230 patients during the night. At the same time it would be wise for the Governors to consider the advisability of appointing a head attendant, who would have no ward duties, and who would be responsible for the conduct and discipline of the male staff.

Additional Medical Officer required

It would seem to me, however, that the institution stands most in need of an additional Medical Officer. The Governors are aware that this is one of the few remaining asylums in Ireland where the office of Assistant Medical Officer, rendered obligatory under the recent edition of the Privy Council rules, has not been filled up. I trust, therefore, that as soon as the accommodation has been increased, the Governors will not hesitate to make this appointment, so necessary for the welfare of the patients; the discipline of the asylum; and the keeping of the prescribed records of the cases of insanity under treatment in the asylum.

27th December, 1894.

Kilkenny Asylum.

Inspected on 9th August, 1894.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Statistics.

The numbers on the books of this Institution are as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit (20th Oct., 1893),	179	160	339
Admitted since,	22	26	48
Total,	201	186	387
Discharged recovered,	6	5	11
Discharged unrecovered,	3	2	5
Died,	13	10	23
Total,	22	17	39
Remaining under treatment,	179	169	348

Kilkenny Asylum

The mortality appears high, but this Dr. Myles accounts for as the result of a severe and fatal out-break of pneumonia, which appeared in the spring, carrying off 12 patients in a few days. All the remaining deaths were from natural causes. There has been no suicide; fatal accident calling for a coroner's inquest; or death from zymotic disease.

Deaths.

Illness.

On the day of my visit I found three men and two women in bed; one man was suffering from the effects of extensive burns self-inflicted in the Workhouse before admission; another was in bed suffering from sores resulting from low vitality; and the third was suffering from diarrhœa. On the female side one woman had an attack of erysipelas, with which exception no case of zymotic disease has appeared.

The other woman in bed suffers from acute synovitis.

Restraint and seclusion.

There is no record of restraint. Twelve patients have been secluded on 45 occasions. Two patients made an attempt to escape by picking the lock of the dormitory door; one was brought back at once, but the other remained out for 24 hours.

Staff.

The staff consists of 13 men and 11 women, exclusive of artizan, head and night attendants. This gives a ratio of about 1 to 14 patients on the male, and 1 to about 15 on the female side—rather a low proportion —the average in public asylums being about 1 to 11.

Revision of salaries.

The Governors have obtained an order in Council fixing the wages of the staff more in accordance with the rates now generally paid in asylums. It would appear, however, that the head attendants have been omitted by some oversight. Dr. Myles bears testimony to their efficiency, and it should be borne in mind that, as these two attendants are responsible for the good conduct of the others, their salaries should, as far as possible, be made commensurate with their position. As yet only two night attendants are in charge of the institution during the night. A single person on each side is not sufficient to take charge of such a number of patients. I must, however, state that these officials appear to do their work well, as only one wet bed was found in the house on the morning of my visit.

Night attendants.

Disarranged state of Asylum.

I think every praise is due to the staff for the patient manner in which they bear the great discomfort resulting from the disturbed state of the establishment, as both nurses and attendants have to sleep amongst the patients in the dormitories, even in those occupied by the most troublesome and objectionable lunatics. At present the institution is in a very disturbed state, owing to the presence of so many workmen at the building operations going on in all parts of the institution, and from the want of all the executive departments—such as kitchen, laundry, and stores—so necessary for the working of such an establishment, and for the proper care of such a number of the insane. At the same time, having regard to all these facts, I think the condition of the patients does credit to the staff engaged in their care. They were clean and neat in their persons.

Clothing.

The men were dressed in tweed suits; some of their jackets were somewhat shabby, but Dr. Myles hopes to renew them at an early date. The women were dressed in print dresses, and were provided with various little adornments which tend so much to instil a sense of propriety into the female mind.

Decoration.

Improvements.

The wards were bright and cheerful, decorated with simple plants and pictures. Of course, in the present condition of things, overcrowding was everywhere apparent, and it is impossible to expect that many improvements can be carried out so long as the alterations are in progress; some improvements have however been made—handles have been put on some of the single room doors; nearly all the floors have

Kilkenny Asylum.

been bees-waxed, and covered with strips of linoleum. Dr. Myles believes that since the scrubbing of the floors has been done away with and polishing introduced, the tendency to consumption has diminished amongst the patients.

Effect of polishing instead of scrubbing floors.

Entertainments.

The regular weekly dances have been necessarily discontinued since the beginning of summer, owing to the disturbance and want of room caused by the carrying out of the various works in progress, but evening entertainments are provided whenever an opportunity offers.

Alterations and additions

Some progress has been made in the structural alterations and additions at present being carried out under contract, under the supervision of the Board of Control. These works embrace the erection of a chapel, the provision of a diningroom, kitchen, laundry, boiler house, and stores, with additional accommodation for both male and female patients.

Water supply.

Two water towers for the supply of water at high pressure are being built, and a water-softening apparatus will also be established so as to enable the water to be used for washing.

Workshop.

The extensive alterations in the store department necessitate the giving up of the existing workshop. It will be necessary to provide for this elsewhere.

New farm should be utilized.

The small amount of land surrounding the asylum has been so much curtailed by these various works that I trust the Governors will now have no hesitation in utilizing the new farm for the patients' use. This ground would not alone provide healthy occupation and extended exercise for the inmates, but would tend to lessen the cost of maintenance, by the resulting produce. A movement is now being made throughout Ireland to increase the extent of land in connection with district asylums, and I trust the Governors of this institution will see the importance of utilizing the ground in their possession for the use of the insane.

Employment.

The returns relative to employment show that 57 men work on the farm, 3 assist the tailor, 2, the painter, 1, the carpenter, and 58 are engaged at various jobs. On the female side, 31 women go to the laundry, and 79 are engaged at sewing and knitting.

Divine Service.

At Mass on the Sunday previous to my inspection, 129 patients attended, and 9 are returned as being present at the Protestant Service.

Exercise.

Unfortunately, owing to the very large number of workmen at present engaged on the grounds, it is necessary to confine the patients almost entirely to the airing courts; only on Sundays are they allowed to take exercise in the grounds. The result of confining the insane thus in yards must tend to increase their degraded habits, and to render both patients and attendants less careful as regards their general conduct. As soon as the present building works are completed, a path round the grounds should be made so as to allow the patients to take daily walking exercise.

Dietary.

The dietary has been improved by the addition of butter for dinner on days when only bread and cocoa is given. It is useless to suggest improvements at present when there is no means of cooking. I must, however, repeat the words of my colleague on his last visit, that the diet scale in use here is in some respects the most meagre of any in the public asylums of the United Kingdom.

When the new kitchen is completed, I trust we may be able to submit to the Governors a scale of diet which will be more in accordance with the tastes and customs of the natives of the district, and will, without materially increasing the expenditure, be in uniformity with the dietary in use in public asylums.

Kilkenny Asylum.

The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1893, amounted to £6,671 7*s.*, and the cost per head to £18 17*s.* 8*d.* This is the lowest cost per head, with one exception, of any asylum in Ireland, or I should say in the United Kingdom. The Governors, therefore, cannot accuse themselves of any undue extravagance in their care of the insane poor.

Low average cost per head.

Since I last visited the asylum an Assistant Medical Officer has been added to the staff.

Assistant Medical Officer appointed.

The various records which I now find kept of the cases under treatment are evidence of the advantages and importance of such an appointment to the well-being of the Institution.

Records.

16th August, 1894.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Killarney Asylum.

Inspected on 12th Dec., 1894.

On my visit to this asylum, I find on the books of the institution 461 patients (276 males and 185 females). As the estimated accommodation is only for 278 males and 210 females, it is evident that the male side may be said to be completely full; the only vacant accommodation being the detached infectious hospital, affording sleeping room for 22 patients. This building will now, therefore, have to be utilised for the treatment of the ordinary sick. Early in the year it was found necessary to treat in this building 7 patients suffering from typhus fever—the disease having been brought into the building by a visitor to one of the patients. Through the medium of immediate isolation the disease was stamped out at its outset.

Accommodation.

Detached hospital must be utilized for ordinary sick patients.

Had a detached hospital not been available, the malady would have most likely spread through the whole institution. The Governors should, therefore, seriously consider the importance of affording such additional accommodation as will allow the hospital to be left free for the treatment of any epidemic, should it arise. So far as I am capable of judging, extra space could be found by the removal of some of the useless walls in the male divisions, and by throwing the corridors and some of the smaller dormitories into one. By such means a certain amount of extra accommodation could be procured at a small cost.

Necessity for detached hospital.

Suggestions for additional accommodation

At the present time it would appear that many improvements and repairs are urgently required.

Improvements and repairs required.

(1.) The female side is said to be infested with rats. These animals have burrowed along the hot-water pipes, and unless their inroads are quickly stopped they will cause incalculable injury to the fabric of the building, and to the health of the inmates. Their tracks into the building should therefore be exposed, and stopped with concrete. In the buildings where they have found a lodgment the boards should be taken up, the ground cemented, and the floors re-laid.

Injury caused by rats.

(2.) The laundry has become too small to meet the requirements of the number of patients at present in the asylum. The washing room is so limited in space, and so filled with machinery, that there is no room to employ the patients therein. Only 9 women are returned as being employed at washing, whereas five times that number might, advantageously to themselves and the institution, assist in the work of this department. Nothing would lead more to quiet the excitement of

Laundry.

Employment for excitable cases.

Killarney Asylum.

some of the female patients than washing, but at present, owing to want of space, the insane inmates are deprived of this most useful mode of treatment. This whole department stands much in need of re-modelling. Not only are the rooms too small, but there is no provision for the reception and distribution of the clothes. One of the drying closets is ill-ventilated, and therefore does its work badly.

General bath-room required.

(3.) On both sides of the house a general bath-room is much required. The baths throughout the old wards are worn, and of an obsolete pattern, and render it altogether impossible to bathe the patients properly. I dwell on this more especially as a complaint was made to me by one of the inmates that the same water was used for bathing a large number of patients. Although I know this man to be a discontented and fault-finding individual, still I think there is some truth in his statement, as even the Head Attendant confessed that four patients were bathed in the same water, and indeed it would be difficult under the present arrangement to give clean water to each person. A general bath-room would render it possible for the Head Attendant and Head Nurse to be present and supervise the bathing; a most important matter in such an institution.

Lavatories.

(4.) The lavatories in the old wards are so small as to be practically useless. This could be easily rectified by throwing the old bath-room into them. New basins for these rooms are required, as the old fittings are worn out. The old water-closets also are of an antiquated pattern, and should be replaced by new sanitary water-closets.

Dining-hall for males required.

(5.) One of the principal requirements of the institution is a dining hall for the male patients. I cannot too strongly urge on the Governors the necessity for such a building. At present the day rooms are crowded with patients, and when the meals have to be served in them much confusion and disorder results, and it is impossible that the patients can get their food with any comfort, or that discipline can be properly maintained. Dr. Griffin has shown me a most suitable position for such a room, and I think the Governors will see the advantage of a general mess-room for all the male patients.

Flooring.

(6.) Many of the floors of the single rooms (on the ground floor) on both sides would require to be renewed. These should be taken up and the ground concreted underneath.

Plastering.

(7.) The walls of almost all parts of the old building stand much in need of plastering. Especially does this refer to the detached hospital, where the walls for health sake, as well as for appearance, should be made as smooth as possible.

Painting, papering, furnishing, &c.

(8.) The new wing on the female side requires painting or papering, as the walls are now sufficiently dry. The floors should be polished, and the day-rooms and corridors supplied with furniture. These new wards supply excellent accommodation, and should be occupied as far as possible by the patients.

Day-rooms.

(9.) The day-rooms Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side might be thrown into one, so as to afford more space and better ventilation. This has already been done with great success on the upper stories.

Bedding.

(10.) The bedding throughout the institution stands much in need of improvement, as at present cocoa-nut fibre and straw are principally used. I understand that it is proposed to introduce hair mattresses. I

am quite sure that when this change is made the Governors will find the use of this indestructible material much more economical, and it will certainly tend to the comfort and cleanliness of the patients. KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

I find that there were on the books of the institution the names of 453 patients (271 men and 182 women), at the last inspection on 19th October, 1893. Since then 139 patients have been admitted —78 have been discharged, and 53 have died. Two deaths are recorded from typhus fever. This epidemic I have already referred to. Fortunately it was at once stamped out without a higher mortality. In no case did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest. Six post-mortem examinations have been held. This is some improvement on last year, but I hope by degrees these examinations will become the rule, where the consent of the relatives can be obtained. Statistics. Deaths. Autopsies.

Three serious accidents are recorded, viz. :—a broken leg, a broken wrist, and wounds of the integuments in a patient who drove his arms through a glass door. Accidents.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that two patients were secluded, and three were restrained with gloves—two for surgical reasons, and one to prevent interference with other patients. Restraint and seclusion.

At the time of my visit 26 patients were confined to bed (12 men and 14 women), 10 of these were suffering from serious illness—12 from age and debility, and 4 were kept in bed on account of excitement. Illness.

As regards employment—46 male patients work on the land, and 13 assist at various trades. On the female side, 10 women are engaged in the kitchen, and 9 wash, while 56 sew or knit. I cannot say that this is a favourable return of patients actively employed, and I think greater energy should be displayed in affording active occupation for a larger number. A greater number might be employed on the farm by increasing the amount of land under spade cultivation. On the female side a larger number ought to be employed at needlework, and, even with the limited space, in the laundry a few more might be employed at washing. Employment.

I must again when dealing with the question of employment bring under the consideration of the Board of Governors a recommendation in last year's report, viz. :—that additional land should be acquired. I know of nothing of so much importance to a public asylum as a large farm. The patients are accustomed to farm work, and, therefore, no other employment suits them so well, or affords the same interest. In asking the Governors to take steps to acquire additional land, I can do so with confidence that it need impose no additional burden on the rate-payers. The farm here and at all other institutions of a similar kind has always proved a financial success, and must tend to decrease the cost of maintenance, while it affords employment and happiness for the insane, which it is impossible to obtain in any other way. Additional land required

The dietary scale appears to be fairly liberal. I would, however, suggest that pea soup should be done away with, as it is not a dish relished by the Irish people, and that bacon and cabbage should be substituted for it. I am sorry to find that at present there is much difficulty in obtaining potatoes, as the contractor has refused to carry out his tender. I think that immediate steps should be taken either to insist on the contract being carried out or to obtain a supply of this most important article of diet elsewhere. The food, so far as I was able to judge of what I saw in store, appeared to be of excellent quality. Dietary. Contract for potatoes not carried out. Provisions.

Killarney Asylum.

Staff.

Additions to.

The staff has been increased by the appointment of an additional male and female night attendant, in accordance with the suggestion contained in last year's report. These additions to the staff will, I trust, by degrees tend to improve the habits of the patients. On the morning of my visit the numbers of wet beds reported were 5 on the male, and 4 on the female side.

The ratio of attendants to patients remains much the same as that recorded in last year's report.

Retirement of Clerk.

The Clerk, who served the asylum faithfully for so many years, has been obliged to retire from failing health, and has been succeeded by the Storekeeper. The latter office at present remains vacant.

Divine Service

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 53 men and 51 women attended Mass, while 5 men and 2 women were present at the Protestant Service.

Amusements and exercise.

As regards amusements, 67 men and 58 women are able to be present at the weekly dance. Twenty-five women are taken for walks beyond the grounds.

12th December, 1894.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Letterkenny Asylum.

Inspected on 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1894.

On the 23rd, 24th and 25th April, I inspected the Letterkenny District Asylum, and saw the patients then resident, all of whom had the opportunity, of which many availed themselves, of speaking to me. I dealt individually with those cases admitted since my colleague's visit of inspection in August last.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place in the asylum population since then are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 25th August, 1893,	276	146	422
Admitted since,	47	39	86
	323	185	508
Discharged recovered,	19	12	31
Discharged unrecovered	6	7	13
Died,	16	18	34
	41	37	78
Resident at this date,	282	148	430

The condition of the patients on the first day of my inspection is shown in the following table :— LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed,	11	12	23
In seclusion,	—	—	—
In restraint,	—	—	—
Wet last night,	5	2	7
Raised by attendant,	21	19	40
On parole,	—	—	—
Beyond grounds,	—	—	—
Within grounds,	40	—	40

Of the 23 patients confined to bed, the great majority are suffering from debility, and their condition calls for no further remark than that, scattered as many of them are through an insufficiently heated and large institution, they emphasize the great want of proper hospital accommodation, where all the sick can be placed under a proper nursing staff. Illness. Hospital required.

The absence of any entry of either restraint or seclusion may be noted with all the more satisfaction, as even a few years ago it was considered impossible to dispense with this method of treatment in the case of many of the patients. Dr. Moore's reform in this matter deserves commendation. No restraint or seclusion.

I found one painful case (R. D.) locked in a single room, wrapped up in a blanket, obstinately refusing to get up, to speak, or even to wear a night-shirt. This man's seclusion, although voluntary, might be held to come within the technical definition of seclusion, but I don't want to dwell on the technicality of the seclusion, but to call attention to the weakness of the staff of attendants, which renders it impossible to give individual treatment to such cases. With sufficient attendants, an earnest effort should be made to improve this patient's condition. Case of voluntary seclusion.

The last inspection of this asylum having been made by my colleague, I am the more struck with the many improvements which Dr. Moore has effected throughout the Institution, and which reflect very great credit on his management. Yet all Dr. Moore's praise-worthy efforts at improvement, efforts which, I believe, are earnest and unceasing, are cramped, and almost nullified by the dreadful crowding which exists throughout the Institution, and which it is to be hoped the additions and extensions sanctioned by the Governors will go far to remove. Improvements effected. Overcrowding.

I would ask some of the Governors to visit, on a wet day, the wards on the male side appropriated to excited patients. They will find in this so-called refractory day-room, a room 63 feet long by 19 feet 6 inches wide, and so containing 1,228 superficial feet of floor space, a congregation of 107 patients and 6 attendants. Many of the patients are seated packed together on forms running round the walls, while the remainder and the attendants occupy the centre of the room. There can be, under such conditions, nothing to occupy or interest the patients; nothing to divert their gloomy thoughts and broodings, not to speak of the impos- Too many refractory patients crowded together.

Letterkenny Asylum.

sibility of individual treatment. There is, on the other hand, much to irritate and anger them, as there would be even in such a throng of sane people thrown together without any combining purpose. Many of these patients have come from wild and remote parts of the country, and it speaks much for their natural gentleness and resignation that there is so little prevalent turbulence or even noise. I trust, as soon as structural additions will permit, these so-styled refractory patients will be broken up into smaller divisions, and a serious effort made to improve their condition. They have, perhaps, in their own homes been crowded and uncomfortable, but this is all the more reason why a hospital for the care of mental as well as physical disease should be cheerful as well as scrupulously healthy. In their day-rooms, flowers, cheap prints, illustrated papers, and simple decorations should be provided, so as to divert their gloomy thoughts and awaken new interests. The modern treatment of insanity may be summed up in two words—occupation and amusement—these have taken the place of coercion and drugs. A rapid cure of insanity is cheap, and it is no waste of public money to supply the means of occupation and amusement, even for patients in a public asylum.

Refractory patients should have more cheerful surroundings.

Much has already been done by Dr. Moore towards making the female side of the house bright and cheerful, while, by the introduction of daily football, and other games, he has provided fresh means for recreation and amusement on the male side.

Recreation and amusement.

There have been 34 deaths—16 men and 18 women—since last inspection, as shown in the foregoing table. These would call for no special remark did they not include four deaths from typhoid fever. The epidemic of this disease among the patients, on which my colleague reported last autumn, continued intermittently until the beginning of April, since which time there has been no fresh case. There have been in all 31 cases among the patients, and four deaths, while eight of the attendants were attacked, and of these two succumbed.

Deaths.

Typhoid fever.

Every effort should be made to push on to completion the new drainage system, as well as the works in connection with the new water supply (which will afford a constant gravitation supply), before the end of the summer.

Drainage and water supply.

It would be also most important that the ground flooring in the old building should be renewed, and the old and rat-eaten boards removed, when the space underneath, saturated as it must be with diseased germs, should be thoroughly disinfected and then concreted.

Flooring should be renewed.

Six entries in the register of accidents have been made since last visit. Those which have been of a serious character are noted shortly in the following statement:—

Accidents.

One female,	Fall in bathroom—Intracapsular fracture of Femur.
Ditto,	Knocked down by another patient—Contusion of arm.
Ditto,	Burn from chloride of lime.
One male,	Kicked in stomach by another patient.
Ditto,	Kicked on left hip by another patient.
Ditto,	Kicked on foot by another patient.

The next table giving the return of employment shows a still further increase, since last inspection, of the number of patients usefully employed.

Employment.

Letterkenny Asylum.

Return of Employment.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	45	2
As garden or field labourers,	10	—
As farm servants,	60	—
As stokers,	2	—
As tailors,	2	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
As painters,	1	—
As joiners,	2	—
As masons,	6	—
In the kitchen,	9	1
In the laundry,	—	28
At needlework,	—	26
At knitting,	—	24
Total employed,	139	103

Land insufficient.

It is to be regretted that the asylum estate is so limited. Many of the Scotch asylums are worked successfully in rural districts as large farms, and wherever we have in Ireland a sufficiency of land attached to a district asylum, we find it to be at once a most valuable aid in the patients' occupation and treatment, as well as a source of profit to the funds of the institution.

Observation dormitories required.

The plans sanctioned by the Governors for the extension and alteration of the asylum do not include observation dormitories for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients. Fortunately the number of these classes is not large in the Letterkenny Asylum, and it would seem feasible to provide this most necessary accommodation without any large expenditure, by gutting the dormitories over the recreation hall, and over the dining hall (removing the partition wall between the corridor, and the dormitory), and adding to the space thus acquired the accommodation now allotted to the Head Attendant.

Insufficient staff.

The proportion of day attendants to patients (especially on the male side), is very small, and I would remind the Governors that a weak staff greatly militates against good results, by lessening the number of patients who can be supervised at outdoor work or exercise.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that the statutory religious instruction is afforded to the patients, and on the Sunday preceding my visit, the numbers attending Divine Service were as follow :—

Roman Catholics,	109 males	and 49 females.
Episcopalians,	27 „	16 „
Presbyterians,	21 „	10 „

Books.

The medical books, with the exception of the Case-book, are duly kept, and it was impossible in going through the other records, not to notice the neat, and apparently accurate manner in which the clerk and storekeeper keep their books.

The points which in conclusion I desire specially to bring before the Governors are :—

Urging appointment of Assistant Medical Officer.

1. The necessity for appointing an Assistant Medical Officer. It is quite evident that the asylum has long since passed the limits within which a public asylum can be worked to the best advantage, without the assistance of a second medical officer. It has been laid down by the highest authorities that in every asylum containing even 200

Letterkenny Asylum.

patients, there should be one Resident Medical Officer, and in larger asylums two or more according to their size. The last issue of the Privy Council rules, recognising the importance of the subject, has made the appointment of a second medical officer practically mandatory on Boards of Governors. In the absence of an Assistant Medical Officer it is most difficult for the Resident Medical Superintendent to keep a Case-book, detailing the history and progress of every case, and at the same time to find time for the individual study and treatment of new admissions and curable cases. The Governors must also be aware that the great majority of the attendants entering their service, are untrained and unskilled, and it is therefore all-important that they, on whose skill and humanity so much of the happiness and welfare of the patients depend, should receive systematic instruction, both by practical teaching and lectures, in the discharge of their duties. Such instruction should properly be given by the Assistant Medical Officer, as it is impossible to suppose that the Resident Medical Superintendent, with such multifarious medical and administrative duties to perform, can find time for the work.

Increase in staff necessary.

2. As soon as the new buildings have been completed, the strength of the staff should be carefully considered and determined on. Meanwhile it seems to me most necessary to strengthen the male staff by the immediate addition of two or three attendants. Further, the number of night attendants is quite inadequate. In one of the Irish workhouses containing a large number of lunatics, there are no less than six night attendants (paid officers), three on the male and three on the female side, and it is absurd to suppose that at Letterkenny Asylum, one man can properly supervise and nurse the large number of male patients scattered through the wards, and one woman, the females.

31st May, 1894.

Limerick Asylum.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 10th and 12th Nov., 1894.

I visited Limerick District Lunatic Asylum on the 10th and 12th November, 1894, and saw all the patients then resident. The following table gives the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since last visit in November, 1893:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 15th November, 1893,	294	266	560
Admitted since,	61	68	129
	355	334	689
Discharged recovered,	37	21	58
Discharged unrecovered,	5	8	13
Died,	25	22	47
	67	51	118
On register at this date,	288	283	571

Of the 571 patients resident, 432 are chargeable to the County, and 139 to the City of Limerick. Limerick Asylum.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1894 has been 41·74, viz. :—52·7 amongst the men, and 31·6 amongst the women. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident from the 15th November, 1893, to 12th November, 1894 has been 8·33, viz. :—men 8·71, and women 7·94. The deaths since the last visit appear to have been due to natural causes. Consumption is accountable for a large number of the deaths, and this fact points to the necessity of attending to ventilation, while maintaining a moderately warm temperature and excluding, as far as possible, excessive moisture from the air of the buildings. The number of *post mortem* examinations has been seven. Deaths. Autopsies.

The health statistics for the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed for serious illness,	2	6	8
„ from age or debility,	1	2	3
„ having bed sores,	—	1	1
Wet beds reported last night,	7	4	11
Patients raised by attendants,	14	15	29

No serious casualty has been recorded since last visit, and there has been no case of zymotic disease. No casualties or zymotic disease.

The entries in the Register of Seclusion refer to two men and three women, who have been confined on 11 occasions during a total duration of 111 hours. It has not been found necessary to have recourse to mechanical restraint in any instance. Seclusion. No restraint.

The additions, alterations, and improvements which have been completed since last visit may be briefly stated as follow :— Additions, alterations, and improvements.

Additions.

(*a.*) Erection of a new coal store, 210 feet by 20 feet.

(*b.*) Erection of a new boiler house at a cost of £1,500.

Alterations.

(*a.*) Taking out all the old sashes in the single male rooms Nos. 4 and 2, and female No. 2.

(*b.*) Enlarging and putting in 50 new windows, 6 feet by 3 feet, with panel shutters to each, in the single male rooms Nos. 4 and 2, and in female No. 2.

Limerick Asylum.

Improvements.

(*a.*) Manufacture of tables, presses, &c., for scullery and surgery.

(*b.*) Manufacture of four sashes and three panel doors for divisions.

(*c.*) Painting and papering Nos. 7 and 8 day-rooms of the female division, and four dormitories in new building.

The work thus carried out by asylum labour is excellent, but unfortunately it cannot, as pointed out in my last report, overtake within any reasonable time, the structural defects of an antiquated building, and for this reason the Limerick Asylum is not keeping in line with some of our advancing asylums. Parts of the asylum are, as I have before stated, excellent, but there are unfortunately other parts dismal and cheerless in the extreme: conditions more likely to aggravate than to improve the melancholic forms of insanity from which so many of our Irish patients suffer.

Parts of asylum dismal and cheerless.

Improved sanitary arrangements required.

There is also a need of proper sanitary blocks, or, at least, the renewal, and improvement of the existing sanitary arrangements.

Overcrowding on male side.

Corridors might be utilized as day rooms.

The total number of patients has increased by eleven since last inspection, and the difficulty, owing to the overcrowding, which exists of finding rooms for fresh cases, has become greater. There are at present 288 male patients resident, while the sleeping accommodation for them, adopting the recognised standard of floor space of 10 feet by 6 for each, would be for 150 in dormitories, and 66 in single rooms, or a total proper sleeping accommodation of 216 for 288 patients. The dayrooms proper only provide accommodation for 160, while the corridors, if suitably prepared and furnished, might be regarded, notwithstanding their being so narrow, as affording day accommodation for 152 more, but many of the corridors are flagged passages; dark and cheerless, and it is manifestly unfair to allow such passages to be included in the day accommodation.

Overcrowding on female side.

On the female side there are 283 patients resident, and the sleeping accommodation only properly provides for 206 (66 single rooms, and 140 in dormitories). The dayroom space is the same as on the male side, and needs at least the immediate flooring and conversion of all corridors into day accommodation.

Urging necessity for additional accommodation.

The subject of the best means of meeting the overcrowding was referred to a Committee of the Board of Governors, who reported in July last that the additional accommodation could be best provided by extending the new buildings at each end of the asylum; but no plans have, so far as I am aware, as yet been submitted to the Board of Control. I must ask the Board of Governors to take this most serious question of overcrowding into consideration, so as not to allow another year to pass without taking some practical steps to meet the dangerous condition of ochlesis which must be the cause of so much physical and mental suffering to the patients. The first element of good and successful asylum management is allowing plenty of elbow room for the patients; thus lessening the provocations to anger and excitement among them.

The industrial occupation of the patients at the time of my visit was noted in detail, and is shown in the following Table:— LIMERICK ASYLUM.

Employment.

	Males.	Females.	
Assisting attendants in the wards,	50	44	
As garden or field labourers,	65	—	
As clerks,	1	—	
As storekeepers,	2	—	
As stokers,	6	—	
As bakers,	4	—	
As tailors,	9	—	
As shoemakers,	7	—	
As upholsterers,	13	—	
As painters,	10	—	
As joiners,	10	—	
As blacksmiths,	1	—	
As plasterers,	1	—	
In the kitchen,	7	2	
In the laundry,	—	43	
At needlework,	—	45	
At knitting,	—	41	
At scullery,	—	7	
At fancy work,	—	6	
Total,	186	188	
Unemployed:—			
Refusing to work,	18	16	
Unemployed because of—			
(*a*) Mental condition,	40	35	
(*b*) Bodily condition,	44	40	
(*c*) Other causes,	—	4	
Attending Mass,	93	89	Divine Service.
„ Protestant Episcopalian service,	7	14	

It is to be regretted that more patients cannot be employed on the farm. The majority of the county patients have been agriculturists, and therefore farm work is the occupation most suitable for their successful treatment in the asylum, but the small size of the estate prevents many being employed in farming operations, while it materially limits the space devoted to the recreation of all classes. More patients should be employed on farm

Limerick Asylum.

Objections to acquisition of additional land met.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Governors last summer, consisting of gentlemen whose interest in the institution and whose cultured intelligence cannot be doubted, considered the desirability of acquiring additional land, and they recommended the acquisition of 20 or 30 acres, and they pointed out that, apart from its utility, it was likely to be a source of profit to the institution. The objections to this recommendation were, I understand, (1) that the land which could be obtained is situated beyond the Waterford and Limerick Railway line, and would have to be approached from the asylum by a sub-way. This objection will not bear examination for a moment. It so happens that the land of some of the most advanced asylums in the world (such as the Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh) is intersected by railways, and the fact that the patients have to pass, and re-pass under these railway lines is not considered dangerous or objectionable. (2) Another objection is to the manner in which the present farm has been cultivated; a small portion of the land, consisting of 1 acre and 37 perches, having been devoted last year to growing oats instead of being cultivated by spade labour. The Resident Medical Superintendent reports that this was done as a necessary farming operation, and on the advice of the Land Steward, who reported that the land was becoming deteriorated from growing the same crops.

So necessary is a liberal amount of land now considered in certain districts in Ireland, for the proper treatment of the insane poor, that at Londonderry, where the amount of land available for spade cultivation is but little less than Limerick, the Governors have determined to abandon their present asylum, and to build a new asylum in the country on a site with a sufficiency of land to permit of the patients' employment, and wholesome recreation.

Arguments in favour of acquiring additional land

At Limerick it will, I think, be admitted :—

(1.) That the existing farm is insufficient.

(2.) That limited though it be, its working yields substantial profit to the funds of the asylum.

(3.) That suitable additional land can be acquired immediately contiguous to the asylum.

(4.) That the experience of other asylums teaches us that this additional land instead of imposing any burthen on the ratepayers, should materially diminish the cost of the patients' maintenance.

(5.) That its acquisition was recommended by a Committee of the Board of Governors specially appointed to consider this question, as well as that of additional accommodation.

(6.) That the Resident Medical Superintendent has reported he would be able, with additional land, to largely increase the number of patients working out of door.

Under such circumstances the Board of Control, on whom the ultimate responsibility of providing sufficient land rests, will have to consider in

connection with the additions to the asylum so admittedly necessary, whether it does not lie on them as a statutory duty to increase the asylum estate. LIMERICK ASYLUM.

If it should be decided to do so, I venture to hope that the Board of Control will carry with them the approval of the Governors, who have at all times shown such an intelligent and liberal interest in the treatment of the insane poor of the district.

The patients during my inspection were very quiet, and no complaints were made. Conduct.

The management of the asylum reflects credit in many respects on the Resident Medical Superintendent. Management

I was satisfied with the state of the patients' clothing, and the personal neatness of the women deserves special commendation. It, however, struck me again during this visit that sufficient attention is not given to the warming of the different divisions of the asylum. A system of heating by hot water pipes has been provided through the greater part of the building, and it might be reasonably expected that the different rooms would be fully heated in the middle of November. I found at 6 p.m. on November 12 the temperature of No. 2 female corridor to be 43 degrees Fah., while this corridor, though occupied by patients, was lighted by a mere flicker of gas. Again the short corridor, at the end of No. 1 basement, is heated by a stove in which, I was informed, no fire had been lighted this winter up to the day of my visit, although the rooms in the corridor must be some of the coldest in the house, and rest, I am informed, little above the ground water level. The capitation cost of fuel and light in this asylum has been reduced from £2 3*s.* 10*d.* in 1889, to £1 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1893. This is, no doubt, a large reduction, but economy is not the only consideration which must be taken into account in the care and treatment of the insane, and I fail to understand why the temperature of the prison for malefactors next door is not considered necessary for the more afflicted class of humanity which constitutes the asylum population. Clothing. Heating.

I examined all the books, and found them duly posted, except the Case Book, in which no entry had been made since the 25th September. Books.

12th November, 1894.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

The patients on the books of this asylum are 415, 220 being of the male, and 195 of the female sex. Two of the men are in Londonderry workhouse, and five women in Limavady workhouse, under the special provisions of the 9th section of 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67. Inspected on 19th Dec., 1894.

The last memorandum of inspection furnished to the Governors was towards the end of 1893; since then the asylum was visited and the patients were seen on the 21st April and the 12th September of the present year (1894), as well as to-day. Since the September visit the Statistics.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

following numerical changes have taken place among the asylum population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (12th Sept., 1894),	224	189	413
Admitted since,	10	14	24
	234	203	437
Discharged recovered,	9	7	16
Discharged unrecovered,	2	—	2
Died,	3	1	4
	14	8	22
On register at this date (19th Dec., 1894),	220	195	415
Absent on probation,	—	—	Nil.
Absent by escape,	—	—	Nil.
Total on register,	220	195	415

Two men in the Londonderry Workhouse, and five women in the Limavady Workhouse.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions from the 1st January to the 18th December, 1894, has been 47·36, viz. :—45·83 amongst the men and 48·93 amongst the female patients. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident for the same period has been 8·13, viz. :—6·25 for males, and 10·3 for females.

The estimated capitation cost for 1894 is £22 5*s.* 3*d.* There are twenty paying patients—ten of each sex—whose friends contribute £216 14*s.* 1*d.* to the funds of the institution, representing an average from the paying patients of £10 16*s.* 8*d.*

Health.

The health statistics of the asylum on the day of my visit were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	2	—	2
In bed for serious illness,	1	—	1
In bed from age or debility,	1	—	1
In bed from violence or excitement,	—	—	Nil.
In bed, having bedsores,			
Patients under restraint,			
Patients in seclusion,			
Epileptics,	6	15	21
Actively suicidal,	1	—	1
General paralysis,	—	—	Nil.
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation.	7	15	22
Wet beds reported last night,	—	—	Nil.
Patients raised by attendants,	27	31	58

These statistics speak well for the asylum management, and the two last entries show how, even in a large public asylum, by careful and skilled nursing, faulty and even grossly degraded habits of the insane can be corrected. Londonderry Asylum.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:— Staff.

	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Assistant Medical Officer.	1
Visiting Physician,	1
Chaplains,	3
Land Steward,	1
Clerk,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Gardener,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Plumber,	1
Mason,	1
Joiner,	1
Tailor,	1
Shoemaker,	1
Painter,	1
Matron,	1
Cook,	1
Kitchen Maids (including one Refectory Maid).	2
Laundresses (including two Assistants),	3
Office Maid,	1
Attendants:	
Head Male,	1
Head Female,	1
Ordinary Male,	15
Ordinary Female,	16
Night Male,	2
Night Female,	2

The happiness and safety of the inmates of asylums depend in a large measure on the character and efficiency of the attendants, whose position is one of great trust and responsibility. I am glad to be able to state that the appearance and demeanour of the attendants in the Londonderry asylum has always impressed me favourably. Classes for their instruction have been held, and during the past year thirteen of Systematic training and instruction of attendants.

Londonderry Asylum.

the nurses have been examined, and granted certificates for "proficiency in mental nursing" from the Medico-Psychological Society. I desire to express my satisfaction at this systematic training of asylum attendants. The Governors have shown their practical appreciation of this work by supplying the nurses with the badges recognised by the Medico-Psychological Association.

Employment.

The next Table gives the patients' employment :—

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	58	44
As garden or field labourers,	51	—
As clerks,	2	—
As storekeepers,	4	—
As stokers,	1	—
As tailors,	5	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers,	12	7
As painters,	4	—
As joiners,	4	—
As plumbers,	2	—
As masons,	5	—
In the kitchen,	7	—
In the laundry,	—	31
In officers' quarters,	—	2
At needlework,	—	37
At knitting,	—	50
Miscellaneous,	1	4
Total employed,	159	175
Unemployed : Refusing to work,	14	8
Unemployed because of : (*a*) Mental condition,	25	8
(*b*) Bodily condition,	11	4
(*c*) Suitable work not available.	11	—
(*d*) Other causes,	Nil.	

I need not, in connection with these figures, point out what a much larger proportion of the men might, with a large asylum estate, find suitable occupation in agricultural work, or how cramped the inmates now are, both in their employment and recreation, from the insufficient amount of land attached to the asylum. The Governors have, with a far-sighted liberality which does credit alike to their humanity and judgment, boldly faced the difficulty of overcrowding, and the unsuitability and insufficiency of the present site, and have determined to get rid of the existing asylum, and to build a modern asylum on a large estate in the country.

Asylum to be abandoned and new one built on a larger estate.

Good management.

An asylum, like a country, is often the best managed which shows few events in its records, and certainly the management of the Londonderry Asylum, bearing in mind the adverse conditions under which it is at present conducted, reflects great credit on the Governors and on the Officers. Here we have an institution so lamentably overcrowded indoor and outdoor, that the patients are herded together under conditions which are most apt to produce turmoil and excitement among them; yet on my visits I scarcely find one excited patient among the inmates;

Londonderry Asylum.

I walk through and speak to an orderly crowd of well dressed and well conducted persons, many of them, especially on the female side, usefully employed; even delusion seldom prompts a complaint of unkindness or harsh treatment. There are practically no patients confined to bed, and I notice too that many little improvements in the domestic surroundings of the patients have been made since my last inspection; that the patients are more surrounded than formerly with small domestic comforts, cosy corners, birds, and pictures, and such objects intended to awaken the patients' interest, and so to lead the train of their thoughts away from morbid fancies and delusions. We recommend that every pauper lunatic should be environed with all these things, not because they improve the appearance of the asylum, but because they are conducive to the cure of many of the patients, and to the contentment of all.

Cheerful surroundings.

Since my last inspection in September there has been no Coroner's Inquest; there has been no serious casualty; there has been no case of zymotic disease, and there has been no entry of either mechanical restraint or seclusion, and these negatives may be applied to the whole of the year, with the exception of two casualties, an injury to hip—the result of a fall, and a crushed finger from the closing of a door, which occurred in the beginning of the year. Only four deaths have occurred since my last visit, and these, as well as the other deaths which occurred during the year, call for no special remark. In the spring there were a considerable number of cases of phthisis, but having regard to the overcrowding of the asylum, and the want of healthy outdoor employment for many of the patients, the wonder is that there are not more cases of that form of consumption, which occurs so frequently in public asylums as secondary to disease of the brain.

No inquest, zymotic disease, restraint, or seclusion.

Casualties.

Deaths.

Phthisis.

I examined the food supplies, and found them satisfactory. The dietary is fairly liberal. My colleague and I are glad to give the required sanction to the addition of butter to the patients' dinner on Fridays. We should be pleased if the Governors could see their way to give a dinner of bacon and vegetables on two days of the week instead of one as at present.

Dietary.

I examined the asylum books and found them carefully and fully posted up to date. The different records kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, containing the particulars of the patient's history and treatment are admirably kept. Dr. Rutledge, particularly, interests himself in the case books, and the several particulars in these books are set forth in a very clear way, while each case is accompanied by an excellent photograph of the patient. I am anxious that the Governors should examine these books at each monthly meeting, so that they may see how excellently the work is done.

Books.

Photographs of patients.

Of the conscientious and careful manner in which Dr. Hetherington discharges his important duties I need hardly write, as I am sure the Governors are fully aware of what an excellent Resident Medical Superintendent he is, and I am glad to state that so far as I can judge, the Assistant Medical Officer gives promise of proving himself to be a most thoroughly competent asylum officer.

Medical officers

19th December, 1894.

Maryborough Asylum.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 22nd June, 1894.

The patients on the books of this Institution have decreased somewhat since our last visit on the 3rd October, 1893, and the following changes amongst them have taken place :—

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 3rd October, 1893,	222	203	425
Admitted since,	55	28	83
	277	231	508
Discharged recovered,	34	9	43
Discharged unrecovered,	13	6	19
Died,	15	26	41
	62	41	103
On register at this date,	215	190	405

Excess of male over female admissions.

It would appear from these returns that the number of men admitted is almost double the number of women. It must not be supposed from this that males are more prone to insanity than females, as we know from the statistics of other countries that such is not the fact. The explanation of the relative excess of admissions of male patients is to be found in the cumbrous and difficult procedure necessary to obtain admission to public asylums in Ireland, so that the women, more easily controlled in their homes, or contributing less to the family support, remain at home, or gravitate to the workhouse. It is to be feared that, in the near future, many cases so treated will be found unmanageable, and will then be transferred to the asylum when all hope of recovery is gone.

Typhoid fever.

We regret to observe that during the spring, four cases of typhoid fever have occurred; that two male patients have already died of the disease, and a third is at present dangerously ill. One of the attendants who was in charge of these cases was also attacked by the disease, and is at present progressing favourably under treatment in the infirmary.

No provision for isolating typhoid cases.

With the view of ascertaining if any scheme could be suggested by which an agreement could be arrived at between the Asylum Board and the Governors of the County Infirmary, we visited this latter institution, in the hope that in the event of the disease spreading amongst the asylum inmates, steps might be taken to have them transferred to the infirmary for treatment. We understand, however, that it would be impossible to formulate such a scheme. This is unfortunate, as the existing appliances for the treatment of such cases in the asylum are most unsatisfactory. Not alone are the wards terribly overcrowded, but there is no part of the institution in which such cases can be isolated during treatment.

With the exception of the fatal results in these cases, the causes of death call for no special remarks.

Autopsies.

In nine cases *post mortem* examinations have been made, of which valuable records have been retained.

Maryborough Asylum.

We have always found the Board of Governors ready to consider favourably our repeated representations, pointing out the requirements of the institution, and ever ready to do what was in their power to improve the condition of the institution, and ameliorate the treatment of the insane poor of the district. At our suggestion they have sanctioned extensive structural additions to the wards. At present, with their concurrence, buildings suitable for public worship are being erected; a large refectory is being fitted up, with a new kitchen and stores; new water closets are being provided; while it is proposed to extend the laundry, and provide additional machinery for washing. Further, at our solicitation, the Governors have added an Assistant Medical Officer to the staff; have pensioned off their old Matron, and selected a new official for that post; while they have increased the number of the day and night attendants, and introduced a new scale of wages for their remuneration, and have improved the rank and position of the Head Attendant. We refer to these matters, in order that the Governors may understand that we are fully sensible of what they have done to improve the condition of the insane, and of the interest they take in the management of the institution.

Additions and improvements.

Changes in staff.

At present the building is almost entirely in the hands of workmen. The kitchen, stores, and dining-room are progressing towards completion, but up to this, the requirements of this large establishment have to be met by all sorts of temporary expedients.

Disorganized state of asylum.

In the wards, the patients are deprived of the use of the water closets and bathrooms, as these are being refitted and the sewerage relaid. At present only two baths are in working order in the whole asylum, while the supply of hot and cold water has been almost entirely cut off. A great deal of excuse must therefore be made for want of attention to cleanliness and neatness both as regards the persons and clothes of the patients, and as regards their bedding. Nevertheless, we think that with more exertion on the part of the staff, and with more attention to discipline and order, the evils resulting from the disturbed state of the establishment, and from the inadequate provision for the wants of so many human beings, would not have been allowed to show themselves to the extent found on our present visit.

Want of cleanliness.

We found the male patients untidy and dirty in their persons and in their dress. The condition of the bedding reflected most unfavourably on all the responsible officials, as the sheets and blankets were dirty, and in many instances infested with vermin, and the state in which the beds were found would seem to point to the conclusion that their care was left entirely to the patients themselves.

The state of the linen coming from the laundry showed the greatest negligence on the part of the laundress, as many of the sheets and other articles appeared to return from the wash in the same state in which they were sent. The matron excused this state of things by stating that the water was at times cut off from the laundry, but on referring to her report book, we could only find one entry since the beginning of the year, referring to want of water. We are quite ready to admit that the laundry in its present condition is very defective, and that to properly wash the amount of clothes needed for this institution would require improved drying power and additional room for washing. But we know of other institutions with little better appliances for washing, where no fault can be found with the manner in which the work is done.

Bad washing.

Maryborough Asylum

Inefficiency of night attendants.

As regards the care of the patients during the night, the returns shown to us would not lead us to suppose that there was much attention given to their habits, as on the morning of our visit nine beds on the male, and fifteen on the female side were found wet, whereas we know of asylums of the same size, and with an equal number of night attendants, where, by the care and energy of the staff, the habits of the patients have so much improved that rarely is one wet bed to be found in the morning.

Necessity for expedition in carrying out works.

It is unnecessary for us to go into any further details with reference to the management of the institution, nor do we feel called on, at the present time, to make any suggestions to the Board of Governors, as, until attention is paid to cleanliness, it is hopeless to expect any improvement in the care of the insane. But we hope to press on the Board of Control the necessity for the utmost expedition in carrying out the various very necessary works now in progress; and we propose to pay another visit during the year, when we trust we may be enabled to make a more favourable report with regard to the condition of the insane under treatment, and of the accommodation provided for their use.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books would show that on the 17th inst. 104 men and 97 women attended Mass, while 8 men and 19 women were present at the Protestant service.

29th June, 1894.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM

Monaghan Asylum.

Inspected on 30th August, 1894.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 648 patients—365 men and 283 women. Since the beginning of the year the following changes have taken place:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 31st December, 1893.	359	275	634
Admitted since,	53	43	96
	412	318	730
Discharged recovered,	22	18	40
Discharged unrecovered,	9	10	19
Died,	16	7	23
	47	35	82
Remaining at this date,	365	283	648

Overcrowding

As the estimated accommodation of the institution is only for 534 inmates, it is needless to say that the building is very much overcrowded, and, unfortunately, the overcrowding is rapidly increasing, as the numbers have risen by 14 since the beginning of the year, and by 67 since last inspection. As yet, no practical steps have been taken to provide the required accommodation. Plans and estimates for the ne-

cessary additions have been prepared by the Board of Control. These plans were forwarded in due course to the Board of Governors, but the Governors refused to express their views on the subject, stating that they did not wish to consider a matter in which they had no power to make alterations. The work has therefore been postponed, as, although the responsibility of carrying out all structural alterations in Irish Asylums is vested by law in the Board of Control, this Board has always been desirous of having the concurrence and co-operation of the Governors, in all works carried out in these institutions. Perhaps I may be allowed to express a hope that, having regard to the great necessity which exists for increased accommodation, the Governors will signify their views with reference to the plans placed before them.

Monaghan Asylum.

Views of Governors required as to plans, &c., of additions.

All deaths are reported to have been from ordinary and natural causes. No coroner's inquest has been held, nor has any *post mortem* examination been made. The omission of such examinations is to be regretted, as by this means only, can injuries be discovered which may have been inflicted on the insane during life, and of which they may have been unable or afraid to speak. I trust that when a proper dead-house is provided, such pathological investigations will become the rule.

Deaths.

Necessity for autopsies.

The general health of the institution is very good. Only one patient is confined to bed from general wasting, with incipient bedsores. A nurse was lately attacked with scarlatina, but she is now convalescent. Fortunately the disease did not spread.

Illness.

The number of entries of restraint and seclusion since the 1st January is 52. These refer to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 33.

Restraint and seclusion.

During my visit to the wards, the conduct of the patients was very good; only in one ward on the female side was there any noise, and this was evidently due to the crowding of too many insane persons in one room.

Conduct.

In the present overcrowded state of the institution, it is impossible that much can be done to improve the condition of the wards and corridors, as regards furniture and decoration. The male wards are especially bare, and deficient in all objects of interest, and in the comforts which are usually to be found in modern asylums. Experience has proved the influence which such surroundings have in tranquillizing the insane. Much, however, has been done, in plastering the walls. Some of the sanitary annexes are now being done in Keen's cement. This will prove a most useful work, as well on sanitary grounds as for the sake of appearance.

Improved surroundings required.

The beds and bedding are of excellent quality. Each bed is supplied with an under blanket.

Bedding.

The floors of one or two of the dormitories might have been cleaner, but every excuse must be made owing to the overcrowding, as not only are there too many beds in the rooms, but mattresses have to be laid on the floors to accommodate the number of patients.

Dormitories.

The clothing of both male and female patients calls for no comment. Tweed is by degrees being substituted for frieze in the clothing of the male patients. The women are dressed in calico dresses, and are fairly neat and tidy.

Clothin

With regard to employment, 113 men work on the farm, 4 assist in the stores, and 15 work at various trades. Fifty-one women are employed in the laundry, and 78 are engaged at needlework.

Employment

Monaghan Asylum.

Night staff increased.

The night staff has now been increased by the appointment of an additional attendant on each side, who have charge of the observation dormitories during the night. The epileptic and suicidal patients now sleeping under constant observation number 36 on the male, and 27 on the female side. This is a most desirable improvement, as only by this means, can the safety of such patients be ensured during the night.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 205 males and 155 females attended Mass; 54 males and 34 females were present at the Church of Ireland Service; and 43 males and 32 females went to the Presbyterian Service.

Funerals.

The funerals of patients dying in the institution would appear to be carried out in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Privy Council Rules.

Amusement Exercise.

Two hundred patients are returned as attending the weekly dance; 170 men and 82 women are stated to go for weekly walks beyond the grounds. These walks have been obliged to be discontinued on the female side since the head nurse left. It is hoped, however, that when a new appointment is made, they will be resumed, as owing to the limited extent of the Asylum estate, the women would be otherwise almost entirely confined to the airing courts.

Steps taken towards acquiring additional land.

Necessity for extending farm and advantages of same.

With reference to the recommendation made in last report that additional land should be obtained, it would appear that the Board of Governors appointed a Committee to consider the question, and that the Medical Superintendent was directed to obtain offers for supplying land adjoining the Asylum estate, which offers were forwarded to the Board of Control. The Governors would, therefore, appear to be fully alive to the importance of making extensive additions to the farm, and desirous that the Board of Control should take the necessary legal steps in the matter. There is no doubt that additional land is much required, as the existing farm is quite inadequate to afford employment, or exercise for the number of patients, or to provide the requisite vegetables, or milk. The outlay required should prove a remunerative investment for the ratepayers, as experience has shown that in other similar institutions a considerable profit has resulted from an increased area of land. A constant supply of vegetables and fresh milk at cost price is a most essential item in the management of such an institution.

Staff.

The staff, exclusive of artizans and night attendants and laundresses, consists of 24 males and 21 females, giving a proportion of one attendant to 15 patients on the male, and one nurse to 13 on the female side.

Addition to.

Laundry

In accordance with the recommendation made in our last memorandum of inspection, the Governors have added a head nurse to the staff. Unfortunately the first person appointed had to resign, owing to certain complaints against her of harshness towards the patients. There is no doubt, however, that this appointment has improved the management of the female side, and I was pleased to find that the duties of the matron are more efficiently performed. The work of the laundry is now carried out in a more satisfactory manner; the return of clothes washed every week shows a large increase; all sheets are now changed once a week; the workingmen are now supplied with two shirts, and the others with one every week.

Monaghan Asylum.

The appointment of head nurse will take place at the next meeting of the Board. The Governors will, I trust, pardon the suggestion that every effort should be made to obtain a thoroughly trained nurse for this important post.

Books.

I examined all the books and registers. In future the Medical Journal should be filled up once a week, and entries should be made in the Case-Book once a week for the first month in recent cases. Afterwards in recent and curable cases, once in every month; and once in every three months, in chronic cases.

Instructions re case Book, &c.

Photographs of patients desirable.

These records would be greatly improved if photographs of the patients were inserted in the history of each case.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner. Owing to the overcrowding, and the small size of the diningroom, it is impossible to expect that the meal can be served with that regularity, order, and propriety now usually seen in modern asylums. I think the dietary might be improved by increasing the amount of meat allowed; 5 ozs. uncooked, including bone, is too little; 5 ozs. without bone, and cooked, is the usual allowance.

Dietary.

Bacon might be given for dinner on Saturday, and potatoes and milk on Friday.

Provisions.

The articles sent in under contract could not be objected to, but I think an effort should be made to obtain meat of a superior quality, by having the cattle driven alive to the institution, and there slaughtered. This has been found to work satisfactorily in several District Asylums.

30th August, 1894.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Mullingar Asylum.

Inspected on 11th Oct., and 22nd Nov., 1894.

I visited this Asylum on the 11th October, and completed my inspection to-day, when I saw all the patients who have been admitted since my visit on the 28th December of last year. The changes which have occurred among the patients since then are as follow:—

Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (28th Dec., 1893),	383	238	621
Admitted since,	44	61	105
	427	299	726
Discharged recovered,	27	23	50
Discharged unrecovered,	14	4	18
Died,	20	28	48
Escaped,	1	—	1
	62	55	117
On register on 11th October, 1894,	365	244	609

Admissions decreasing.

I am glad to note that the number of admissions has ceased, at leas temporarily, to increase, and that the total number of patients resident is less now by twelve than in December, 1893.

Mullingar Asylum.

The Lunacy District includes three counties, while the number chargeable to each of them is :—

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Westmeath, ...	138	87	225
Meath, ...	138	105	243
Longford, ...	89	52	141

The percentage of recoveries on admissions last year (1893), reached the high rate of 63·9 among the women, and 47·5 among the men, representing an average for the two sexes of 54·6, while the percentage of deaths on the average number resident during the year was 8·7, viz., 11·6 among women, and only 6·8 among the men.

Number of paying patients ought to be increased.

The number of paying patients is ten, while the total amount contributed for their maintenance was £148 2*s.* 2*d.*, representing an average payment of £14 16*s.* 2*d.* Having regard to the comparative affluence of a great portion of the district, I think it ought to be possible to increase considerably the list of contributors to the partial support of patients. A difficulty arises no doubt from the fact that nearly all the patients are committed to this Asylum as "dangerous lunatics." Almost every lunatic may under certain circumstances become dangerous, and this fact justifies the detention of many of them in an asylum ; but it is equally certain that it was never intended to apply the provisions of the Dangerous Lunatics Act (30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118) to the committal of every pauper lunatic sent to a district asylum. During the year 1893, out of a total of 3,000 admissions, only five persons were committed to asylums in Scotland as dangerous lunatics, while in Mullingar alone the number so received was 123. The difficulty of receiving payment for the maintenance of patients thus admitted can, in nearly all cases, be got over by the asylum medical officers certifying that they have ceased to be dangerous within the meaning of sections 10 and 11 of the Dangerous Lunatics Act already referred to. It seems strange that—taking as one instance for comparison—the small area of Co. Clare which constitutes the Ennis Lunacy District, the Governors should be able to obtain contributions from patients' friends in no less than thirty-seven cases, while in the much wealthier and larger Mullingar District, contributions towards the patients' maintenance are only obtained, as already stated, in nine or ten instances. This is, I consider, a point which should receive the Governors' attention. There can be no doubt that the Governors are disposed to treat the patients liberally and humanely, and therefore there is the less excuse for the patients' relatives refusing any reasonable contribution which they can afford to make towards the funds of the Institution.

High average annual cost of patients.

Improvements and alterations carried out by patients' labour

The average annual cost per head was, in 1893, £25 2*s.* 7¾*d.* This represents a high rate of maintenance for an Irish asylum, but the total expenditure from which the average cost is determined includes a large sum in respect of structural improvements and alterations, which in many other asylums would be effected by a Board of Control loan, and so would not appear in the asylum accounts (the instalments of payment passing direct from the Secretary of the Grand Jury), instead of being more cheaply, as it is in Mullingar, carried out by patients' labour. In

considering the annual capitation cost, the high standard of care and treatment adopted in the asylum must also be borne in mind—a standard which, I feel assured, few ratepayers in the district grudge the afflicted class of the insane poor, suffering from perhaps the saddest of unavoidable calamities. Mullingar Asylum.

The health statistics on the 11th October were as follow :— Health Statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	6	13	19
In bed for serious illness,	-	4	4
In bed from age or debility,	-	1	1
In bed from violence or excitement,	1	1	2
In bed having bedsores,	-	-	-
Patients under restraint,	-	-	-
Patients in seclusion,	-	-	-
Epileptics,	18	15	33
Actively suicidal,	47	17	64
General paralytics,	1	-	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation.	65	32	97
Wet beds reported last night,	4	8	12
Patients raised by attendants,	-	-	-

The ventilation of many of the dormitories needs improvement, and this is most marked in No. 4, occupied by working patients. The old window frames are made of iron, rendering their alteration difficult and expensive. Improved ventilation of dormitories required.

The means of protection against fire are not sufficient ; further emergency staircases should be provided ; a suitable hand engine and fire escapes should be obtained ; and attendants and patients should be trained by fire alarms. Insufficient means of protection against fire.

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of :— Staff

—	No.	—	No.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Matron,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1	Cook,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Laundress,	1
Chaplains,	3		
Steward,	1	Attendants :—	
Clerk,	1	Head Male,	1
Storekeeper,	1	Head Female	1
Gatekeeper,	1	Ordinary Male,	22
Plumber,	1	Ordinary Female,	20
Joiner,	1	Night Male,	1
Shoemaker,	1	Night Female,	1
Painter,	1	Nurse, Male Hospital,	1

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

Staff.

I have to call the Governors' attention to the absolute necessity which exists of appointing a second night attendant on each side of the house. It is absurd to think that one night attendant can keep forty or fifty epileptic and suicidal patients under constant observation, and at the same time occasionally visit during the night other and distant parts of the asylum. By appointing two male and female night attendants, the number of soiled beds should be reduced, and the suicidal and epileptic patients would be kept under more constant supervision.

Employment found for practically all the patients.

It is always a great pleasure to visit Mullingar Asylum, because unlike, I regret to say, many of our public institutions, the spirit of industry seems to permeate the entire establishment. Practically everyone is at work; the men are working at trades or in the fields, the women are sewing or washing—even the most demented are trained to automatically follow some occupation.

Statistics of employment will bear favourable comparison with those of any other asylum.

The return of those employed includes almost every patient except the sick, and shows ninety per cent. of the men and eighty-four per cent. of the women resident as being usefully occupied. This table will, I think, bear favourable comparison with the statistics of any other asylum in or outside the United Kingdom.

TABLE OF OCCUPATION, &c.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	51	41
As garden or field labourers,	159	1
„ storekeepers,	2	–
„ messengers,	4	–
„ stokers,	6	–
„ tailors	10	–
„ shoemakers,	6	–
„ upholsterers,	12	–
„ painters,	14	–
„ joiners,	6	–
„ plumbers,	1	–
„ masons,	3	–
„ slaters,	1	–
In the kitchen,	10	6
„ the laundry,	1	46
„ officers' quarters,	6	5
At needlework,	–	78
„ knitting,	–	12
In patients' dining hall,	17	–
Miscellaneous	20	15
Total employed,	329	204
Unemployed because of:—		
(*a*) Mental condition,	8	25
(*b*) Bodily condition,	28	15
(*c*) Suitable work not available,	–	–
(*d*) Other causes,	–	–
Walking daily in grounds beyond airing courts.	28	117
Taken out beyond grounds weekly,	200	117
Attending Mass,	300	153
„ Episcopalian Service,	18	7
„ Presbyterian Service,	3	3
„ Associated entertainments,	300	200

Great amount of substantial work done by patients.

I am personally satisfied that the figures given are not paper statistics, made up for show; while the following list of articles of clothing, &c., made by patients during the year proves how much substantial work is done within the asylum walls. Every single article of the patients' clothing, except the men's caps, is made in the asylum, while it is impossible to go through the institution without being struck with the very real amount of structural alterations and repairs which is being carried on by asylum labour.

List of Articles of Clothing, &c., made by Patients.

Mullingar Asylum.

List of articles made by patients.

—	No.	—	No.
Sheets,	806	Petticoats,	200
Bolsters and pillows,	72	Chemises,	1,216
Hair mattresses,	94	Aprons,	1,418
Bolster and pillow cases,	800	Blouses,	131
Coverlets,	12	Table-cloths,	110
Jackets,	301	Mattress cases,	120
Vests,	244	Bolster cases,	9
Trousers,	1,159	Flannel jackets,	66
Drawers,	1,402	Caps,	60
Shirts,	671	Door mats,	8
Socks,	2,320	Kneelers,	64
Boots and shoes (pairs),	671	Tubs,	4
Suspenders,	352	Bed baskets,	80
Stockings,	369	Bread baskets,	8
Neckties,	2,320	Clothes baskets,	5
Dresses,	471		

Ophthalmia amongst patients owing to overcrowding.

The male side of the asylum is overcrowded by not less than 60 patients, and, as one result, ophthalmia has been during the past year rife among the patients.

Typhoid fever.

Three cases of typhoid fever (two patients and one attendant) occurred during the year from defective sanitary arrangements in connection with No. 5 Division.

Cases of erysipelas.

Erysipelas of a virulent type was introduced by a female patient towards the end of 1893, attacking no less than twenty patients, seven men, and thirteen women, and causing the deaths of two men and five women.

Deaths.

The remaining forty-one deaths call for no special remark: many of them resulted, as is usual in our Irish asylums, from lung disease, or other forms of tuberculosis, a class of cases which it may be expected will be benefited by the greater dryness of the internal atmosphere which the new system of heating will produce.

Autopsies.

In no case was a Coroner's inquest deemed necessary. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in eleven cases. Such examinations are not alone of scientific value, by revealing the organic conditions associated with insanity, but they conduce indirectly to the patients' greater safety by sometimes disclosing, after death, injuries which may have been overlooked during life, and thus enable steps to be taken to guard against similar injuries in other cases.

Casualties.

The serious casualties in all cases—four in number—were fractures of bones. One male patient fractured his thigh by falling from a ladder, and another sustained a similar injury by falling down stairs. This patient suffers from delusions of persecution, and his statement that he had been pushed by an attendant could not be verified. The third male patient was thrown down on the road by another patient, and fractured his collar bone. A female patient slipped on the lavatory floor, and sustained a Colles' fracture of the wrist.

No restraint.

In no case was a patient placed in mechanical restraint during the year; a pleasing record when one remembers that only a few years back it was considered indispensable in this, as in other asylums, to coerce many of the insane into quietness by mechanical appliances and a cruel discipline.

Mullingar Asylum.

Seclusion.

During the year six male patients were locked in their rooms—secluded is the technical term—on eight occasions for a total period of twenty hours, because they were violent or excited, while three women were similarly secluded on four occasions during a total period of 17½ hours. These are the only entries of punitive or disciplinary measures found necessary for the proper treatment of nearly a thousand insane patients during an entire year. The patients in this asylum enjoy, in many instances, an amount of individual liberty which reflects the greatest credit, in my opinion, on the humanity and the courage of the Resident Medical Superintendent, in carrying out an enlightened and advanced system of treatment. Many of the patients are on parole inside or outside the asylum estate; in the summer months groups of them go on picnicing or haymaking expeditions, and return of their own accord to the asylum in the afternoon. Fortunately a great number of our Irish patients can be trusted in this way, and are in no way dangerous to outsiders; the people, too, living near the asylum are beginning to learn that the inmates of an asylum are to be rather treated as suffering fellow-beings, than to be regarded as so many wild animals. Another good result of this mode of management is that many of the patients look less insane and act less insanely than they would under a different system of treatment.

Advanced and enlightened method of treatment of the insane adopted.

Additions, alterations, and improvements effected.

The following additions, alterations, and improvements have been effected since my last inspection:—

(1.) Erection of engine house, including coal store, plumber's shop, accumulator room, two steam boilers, two steam engines, two dynamos for electric installation, electric machinery for working milk separator, churn, &c.

(2.) Alterations in female hospital, taking down partition wall, forming dormitory and additions to same, two attendants' rooms, sanitary annexe, breaking out opes in gables, and forming doors and erecting iron stairs.

(3.) Breaking door ope from R.M.S. kitchen, and erecting iron stairs to same.

(4.) Breaking opes in gable of male hospital, and erecting iron stairs in same.

(5.) Renovating basement in male wing, forming paint shop and upholstery store.

(6.) Forming drying ground in laundry yard, erecting 64 metal posts, straining 5,000 feet of wire in same, and also putting in 250 superficial yards of cement in walks of same.

(7.) Bracing up ceilings to roof of male hospital-divisions 5 and 10.

(8.) Altering water-closets in order to form store for female hospital.

(9.) Forming roof lights and ventilators in male and female hospitals.

(10.) Raising flues from drying closets in laundry for twenty feet.

(11.) Alterations in main building—R.M.S. cellar and store converted into surgery.

(12.) Altering and enlarging five attendants' rooms.

(13.) Erecting belfry in gable of main house.

(14.) Building two attendants' lavatories.

(15.) Taking up flooring and joists in special ward, female wing, and putting down new floor.

Mullingar Asylum.

It would be an advantage if the following works could be carried out in conjunction with the alterations in progress :—

Additional works suggested.

(1.) Concrete floors covered with a thin layer of asphalt in each of the ground floor main corridors.

(2.) Large windows and an emergency iron stairs at the end of No. 5 wards on both male and female sides of the asylum.

(3.) A large bay window to increase the size of the reception rooms for the male and female sides of the house. This is especially desirable on the male side where the space has been encroached on by the new dynamo and engine room.

(4.) A mortuary, and also a weigh-house, to be conveniently situated at the rere of the main buildings.

(5.) The present observation dormitories, being dark and badly ventilated, I would suggest that a large ventilating skylight should be placed in the roof of each dormitory, and that a bay window should be inserted at the end of each.

These alterations could be effected at a moderate cost, as all the mason work could be done by patients' labour.

Books.

I examined all the books, and found them duly written up. The Case-books are kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, who, as well as the Resident Medical Superintendent and the clerk, will have additional duties imposed on him by the revised Rules, which are awaiting the consideration of the Privy Council.

Valuation of storekeeper's allowances.

The storekeeper has called my attention to the low valuation attached to his allowances, as compared with the valuation set forth in the Circular of 17th November, 1877. The Governors, if they agree in the opinion that the present valuation is inadequate, should ascertain what the true value of these allowances is, and then ask to have a proper valuation assigned to them by Order in Council.

22nd November, 1894.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Omagh Asylum.

Inspected on 20th April, 17th and 18th Dec., 1894.

This asylum was visited on the 20th April last, and again on December 17th and 18th, when all the patients were seen, and every part of the institution inspected.

tatistics.

The changes which have taken place among the asylum population since the last report was furnished to the Governors on the inspection of 22nd December, 1893, are shown in the following table :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 22nd Dec., 1893,	327	263	590
Admitted since,	120	65	185
	447	328	775
Discharged recovered,	58	26	84
Discharged unrecovered,	18	12	30
Escaped,	1	–	1
Died,	34	29	63
	111	67	178
On register on 17th Dec., 1894,	336	261	597

Omagh Asylum.

Of these 597 patients resident, 415, viz. :—242 men and 173 women, are chargeable to the county Tyrone, while 182 (94 men and 88 women) are chargeable to the county Fermanagh.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year has been 45·5, viz. :—48 for males, and 40 for females. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during 1894, up to the date of my December visit, was 10·3, viz. :—10 for males, and 11 for females.

Paying patients.

There are now 22 paying patients in the asylum, contributing in all £209 16*s.* 5*d.* to the asylum funds, and representing an average payment of £9 10*s.* 9*d.*

Health statistics.

The health statistics on the first day of my December visit were as follow :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed to-day,	11	17	28
In bed for serious illness,	5	7	12
„ from age or debility,	6	10	16
„ having bedsores,	1	–	1
Patients under restraint,	–	1	1
„ in seclusion,	–	–	–
Epileptics,	21	17	38
Actively suicidal,	9	15	24
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	–	–	–
Wet beds reported last night,	–	–	–
Patients raised by attendants,	23	34	57

Better provision required for night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients.

In connection with these statistics I desire to draw the Governors' attention to the danger of leaving such a large number of epileptic and actively suicidal patients without constant night supervision. Provision has been made in the new plans for observation dormitories, but, influenced by the desire to keep the expenditure within the limits set by the Governors, the observation dormitories thus provided will not be sufficient to include all those patients who, in a fully equipped asylum, would be placed under the constant observation of a night attendant.

Deaths.

The deaths since last visit appear to have been all due to natural causes, except in one case (B. G.), in which the patient was kicked by a fellow patient on the 26th December, 1893, and died a fortnight later. A coroner's inquest was held, when the jury found that death had resulted from senile decay, accelerated by shock from the injuries he had sustained.

Serious outbreak of influenza.

I regret to notice that a serious outbreak of influenza, accompanied in many of the cases by purpura, occurred during the year. In all 24 patients and 11 attendants were attacked, resulting in 4 deaths; but no other case of epidemic or zymotic disease was reported as having occurred during the year.

Autopsies.

The number of *post-mortem* examinations made has been six. Verification of the exact cause of death by this means is desirable not alone on account of the information it affords the medical attendants with

Omagh Asylum.

regard to the deceased, but because it tends to the better protection of the entire body of patients, by the knowledge that fracture of bones, or other injuries which might be concealed, or overlooked during life, are certain to be revealed at the *post-mortem* examination, and may possibly be traced to the violence of attendants or other patients. In England, and in other countries, a *post-mortem* examination practically follows almost every death in a public institution. In this country we, in my opinion properly, respect the prejudices of the people on this subject, and so the Privy Council Rules enjoin that no *post-mortem* examination shall be made against the expressed wishes of a deceased patient's relatives, who desire to remove the body after death.

Desirability of.

The casualties of a serious character, which have occurred since December, 1893, may be shortly noted in the following statement :—

Casualties.

1894.	Initials.	—
January 7, . .	A. M'D., . .	Incised wounds of hands and wrists from breaking glass.
February 24, . .	H. O'B., . .	Contusion of hip, the result of a fall from a form.
April 13, . .	J. M'G., . .	Colles' fracture of left wrist from a fall.
June 17, . .	J. M'C., . .	Sprained back from falling down stairs.
August 18, . .	S. T., . .	Severe sprain of wrist from being thrown down by another patient.
September 5, . .	F. K., . .	Fracture of clavicle from being thrown down by another patient.
September 17, . .	E. A., . .	Pushed by another patient, fell, and severely contused left hip.
December 6, . .	E. B., . .	Black eye, cut lip, and contused thigh from being beaten.

Assault of patient by attendant.

The last of these is one of importance, inasmuch as it is alleged that the patient had been assaulted by one of the female attendants—M'Taggart. I investigated this case very carefully, and the facts elicited seemed to me to establish clearly that M'Taggart had beaten the patient. The case occurred immediately before the December meeting of the Board, and the Resident Medical Superintendent—instead of thoroughly investigating all the facts; suspending the implicated attendant, if he believed her to be guilty; and reporting fully to the Board for their decision—would seem to have confined himself to reporting the facts to the Governors, and asking them to institute an inquiry. The Governors, as I was informed, without examining the patient who had received the injuries, decided to let M'Taggart off with a caution. I don't wish to press the members of the new Board to re-consider a decision come to by their predecessors, especially as I understand M'Taggart's previous character was very good, but in any such future case, I consider—(1), That it is the clear duty of the Resident Medical Superintendent, as the responsible head of the asylum, to act in accordance with the 35th Privy Council Rule; (2) That the Governors should enforce strictly the requirement of the 102nd Privy Council Rule, and inform every attendant in the asylum that any ill-treatment of a patient will be followed by dismissal, if not by a criminal prosecution. I felt compelled to draw attention to this subject in my last report, and I can only now repeat that the first duty of attendants is humanity towards the patients, and that any officer or attendant who cannot control his or her temper in dealing with the insane, should not be allowed to remain in charge of this unhappy class.

Duties of Governors and Resident Medical Superintendent as regards ill-treatment of patients by attendants.

First duty of attendants humanity towards patients.

Omagh Asylum.

Staff.

The salaried staff of the asylum is shown in the following table:—

—	No.	—	No.
Medical Superintendent,	1	Shoemaker,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1	Painter,	1
Visiting Physician,	1	Matron,	1
Chaplains,	4	Cook,	1
Clerk,	1	Kitchenmaid,	1
Storekeeper,	1	Housemaid,	1
Gardener and Land Steward,	1	Laundress,	1
Gatekeeper,	1		
Porter,	1	Attendants:—	
Farm Servant,	1	Head Male,	1
Stoker,	1	Head Female,	1
Plumber,	1	Ordinary Male,	17
Mason,	1	Ordinary Female,	24
Joiner,	1	Night Male,	2
Tailor,	1	Night Female,	2

Importance of care in selection, training, and recreation of attendants.

The proportion of ordinary male attendants to patients—about one to twenty—is too low, and I regret to notice that complaints of intemperance have been brought from time to time against some of the attendants, and that dismissals have not been infrequent. The position of attendant on the insane is one of great trust and responsibility; and when we reflect on the association of attendants with patients during the whole of their working hours, and how they are exposed to whims and insults, and sometimes to danger, it must I think be admitted that every reasonable relaxation from duty should be afforded to attendants, and that their home life, for such as reside in the asylum, should be made as attractive as possible, by attention to their food, and by providing them with suitable rooms in which they can read and smoke, or play games during their leisure hours, instead of being driven for want of other means of recreation to the nearest public house. Having regard to the fact of the class from which asylum attendants are mostly recruited having no previous knowledge of the duties they are required to perform, it is most important that they should be carefully chosen; that they should be systematically taught; and that they should be required after two years' service to pass the examination for asylum attendants instituted by the Medico-Psychological Association; at all events no attendant should be promoted to a higher grade who has not passed that examination. The happiness of asylum patients depends so largely on the skill and humanity of attendants that it is impossible to exaggerate, from the point of view of good and successful management, the importance of getting and keeping together a trustworthy and efficient staff of attendants.

Employment.

No principle in the management of the insane is more firmly established than the regular employment of patients in various useful occupations. The following table shows that the number of patients

usefully employed continues to increase. It is assuredly gratifying to find now such a large number of the male patients occupied at agricultural work on the new farm, instead of being confined, as was formerly the case, in narrow and cheerless airing yards, where they frequently spent their time in moody temper and with gloomy aspect, walking up and down like so many caged animals.

Omagh Asylum.

Gratifying increase of.

Table of Employment.

—	Male.	Female.
Assisting attendants in wards,	47	46
As garden or field labourers,	107	-
„ storekeepers,	2	-
„ messengers,	2	-
„ tailors,	3	-
„ shoemakers,	2	-
„ upholsterers,	99	15
„ painters,	3	-
„ joiners,	1	-
„ masons,	3	-
In the kitchen,	2	4
„ the laundry,	4	27
„ officers' quarters,	-	1
At needlework,	-	52
„ knitting,	-	61
Total employed,	275	206
Attending associated entertainments,	175	125

In summer a much larger number is employed at garden and field labour, the old and feeble not being sent out in winter.

On the 27th November, a fire threatened to break out in No. 6 Division, but it was detected and extinguished by the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. West), whose prompt action on this occasion merits commendation, and affords another instance of his devotion to his duties. The means provided for securing the patients' safety during the possible occurrence of a fire, and the means which exist for extinguishing it, are equally unsatisfactory. There is no second exit from the new building on the female side; there are no fire-escapes through which the patients could be let down in case of fire. There is no hand engine, such as is found in almost every other asylum, or grenades and extinguishers, which often prove useful before a fire reaches unmanageable dimensions. The Governors should at once procure a suitable fire-engine, in the use of which attendants and patients should be trained.

Better provision in case of fire required.

Omagh Asylum.

Full instructions should be given to attendants as to how they should act on the occasion of a fire, and they should be, from time to time, exercised in the removal of the patients during the supposed occurrence of a fire.

Signs of damp in building.

Some parts of the building, especially at the back, are showing signs of damp, and it will be necessary to have part, if not the entire asylum, repointed in the course of next summer.

Bedding.

I was glad to notice the continuing improvement in the bedsteads and bedding. Most of the objectionable wooden bedsteads have been got rid of, and there only remain 28 straw beds, against 421 hair, and 171 fibre mattresses. I trust the straw beds will soon be, as in other asylums, entirely abolished.

Heating and lighting.

The temperature in many parts of the building was low, and I suggested to the Resident Medical Superintendent that fires should be kept burning during the daytime in the dormitories, so long as the weather continued cold, and that, if possible, the lighting of the lower corridors should be improved. Otherwise I found most of the divisions, especially on the female side, in good order, and I could not fail to notice on the part of the higher staff an anxiety, so far as lay in their power, to remedy defects and to improve the condition of the different divisions.

General condition.

Works for providing additional accommodation.

There are many indications that the great increase in the number of patients has almost outstripped the means of accommodation at the disposal of the Resident Medical Superintendent. It is to be hoped that the works connected with the enlargement and alteration of the building, for which plans have been prepared, and for which the quantities are now being taken out by a building surveyor, will be commenced early this year.

Dinner.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of soup served in mugs, and bread. I trust the Governors will, as soon as the alterations in the kitchen have been effected, take the subject of the patients' dietary into consideration, and assimilate the scale at least to that in use in other Irish Asylums.

Dietary requires consideration.

Provisions.

I also inspected the provisions in store. The meat seemed to me of inferior quality, and it could scarcely be otherwise, since the contract price is little over $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. The usual accepted beef tender in our asylums is for best ox or heifer beef. In Omagh the beef supplied is almost exclusively "old cow," used for making soup.

Inferior quality of beef.

Books.

I inspected all the books. The register of restraint shows that one woman was restrained in a camisole for 14 hours, while during the year only two men were secluded, each for a short period. I found one very excitable patient in No. 9 dayroom, and some of the associated patients complained that she threatened, and that her violence frightened them. The Resident Medical Superintendent stated that, not having a padded room, he would be afraid to put this patient in seclusion when violent; and when he deems this course necessary, it must be most difficult to manage the asylum, especially with a weak staff, without at least one padded room on each side of the house.

Restraint and seclusion.

Excitable patient in dayroom.

Padded room required.

Omagh Asylum.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books give the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday previous to my inspection, as :—

—	Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics,	112	100
Church of Ireland,	38	39
Presbyterian,	40	41
Methodists,	40	34

Roman Catholic chapel too small.

The Roman Catholic chapel is only about 22 feet by 60 feet, capable at most of seating 130 or 140 persons, and is altogether insufficient for the number of Roman Catholic patients now in the asylum; and it is much to be regretted that the new plans do not provide for the erection of a suitable detached church for Roman Catholic worship. We know that many of the insane derive much benefit and comfort from religious instruction, and that one of the best means for the restoration of a disordered mind is the recovery of that self-control which religion inculcates. We know, too, how deeply attached to religious ordinances the Irish peasant is, and what a break it must be in the monotony of asylum life, and therefore what a curative effect it must often exercise, if the patients go even once a week to church or chapel, as they were accustomed to do in their former homes. I consider this subject one of great importance, and I trust that the Governors, before the new buildings are finished, will seek to have suitable places of worship provided for the different religious communities sheltered within the walls of their asylum.

Importance of ministrations of religion in treatment of the insane.

Suitable places of worship required.

Improved treatment of patients.

It is impossible to visit Omagh Asylum without being struck with the marked advance in the treatment of the patients which has taken place during the past few years. Much, however, still remains to be done to bring it up to the level of the best of our Irish asylums.

Additions and alterations.

Gloomy buildings retard recovery of patients.

Liberal expenditure on buildings and furniture most economical in the end.

The additions and alterations about to be made will, no doubt, not alone provide the recognised standard of accommodation, but they will render the buildings much more cheerful and healthy. Gloomy and prison-like buildings tend to deepen the melancholy from which so many of our patients suffer, and to intensify rather than remove the delusions which haunt nearly all classes of the insane. This is the reason why, in providing buildings and furniture, as well as in matters of maintenance and management of the insane poor, a liberal expenditure is in the long run the real economy, and those Governors best consult the interests of the ratepayers who furnish the institution over which they preside with every means and every appliance which tend to the rapid and permanent recovery of the patients.

31st January, 1895.

Richmond Asylum.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 28th Dec., 1894.

The last report on this asylum is dated 22nd December, 1893. Since then frequent visits have been paid by us; necessitated either by matters affecting the health of the patients, or by the duty of inspecting the various building works which are being carried on.

Statistics.

The following changes in the population have taken place during the past year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 21st Dec., 1893,	707	799	1,506
Admitted since,	246	213	459
	953	1,012	1,965
Discharged recovered,	73	69	142
Discharged unrecovered,	49	29	78
Died,	107	151	258
	229	249	478
On register at this date (28th Dec., 1894),	724	763	1,487

Of these, two men and two women were absent on probation, one woman was under treatment in Cork-street Fever Hospital suffering from smallpox, and one man had escaped, and was still at large.

Deaths.

The deaths are registered as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.
Apoplexy,	1	2
Epilepsy,	8	9
General paralysis,	14	3
Exhaustion after insanity,	4	6
Consumption,	24	55
Other diseases of lungs,	10	8
Diseases of heart and arteries,	9	20
Inflammation of stomach,	4	2
Diseases of liver and kidneys,	3	6
Dysentery and diarrhœa,	8	21
Fever and erysipelas,	2	5
Cancer,	–	4
General debility and old age,	1	3
Accidents,	2	–
Beri-beri,	17	7

Autopsies.

In 173 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Two coroner's inquests were held. In one case death was found to have resulted from fracture of several ribs on both sides, fracture of sternum, and rupture of liver. Into this case we held a special inquiry; examined the medical officers; all the attendants who had, at any time, charge of the deceased; and a number of patients. From the evidence we received we were convinced that these injuries were the result of an assault committed by the night attendant in charge of the patient. This man was afterwards tried for the offence, but the jury disagreed. Richmond Asylum. Death of patient caused by injuries inflicted by night attendant.

In the second case, death resulted from rupture of the bladder caused by a kick from another patient. Death caused by kick from another patient

The general health of the inmates of the institution during the past year cannot be reported on favourably. As shown by the records of the causes of death, outbreaks of dysentery and diarrhœa have been prevalent. During the autumn, several cases of smallpox occurred, but the most serious malady was an outbreak of an epidemic resembling in its symptoms the Eastern disease, Beri-beri. This outbreak began about the month of May, and gradually went on increasing up to the end of September, when it suddenly declined. As many as 152 patients were attacked, and fatal results, as shown in the returns of deaths, occurred in 25 cases. General health. Outbreak of Beri-beri.

At the time of our visit, 72 patients were confined to bed. Of these, 47 suffered from bodily illness, 13 remained in bed on account of old age or debility, and 4 on account of excitement. No patient was under any form of restraint, but 3 men were in seclusion. Illness. Restraint and seclusion.

No suicide is reported to have occurred during the year. This speaks well for the vigilance of the staff, as several attempts appear to have been made. At the present time, notice of the suicidal tendencies of patients on admission is conveyed to the attendants by sending with the patient a wooden slip, on which is marked his name and religion, and, if suicidal, the letter S. In our opinion, cards should be sent with patients distinctly suicidal, specifying the manner in which the attempt is likely to be made, and directing that the patient is not to be left out of sight. This card should be signed by the attendants in charge to show that they understand their responsibility. When, in the opinion of the medical officers, the suicidal tendency has abated, this card should be taken back. No suicide. Precautions to prevent suicide. Further precautions suggested.

During our visit, the conduct of the patients, considering the over crowded state of the wards, was wonderfully quiet and orderly. The clothing of both sexes appeared of excellent quality. That of the females deserves special commendation, as there was much variety in their dress, and special attention appeared to be given to the neatness of their persons. General conduct. Clothing.

The return of employment shows that 108 men are engaged on the farm, 48 at various trades, and 33 work in the kitchen. Of the women, 89 are employed in the laundry, 25 in the kitchen, and 295 are engaged at some form of needlework. These figures show an increase in the numbers usefully employed, and I trust that when the fine weather comes, the large area of land at Portrane will be taken advantage of as a means of affording ample occupation for all the working men who can be trusted to leave the asylum. Employment.

Richmond Asylum.

In consequence of the various outbreaks of disease which occurred during the year, a Committee of the Board of Governors was appointed to consider the steps necessary to be taken to remedy the overcrowding existing in all parts of the institution. Accordingly, after frequent consultations with the Board of Control, it has been decided to provide accommodation in temporary wooden buildings, so as to meet the requirements of the existing population of the asylum, These buildings are now in process of erection. One detached block will afford excellent day-room and dormitory space for 100 male patients; additional day-rooms will also be provided for 200 more males. On the female side, day-rooms for 85 females are being built. The walls of these buildings are composed of a double thickness of wood, with a layer of felt interposed, and they are roofed with corrugated iron over felt. They are provided with sanitary annexes, and will be heated with hot-water pipes. A commodious kitchen will also be provided in connection with the male dining-room. A laundry and disinfecting chamber has been erected in connection with the detached hospital. It has further been decided to fit up a suitable residence for 100 working patients at Portrane. It is also proposed to improve the ventilation of both the male and female houses, and to re-floor any rooms which are considered unhealthy—covering the ground underneath with a layer of asphalte. It is hoped that the additional accommodation thus provided will suffice for all the requirements of the population until the new asylum at Portrane is built, and that when overcrowding has become a thing of the past, outbreaks of epidemic disease, now so frequent, will in the future become almost unknown.

Steps taken to provide additional accommodation

Temporary wooden buildings.

Ventilation, &c., of main buildings.

Additions to medical staff.

The Governors have decided to appoint an additional Assistant Medical Officer, and so long as it is necessary that one of the Medical Officers should reside at Portrane, they have directed that another additional Medical Assistant shall be temporarily employed, so that the Medical Staff will then consist of the Medical Superintendent, five Assistant Medical Officers, and two Clinical Assistants.

Re-organisation of staff.

The Executive Committee, in addition to their recommendations of various structural additions and improvements in the institution, have further had under consideration, and have suggested the re-organisation and improvement of their staff. These proposals, which affect principally the superior executive officials, involving the creation of new and the abolition of old offices, are fully dealt with in the Report of the Committee; and, therefore, it is unnecessary for us now to recapitulate them. They have, however, our entire approval, and will in our opinion, if carried out, tend to improve the discipline and to the economical working of the institution, and will render the care and supervision of the insane inmates much more effective and satisfactory.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' Books show that on last Sunday 248 men and 350 women attended Mass; that 45 men and 69 women were present at the Protestant Episcopalian Service; while 2 men and 8 women went to the Presbyterian Worship.

Exercise and entertainments

As regards exercise, 60 men and 65 women go for walks beyond the asylum estate two or three times a week; while 130 men and 150 women are able to be present at the associated entertainments.

28th December, 1894.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Sligo Asylum.

Inspected on 21st Sept., 1894.

The plans for the additions, alterations, and improvements of this institution are still under consideration. They will, however, in a short time be finally decided on, so that there is every reason to hope that the works will be commenced in early Spring.

Proposed additions, &c.

As the existing requirements of the establishment are so well known to the Board of Governors, and as the plans for the remodelling of the asylum have been so frequently under consideration, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the many defects in the present structure. I must, however, bring under the notice of the Board the condition of one of the apartments on the basement floor at present used as a refectory for the female patients. It is infested with rats which have riddled the floor with holes. Through these holes the refuse food and sweepings of the floor are carried, causing a most offensive odour. The rats have also formed a communication with the drain outside. Steps must, therefore, be at once taken to remedy these conditions so likely to prove injurious to the health of the patients.

Female refectory.

Statistics.

The asylum was reported on, in February, 1893, and again visited in November last. Since the date of last report the following changes have taken place :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 16th February, 1893, . .	244	183	427
Admitted since, ...	105	74	179
	349	257	606
Discharged recovered, ...	29	24	53
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	35	10	45
Died, ...	26	20	46
	90	54	144
On Register at this date, . . .	259	203	462
Absent by escape, ...	1	—	1
Resident at this date, ...	258	203	461

These figures show an increase of 14 men and 20 women, and a further increase may be expected, at least as regards the numbers of female lunatics. At the present time the number of males exceeds the number of females by 55, but it must be presumed that in time these numbers will be equalised, as we know that women are as numerous as men amongst the general population, and are as liable to suffer from mental disease.

Sligo Asylum.

Suicide.

One death is returned as the result of a self-inflicted injury. An old woman, who had been lately admitted to the asylum, and who had not shown any suicidal tendency, when returning from exercise with the other patients, wandered into a bathroom, and was there found to have strangled herself with a towel. The Coroner's Jury acquitted the asylum officials from blame. On our official inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, we felt bound to agree with the conclusions of the Jury, but suggested that in future the doors of all bathrooms should be kept shut. I may here point out that on the admission of patients stated to be suicidal, more certain steps should be taken to acquaint the attendants of the fact. At present it is only conveyed by allowing the attendants to read the admission form. It is, therefore, possible for any attendant to deny that he has ever been informed of the suicidal tendency of a patient. In future, cards should be issued to the attendants, in cases where a suicidal tendency is recorded, specifying the manner in which the patient has threatened or attempted suicide, and pointing out the need of continuous supervision; and the card should be endorsed by all attendants in charge of the patient. These cards ought to be examined at times by the medical officers, and removed when the patient's mental state improves so far as to render constant supervision no longer necessary.

Precautions in cases of patients having suicidal tendencies.

Autopsies.

Since the date of last report five post-mortem examinations have been made. This shows some improvement on the returns of last year.

Restraint and seclusion.

The numbers of entries of restraint and seclusion amount to 772. These refer to the restraint of forty persons, and the seclusion of twenty-six. May we hope that when the new additions and improvements have been carried out; when more elbow room is provided for the patients, and the wards are fitted up with a few home comforts and objects of interest; excitement and turbulence will become less prevalent, and such frequent recourse to restraint will be found no longer necessary. I must, however, say that during the time of my visit I found the patients fairly quiet, nor did I find anyone either in restraint or seclusion.

Escapes.

The numbers of attempts at escape since last report amount to sixteen. In eleven of these cases the patients were absent all night before being brought back to the asylum, and in five they made good their escape.

Accidents

The records of accidents show that two women have received broken bones as the result of accidental falls.

Clothing.

Little change has taken place in the clothing of the patients. The men are still, as a rule, dressed in frieze. It is proposed, however, by degrees to substitute tweed. This will add much to the comfort and appearance of the male patients. The working men have still only one shirt per week, and as this has to be worn both by day and night, more frequent changes of linen are much to be desired, but until a more commodious laundry is provided, no additional washing can be expected. If neckties were provided for the male patients, their appearance would be much improved.

The women are dressed in calico dresses, and their clothing appears suitable for the present season.

Beds.

A number of old wooden bedsteads is still in use. These will, by degrees, be replaced by more useful iron beds. The mattresses are, as a general rule, stuffed with cocoa nut fibre. I think the Governors would find horsehair cheaper in the long run, as it is practically indestructible. Much more careful attention should be paid by the attendants to the condition of the bedding of the more troublesome patients. In all cases,

Sligo Asylum.

the full complement of clothing required for the night should be on the bed at the time of the medical visit. The sheets should be examined by the attendants and changed when necessary; spoons and rubbish should not be secreted therein; and the walls alongside the beds should be scraped and cleaned every morning. No difficulty exists in looking after insane persons who are able to look after themselves, but the attention and energy of a good attendant are called forth in the care of the helpless and destructive patients.

Troublesome patients.

As regards employment, ninety-nine men are engaged at farm work, and fifty-five at miscellaneous jobs. Nineteen women go to the laundry, and eighty are engaged at needlework. These returns show a fair proportion of men industriously employed, and prove the benefit derived from having a farm of even moderate size attached to the institution.

Employment.

A greater number of women might be sent to the laundry, where their services are so much required, and where they would be rendered happy and contented.

More women should be employed in laundry.

No addition to the staff has been made since the date of last report. In order to keep pace with the increase in the number of patients, a larger staff would be required, but at present it is difficult to find room even for the existing staff. Similarly, one attendant on each side is not sufficient to watch over such a number of insane persons during the night.

Staff.

The chaplains' books show that on last Sunday, ninety men and fifty women attended Mass, and fourteen men and fifteen women were at the Protestant Service.

Divine Service.

I examined the various books and registers.

Books.

In future the medical journal should be made up once a week, and entries should be made in the case book once in every week during the first month after reception, or oftener. Afterwards, in curable cases, once in every month, and in chronic cases, once in every three months.

28th September, 1894.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Waterford Asylum.

Inspected on 16th August, 1894.

The last inspection was made on the 8th December, 1893. Since the commencement of the present year the following changes have taken place :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on 31st December, 1893,	206	172	378
Admitted since,	24	29	53
	230	201	431
Discharged recovered,	16	13	29
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	1
Died,	8	6	14
	24	20	44
Remaining on this date,	206	181	387

Waterford Asylum.

Increase in number of females.

It will, therefore, be seen that during the year, while the number of men remains unchanged, the number of women has increased by nine. This is to be expected, as the number of males in Irish Asylums greatly exceeds the number of females, whereas we know that there are more lunatics amongst the female than amongst the male sex, throughout the general population. We must, therefore, expect that the number of females in District Asylums will increase for some time to come.

Deaths.

The fourteen deaths which have occurred since the beginning of the year call for no special remarks; all were from ordinary disease—generally in persons of advanced years. No *post-mortem* examinations were held. It is to be hoped, now that a suitable dead house has been provided, that these examinations will, where possible, be made.

Autopsies desirable.

Restraint and seclusion.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that since the beginning of the year six patients have been restrained, and three secluded. Of these two methods of treatment there are 240 entries.

Escape.

There is only one entry of any attempt to escape.

I inspected all the patients—some were in the airing yards; some in the pleasure grounds in front of the asylum; and some of the women were brought into their dayrooms for me to see them.

Exercise.

The limited extent of the farm; the want of a proper path round the estate; and the number of workmen at present engaged about the premises, render it difficult to provide proper walking exercise for the patients, but I think every effort should be made to form walking parties for the regular exercise of both males and females, instead of having the men lying about the grass as at present, or standing cooped up in yards. I trust that when the new buildings are completed, the patients will be no longer allowed to occupy these yards, as such places can only tend to increase the degraded habits of the insane.

Excitable cases.

The wards for the more troublesome females presented a scene of very great excitement. So many noisy patients are not now generally to be found in modern asylums. Every effort should, therefore, be made to obtain, if possible, peace and contentment. There is no doubt that the present excited condition of the occupants of this ward is due (1) to overcrowding, (2) to the accumulation of so many noisy and troublesome cases in one ward, and (3) to the want of some means of employment.

Causes of excitement.

Suggestions for separating female refractory patients.

The overcrowding must of necessity continue until additional accommodation is provided, but I think even now it might be found possible to separate the number of patients in the female refractory ward, and to provide some means of employment for them, and more extended exercise in the open air. I think that this might be done by utilising the bays in No. 6 corridor as dayrooms. Thus the present number (78) in the refractory ward might be separated into three divisions, one remaining in their present quarters, while the others might occupy, during the day, the bays in the new corridor. Each of these three divisions should be in charge of a sufficient number of nurses, whose duty it should be to find employment for their patients, and to take them out for exercise during fine weather.

Clothing.

The clothing on both sides of the house was fairly good. The men are still dressed in frieze. However, Dr Atkins tells me it is proposed in the future to substitute tweed. This will much improve the appearance of the male patients.

Bedding.

The greater number of the bedsteads in use are now provided with wire-woven mattresses, but I think more care should he given by the attendants to the making up of the beds, and in some cases the sheets should be more frequently changed. In the infirm ward on the female

side, in one of the four-bedded rooms, nothing but loose straw is used. In this room the odour was most offensive. The patients should be removed for a time to the corridor; the walls and floor thoroughly disinfected; and proper mattresses substituted for the straw. It would appear to me advisable to remove all the partitions in this ward, and throw the whole space into one or two dormitories; by this means providing proper ventilation and additional accommodation. WATERFORD ASYLUM. Bad state of room in infirm ward.

Building operations are progressing most satisfactorily. The male block is at present engaging the entire attention of the contractors, and the building has now advanced to the top of the first story. The female block has not yet been commenced. Building operations.

Before the completion of the present contract, I think the Governors ought to take into consideration certain other alterations and improvements which would appear necessary, in order to bring the institution up to the modern standard required for the treatment of the insane. Further alterations and improvements suggested.

1. The diningroom is entirely too small, and quite incapable of affording accommodation for the number of patients. It would seem of the utmost importance that the opportunity should now be taken to re-model this room. This may necessitate other alterations and improvements in the kitchen and laundry, which would render these departments better suited to meet the requirements of the establishment. At the same time two messrooms should be provided for the use of the staff. Diningroom. Kitchen and laundry. Messrooms required for staff.

2. The Governors have recommended the Board of Control to adopt a scheme for the conveyance of the sewerage after it leaves the asylum ground, until it meets the public drain of the city. If the other contributory bodies are willing to assent to this scheme, it would appear to meet, in a most satisfactory manner, all the difficulties which have arisen in dealing with the drainage of the institution. Sewage.

3. This scheme seems to raise another matter of even greater importance. It would appear to me most essential for the future welfare of the asylum that the land in front, as far as the public road through which the drain pipes run, should be added to the farm. A large sum is now being expended on the necessary enlargement and improvement of this institution; and if the diningroom and other departments are re-modelled, a still larger sum must be spent. Unless the ground in front of the new buildings is secured, at any time it may be built over, and chemical or other works may be established on it. This will lessen the value of the accommodation at present being provided at so much expense for the treatment of the insane, and in the next generation, may render these buildings useless for their present purpose. The land at present attached to the asylum is not sufficient for the requirements of the patients, either as regards their useful employment, or for their regular exercise. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the Governors the importance of obtaining this piece of land lying between the asylum and the public road. The amount is small, and the cost would be a mere bagatelle when compared with the advantages to be obtained. Urging necessity for obtaining land between asylum and public road.

With regard to employment—44 men are engaged at farm labour, and 8 assist the artizans. Of the women—24 work in the laundry, and 62 are employed at needlework. The number of women employed at laundry work might with advantage be doubled, by this means enabling the sheets on the beds and the men's shirts to be more frequently changed, while it would afford salutary employment for some of the noisy women. The number of men employed might be increased by providing further means of occupation, such as picking hair. Employment.

Waterford Asylum.

Staff.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head and night attendants and artizans, consists of fourteen males and thirteen females. This gives a proportion of about one attendant to thirteen patients on the male side, and on the female side, of one nurse to every fourteen patients.

Staff should be increased.

On the male side the number of artizans employed makes up for any weakness, but on the female side the staff is not sufficiently strong, and I think the Governors should take steps to increase it. The night staff consists of one attendant on each side. This number cannot properly supervise such a large number of insane persons during the long hours of the night, but until the additional accommodation is provided, it would perhaps be difficult to make more satisfactory arrangements for the care of the patients at night.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 130 patients attended Mass, whilst nine patients were present at the Protestant Service.

Books.

The books, with the exception of the Case-book, were found posted up to the present date.

Assistant Medical Officer required

When the alterations and additions to this asylum are completed, I trust the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer will be considered, so as to enable the Case-book and other records of the institution to be kept by that official.

16th August, 1894.

Armagh Retreat.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 15th March, 1894.

Change in management.

Since the last inspection of this institution a change has taken place in the management. Mr. Allen, who for so many years acted as the able proprietor, has retired in favour of his sons, and the house is now licensed to Messrs. Allen and Sons.

Has now a Resident Medical Superintendent.

Dr. J. C. Allen, with his family, have come to reside in the institution, so that the establishment has now the advantage of a Resident Medical Superintendent. He seems anxious to improve the building, and to render it better suited for the modern treatment of insanity. At the present time various structural alterations are being carried out, viz., new water closets and lavatories have been erected on the male side, instead of the old objectionable earth closets; a new entrance to the gentlemen's rooms is being made; many of the small windows are in process of enlargement; a new sittingroom has been obtained by throwing two small rooms into one; and the bedroom corridors and some of the sittingrooms have been papered and painted.

Alterations and improvements.

Numbers.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since last inspection on 26th July, 1893:—

2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted,
2 ladies have been discharged recovered,
4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been removed,

leaving at the present date 19 gentlemen and 10 ladies resident.

One of the latter is now a voluntary boarder, not under certificate.

Interview with patients. Health. Conduct and treatment. No restraint or seclusion.

I saw and spoke to all the patients, and entered notes of their mental condition in the "Patients' Book." All appeared in good bodily health, and all were quiet and well-behaved during my visit, and all appeared to be carefully and kindly treated. No record of the use of restraint or seclusion appears to have been made since last inspection.

The staff now consists of a matron, and a housekeeper who especially looks after the male divisions, 7 male attendants, and 5 nurses. ARMAGH RETREAT.

Two of the gentlemen are epileptic; 1 lady and 2 gentlemen are recorded as suicidal; all these have attendants sleeping in their rooms. Staff. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Much appears to be done to provide amusements for the patients—a certain number go for drives every week, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady go for walks beyond the grounds, various outdoor games are provided, and associated entertainments are frequently given. Exercise and amusements.

Three gentlemen employ themselves at times in the garden, and several ladies do a little needlework. Employment.

The Chaplains' books show that visits are paid by ministers of the various religious denominations on an average once a week, and once a month an evening service is held. Ministrations of religion.

The following books and registers are now kept up:— Books.

Register of Admissions.
Register of Restraint.
Medical Journal.
Visitors' Book.
Chaplains' Book.
Case Book.
Patients' Book.

A fair supply of books and newspapers was found in the wards.

22nd March, 1894.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ARMAGH RETREAT.

Inspected on 29th Oct., 1894.

There are 20 gentlemen and 12 ladies on the register of this asylum as certificated patients, all resident at this date in the asylum.

Since last visit, on the 12th March in the present year, 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted on certificate, 1 gentleman has been discharged "recovered," and 3 ladies have been discharged—one "recovered" and 2 "improved." Numbers.

I saw and spoke to all the patients; they appear to be kindly treated, and, apart from complaints of detention, did not express any dissatisfaction with their treatment. One gentleman, who is on parole (Mr. V. E.W.), seems to be more eccentric than insane, and another gentleman (Mr. B.) has improved so much that I trust arrangements will be made for transferring him to his brother's care. Interviews with patients.

Various improvements have been carried into effect since my last visit. All the bedrooms are now artificially heated. New closets and lavatories have been provided. Further day-room accommodation has also been provided, and some of the small windows have been enlarged. Improvements. Heating. Sanitary arrangements. Day-rooms.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully kept. A separate "Patients' Book" for notes on the mental and physical state of particular patients is not kept. Books.

29th October, 1894.

Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 24th Dec., 1894.

Numbers.

There are 13 gentlemen and 19 ladies at present on the books of this establishment. Since the last inspection 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, while 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged.

One gentleman, who on the occasion of last inspection was resident as a voluntary boarder, has since been discharged and re-admitted as a certified patient; and properly so in my opinion, as his mental condition now renders him a proper subject for detention.

Improvements.

Heating.

Swanbrook House, where 9 ladies are resident, has lately been done up and supplied with new furniture, and provides most excellent accommodation. Many improvements have also taken place in the main house, which is now thoroughly heated with hot water, with the exception of the lower corridor on the female side, which will also shortly be similarly dealt with.

Ventilation.

I have only to suggest that the committee would consider the improvement of the ventilation of the lower rooms on the male side, to which attention was called in last report.

Health.

The patients all appeared in excellent health, and, as heretofore, show evidence of careful and kindly treatment. No sickness is recorded, nor has any death occurred since last visit. One gentleman is almost constantly kept under restraint on account of his mischievous and degraded habits; with this exception, restraint and seclusion have not been resorted to. Three ladies and two gentlemen drive out once a week, and one gentleman has carriage exercise every day. Books and various indoor games and music are provided in the wards.

Restraint.

Exercise.

Amusements.

Ministrations of religion.

A minister of the Society of Friends visits the institution on every Sunday, and an Episcopalian clergyman every fortnight. About 12 patients are able to attend to the ministration of religion; none of them, however, are considered capable of attending Divine Service outside in the city.

Books.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

24th December, 1894.

Course Lodge.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 15th March, 1894.

One inmate not insane.

Number and condition of patients.

Since the last visit to this institution 3 ladies have been admitted. Of these, 2 require care, and are suitable cases for asylum treatment; but the third does not appear to me to be now insane, and steps should be taken as soon as possible to restore her to her friends.

There are 11 ladies now resident in the institution; all appear to be harmless both to themselves and others, and can, therefore, be treated here with safety, but I must repeat the remarks made by my colleague, that this institution is not suitable for the care of the insane of either dangerous or suicidal tendencies.

Institution only suitable for quiet and harmless patients.

Restraint and seclusion.

I find only one entry in the register of restraint and seclusion—that is of the restraint of one lady for a day and a night and the seclusion of the same patient for 11 days. This case was shortly afterwards removed to another asylum. On going through the corridors, however, I found one young lady in bed with her door locked. She is stated to suffer from menstrual disturbance, and to require rest in bed; but I found no entry of this in the Case-book, Medical Journal, or Register

of Seclusion, where it ought to be recorded. Mr. Orr explains that he makes such entries at night, and that the girl was not in bed on the previous day. Course Lodge.

Dr. H. Gray is stated to have visited, for his father, the Visiting Physician, on the 7th instant, and has made the following entry:—"Visited Course Lodge to-day; ladies in good health; everything in satisfactory state." This, however, is entered under the records of the 21st February, and is not dated. Visit of Medical Officer.

Clergymen of various denominations appear to visit the institution, but their ministration is certainly irregular. The last entry in the Chaplain's book is dated 5th March, and states;—"Visited, and conducted worship. Ten ladies present, with family." Clergymen's visits.

The entry previous to this is dated 13th February.

The bedrooms were found to be tidy and clean, and the temperature in them is now maintained by hot water pipes. Feather beds are still in use. Bedrooms.

I was glad to see that the dinner-table was laid with proper attention to the requirements of order and neatness. Dinner.

Notes were entered by me in the "Patients' book" with reference to the mental condition of recent cases. Books.

22nd March, 1894.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Course Lodge.

Inspected on 29th Oct., 1894.

There are twelve ladies on the register of this asylum, and all of them are at present resident. Since last visit two ladies have been discharged, one recovered, and one incurable, while three have been admitted on certificate. One of these is a foreigner, suffering from post-puerperal melancholia, the second a lady with mild delusional insanity, and quite suitable for treatment in this house, while the third is a case of acute mania who, in my opinion, needs the care of a fully equipped asylum, and the attendance of a resident medical man. I found this lady in bed at the time of my visit (12 o'clock, noon), confined in a strait waistcoat. Her bed was soiled, her hair was matted in an entangled coil, and her left eye was slightly blackened. She was sleeping on a feather bed, which is unsuitable for maniacal patients. There was no entry in any of the books accounting for the patient's black eye, which the lady herself stated had been given her by one of the nurses, while the entries of the application of mechanical restraint were made by the asylum proprietor, and not by the medical attendant, except that on the 25th instant, on which date a visit was paid by the Visiting Physician.

Numbers.

Condition of new patients.

Case of acute mania for which this establishment is unsuited.

Records of restraint kept by proprietor.

In our report on this institution of the 26th July, 1893, we stated, "Every application of mechanical restraint should be certified as being necessary by the medical officer; the reasons which render it necessary, its form, and its duration should be clearly stated," so that the proprietor cannot now plead ignorance of the statutory requirements, and, I understand that the licence was renewed by the licensing magistrate on the undertaking that our recommendations as to the class of patients received by the proprietor would be adopted.

Instructions as to restraint not acted upon.

Undertaking on which licence renewed, not carried out.

I trust that the lady referred to may be at once removed to another establishment where better means for the care and treatment of such cases are to be found.

Course Lodge.

I found no other cause of complaint in the patients' treatment. I examined the books, and made entries in the "Patients' book," concerning the patients admitted since last visit.

Books.

Divine Service.

No careful record is kept of the clergymen's visits. Five ladies, I was informed, attend Divine Service on Sundays, and there were family prayers every night in the house.

Suggestions for Magistrates in considering renewal of licence.

We trust, at the next renewal of the licence, the magistrates will consider the reports which my colleague and I have made during the past two years on this establishment, and we would suggest, if they see fit to renew the licence, that they should obtain an undertaking in writing, and forward a copy of same to our office, that the proprietor will in future receive only quiet and harmless cases of insanity.

29th October, 1894.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Elm Lawn.

Inspected on 31st Dec., 1894.

No changes.

No change has taken place amongst the patients located in this private asylum. There has been no new admission, discharge, or death. I saw the six ladies, who appear to receive great attention, and to be supplied with reasonable comforts, and all seem to be content with their treatment.

Treatment.

General condition.

Heating.

Dining-room.

The house is in very good order. All the beds and bedding are properly kept and looked after, and fires were lighted in some of the bedrooms. During the present severe frost I think that every effort should be made to raise the temperature in all the rooms before the patients retire for the night.

I was glad to see that a room has now been set apart for the service of the meals, so that the patients no longer have to pass their days and eat in the same place. This diningroom is neatly furnished, and the table is supplied with clean linen, and the accessories considered necessary in modern society.

Amusements.

During the severe weather it is impossible for the ladies to enjoy exercise out of doors, and they have to content themselves with books and games indoors.

Books.

The books and registers continue to be kept with care and attention.

31st December, 1894.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Farnham House and Maryville.

Inspected on 13th April, 1894.

Numbers.

I visited these licensed houses to-day. The last visit was paid on the 9th October, 1893. There were then resident 17 gentlemen and 26 ladies. In the interval of time that has elapsed 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, and 4 ladies have been discharged, leaving 19 gentlemen and 24 ladies on the books of the institution at present.

Interviews with patients.

I saw and spoke to all the patients, and entered any observations I considered necessary with reference to the mental condition of the late admissions. These appear to be suitable cases for treatment in an asylum

Three patients were found in bed. One gentleman was in the last stage of general paralysis. One lady was in bed from bodily infirmity, and another on account of mental excitement. Farnham House and Maryville.

The records of restraint and seclusion show 8 entries. These refer to the restraint and seclusion of two ladies. Illness. Restraint and seclusion.

Two gentlemen are able to be trusted to go beyond the grounds on parole. Eight gentlemen and 7 ladies are sent out to drive in the country. Exercise.

As regards amusement, outdoor games such as cricket, football, and tennis are provided for the gentlemen. Amusements.

The ministration of religion continues as heretofore. One of the clergymen of the parish holds service every Sunday morning in the chapel attached to the institution. This service is attended by 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies on an average. A second service is held in the evening by Dr. Patton. Divine Service

The beds were found to be carefully attended to, and the bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity. Bedding.

I saw all the books, registers and certificates. All appear to be carefully kept. Books.

19th April, 1894.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Farnham House and Maryville.

Inspected on 10th Nov., 1894.

I visited Farnham House and Maryville Private Asylums on this day. The last visit was paid on the 13th April of the present year. The numbers of patients continue the same as on last visit, viz. :— 19 gentlemen and 24 ladies. During this interval of time, 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen have been admitted; one of each sex has been discharged, and a lady and gentleman have died. Death resulted in the case of the gentleman from general paralysis of the insane, and in that of the lady from failure of the heart's action. Numbers. Deaths.

At the time of my visit one lady was confined to bed from bodily illness. Since my last visit, there does not appear to have been any record of either restraint or seclusion. I found, however, one lady in her room suffering from excitement (I do not know whether her door was locked or not). Isolation in such a case is, no doubt, the best treatment for the patient, and it certainly is for the other inmates; but in future on every occasion in which a patient is placed in a separate room alone during the day with the door locked, this isolation should be recorded as seclusion, and if the door is not locked, an entry of the fact should be made in the case-book. Illness. Restraint and seclusion.

I saw all the ladies and gentlemen in their sitting-rooms. All appeared neat and tidy in their persons, and seemed to be well cared for. Except in one case, in which I am satisfied that dissatisfaction, and the making of unfounded accusations, are the symptoms of mental disease, no complaints were made to me of harsh treatment. General condition.

The dayrooms and corridors for the better behaved patients are fairly furnished, and clean. The dayroom for the more troublesome female patients is too small for the number of occupants, is badly furnished, and is in want of all those surroundings, such as pictures, decorations, &c., which tend to check the noisy and troublesome habits of the insane. Dayrooms.

Farnham House and Maryville.

The bedding which I examined was found of excellent quality, and the linen clean.

Bedding.

The administration of religion continues unchanged.

Ministration of religion.

The present season is unsuitable for outdoor amusement, but some of the gentlemen are still able to go for walks in the country.

Exercise and amusements.

I saw a supply of books and papers through the wards.

10th November, 1894.

Glenside House.

GLENSIDE HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM, COUNTY ANTRIM.

Inspected on 17th March, 1894.

On my visit of inspection Dr. Milligan was not at home, so that I had not the advantage of his knowledge of the two cases under his care. I have, however, seen all the books.

Books.

No change.

Since last visit on 29th November, 1893, no change has taken place. There have been no admissions, discharges, or deaths, so that the two gentlemen referred to in last report still remain.

These two patients were in the garden in charge of their attendant.

Condition of patients.

Mr. R. admitted 14th November, 1891, under an order of the County Court Judge, is an old gentleman, stated to be a long time insane (though I am unable to find any record of the exact duration of his illness), and was previously in the District Asylum. He appears in good bodily health, but very insane. He is rather abusive, somewhat deaf, and disinclined to answer questions, or to tell anything of himself, but is evidently the subject of various hallucinations and auditory delusions. He is stated to be quiet, harmless, and well behaved. He does not employ himself in any way.

Mr. T., admitted 24th February, 1892, said to be suffering from his second attack of insanity; is melancholic; accuses himself of early masturbation, and is filled with various regrets and troubles of past mistakes; wants to see his children, and to leave the place; is able and willing to answer questions, but his memory seems somewhat defective.

Employment desirable.

He is stated to be quiet at present and well behaved, and sleeps fairly well. He is said not to employ himself in any way. I would suggest that every attempt should be made to get him to interest himself in garden work or any other employment.

Condition of house.

Improvements suggested

Both gentlemen were neat and tidy in their persons and in their dress. The rooms set apart for their use are bright and fairly comfortable, and a supply of amusing books was found in the sittingroom. Mr. T. sleeps in the same room with the attendant. This room would be improved by a new carpet, and that occupied by Mr. R. by some additional furniture.

Exercise.

Religion.

Mr. T. is stated to be able to take long country walks and drives. Mr. R., I understand, does not care to leave the grounds. Neither of the gentlemen, I am informed, attends any form of divine worship.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Hampstead House.

Inspected on 31st March, 1894.

Since the last inspection in 1893 the following changes have taken place amongst the patients in Hampstead House:—1 gentleman has been admitted and 2 have been discharged, leaving 19 patients now on the books of the establishment. I saw and spoke to all the patients (with one exception), and entered in the Patients' Book such observations as I considered necessary with reference to the mental condition of certain cases. All appeared happy and contented; none were confined to bed; and, with the exception of one paralysed old gentleman, all are able to be out.

Numbers.

Interviews with patients.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that recourse has not been had to either of these means of treatment since the last inspection.

No restraint or seclusion.

The behaviour of the patients was most orderly. Many of them can be trusted to wander about the grounds at their own will. Three are able to walk to church in the village every Sunday, and 11 attend divine service conducted in the house by Dr. Eustace.

Conduct.

Divine Service.

A monthly service is held by the attending Chaplain in addition to these services. I cannot but think that the more frequent attendance of a minister of religion would add to the comfort of the patients, and would be more satisfactory to their relatives.

More frequent attendance of a minister of religion desirable.

As regards amusements, 4 gentlemen are able to go to the theatre, bazaars, and concerts in the city. Billiards and tennis are provided in the house, and books and papers would appear to be plentifully supplied.

Amusements.

The two houses were, as usual, found in excellent order. The bedrooms afford most comfortable accommodation and are neatly furnished, and a good deal of painting has been done. The arrangements for the service of dinner are carried out with every attention to the requirements of modern society.

General condition.

Dinner.

The Case Books reflect great credit on the medical officers, and all the other books required by law (with the exception of the Medical Journal) are carefully kept up.

Books.

7th April, 1894.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Hartfield House.

Inspected on 1st June, 1894.

I visited Hartfield Asylum on the 1st June, and saw all the patients (18 in number) now resident. There has been no change since last visit, except one admission, Mr. M. J. K., whose mental state is improving. No complaint was made during my visit, and I noticed several domestic improvements since my last inspection. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been used.

Improvements.

No restraint or seclusion.

1st June, 1894.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HARTFIELD HOUSE. Inspected on 6th Dec., 1894.

Numbers. On my visit to Hartfield I find that 19 patients are at present under care. Since June, when the house was last inspected, 2 have been admitted and 1 discharged.

Health. All the patients were in fair bodily health, with the exception of 1 very feeble old gentleman, suffering from organic disease. This patient was in charge of a trained hospital nurse, and thus receives every care and comfort that his condition will allow.

Clothing. All the patients were fairly neat and tidy in their dress. I saw them in their dayrooms, where they were reading and amusing themselves.

Bedding. Some of the rooms would require to be re-painted and decorated, but I understand that this will be done in the spring. The bedding was good, and carefully kept.

Heating. All the bedrooms are now supplied with hot water pipes, but these were not heated at the time of my visit, which was early in the day.

Undesirable to have two patients sleeping in one room. Some of these rooms have two patients sleeping in them; for obvious reasons, this is undesirable. By removing the dividing wall between two of the apartments, a dormitory to contain 5 beds would be provided, and to this number in one room there can be no objection.

Exercise. Nine gentlemen go for walks or drives in the country twice in the week. Two patients are allowed to spend a fortnight at the sea side.

Occupation. Four are stated to be engaged at some light occupation.

Amusements. Pianos, books, papers, cards, and billiards are provided.

Divine service. The Chaplain celebrates Mass on Sundays and holidays, when 12 patients are stated to attend.

HIGHFIELD (DRUMCONDRA) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

HIGHFIELD. Inspected on 31st March, 1894.

No changes. No change has taken place amongst the residents of this licensed house since the date of last visit, on the 21st August, 1893. One lady was admitted, but she has been since discharged.

Health. One old lady is completely bed-ridden, and another patient was found in bed, recovering from an attack of excitement. With these exceptions, the ladies appeared in good bodily health, and are able to enjoy plenty of outdoor exercise in the grounds, which in this bright weather look very charming.

Conduct. Having regard to the excitable mental condition in one or two cases, the ladies were wonderfully quiet and well-behaved, and bore evidence of their kind and judicious treatment.

No restraint or seclusion. There has been no recourse to the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit.

General condition. The house was found in its usual satisfactory state; the sittingrooms and bedrooms are well furnished and well kept, and the arrangements are, as far as possible, those of a private house.

Books. The books and registers, with the exception of the Medical Journal, were found to be carefully kept, and the Case-book, as in the past, bears evidence of close attention on the part of the Medical Officer.

Interview with patient. I had a special interview with one lady, and entered such observations as I considered necessary in the Patients' Book respecting the mental health of certain cases.

31st March, 1894.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Lindville. Inspected on 15th Nov., 1894.

I visited this day the Lindville Private Asylum, licensed to Dr. Osborne. The patients now number 17 (6 males and 11 females). During the year 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted; 1 gentleman has been discharged as recovered, 2 have been removed as improved, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. The deaths were the result of natural causes, and call for no remarks. All the patients were in good health, with the exception of one or two very old people. I saw and spoke to all, and received no complaints, except of undue detention, but there was no one fit for discharge. All were clean and neat in their persons. The beds and bedding were clean, of good quality, and properly looked after. Several improvements recommended in last report have been carried out. New carpets have been provided in some of the rooms. Pedestal water closets have been put in; the old floors of these rooms have been removed and replaced with tiles; and the water supply to the closets has been improved.

Numbers. Deaths. Health. Interview with patients. Condition. Bedding. Improvements.

As regards exercise, 2 gentlemen walk in the country and 1 is taken out to drive. None of the ladies are considered fit to go out on the roads, but I think greater efforts should be made, by taking one or two at a time, to give them more extended exercise.

Exercise.

A piano and books are provided in the wards.

Amusements.

Some of the ladies employ themselves at sewing and knitting, but the gentlemen have not as yet been got to do anything.

Employment.

As regards the ministration of religion, the Protestant Clergyman visits once a week and conducts service. There are only two Catholic patients, but these are visited as often as is considered advisable.

Divine Service.

I saw and examined the Medical Journal and the Admission Book, and entered notes of the mental condition of the various patients in the Patients' Book.

Books.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants and 4 nurses.

Staff.

I think every praise is due to the Matron, Miss M'Kenzie, for her management of the establishment.

Management

15th November, 1894.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

St. John of God. Inspected on 29th March and 7th April, 1894.

I visited this licensed house on the 29th March and 7th April, 1894. Since the last inspection, on the 29th September, 1893, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Numbers.

There were resident on this latter date,	54	patients.
Since then, the admissions have been	15	„
	69	
The discharges—recovered,	5	
„ unrecovered,	6	
Died,	5	
	16	

leaving at the present time (7th April), 53 patients on the books of th institution.

The following is a return of the causes of death:—

Deaths.

Paralysis, and heart disease,	1
Consumption,	1
Fatty degeneration of heart,	1
General paralysis of the insane	2

St. John of God.

In one case death would appear to have occurred rather suddenly. The patient was under treatment in the infirmary for heart disease. On the night of his death he got out of bed, and went to the water-closet. On his return the night attendant noticed that he breathed heavily, and in a few minutes afterwards he died. The Coroner's inquest was not considered necessary, as the patient was known to suffer from heart disease, and as an attendant was present when death took place. It would, however, be more satisfactory to the general public, if the regulation in force in all asylums in England and Scotland, and in all public asylums in Ireland, were extended to licensed houses in this country, viz., that every death occurring in such institutions should be notified to the Coroner.

All deaths should be notified to Coroner.

Restraint and seclusion.

Records incomplete.

The records of restraint and seclusion would show that two patients had been secluded, and that two had been restrained on eleven occasions. I cannot, however, consider that this is an accurate return of the amount of restraint used between the visits, as on going round the wards, I found that one gentleman was restrained every night by having a sheet tied across his chest, and I found one gentlemen in bed suffering from excite ment. In the former case it was not considered necessary to record the restraint, as the patient's limbs were free. In the latter the patient remained in his room of his own wish, and, therefore, was not supposed to be in seclusion.

What should constitute restraint and seclusion.

Every case, however, should be recorded as seclusion where the patient's door is locked during the day, and every case should be entered as restraint where the movements of the body or of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded.

Interview with patients.

Clothing.

I saw all the patients, and had a private interview with one gentleman just admitted. The clothes in some instances were soiled and shabby, and would require renewal. I was informed that in a few cases paying low rates of board, it was found impossible to obtain sufficient clothing from the relatives. The only remedy in such instances will be to supply fresh clothing where necessary, and charge the cost to the patient's maintenance.

Additional accommodation.

The new wing is now progressing towards completion. When occupied the accommodation will be almost doubled. At present, however, the only part inhabited is the ground floor, where a dayroom and a number of single bedrooms are provided for the more troublesome cases.

Dayroom.

The dayroom affords excellent accommodation for the class of patients for whom it is intended. It is well ventilated and well lighted. The

Tiled floor.

floor is tiled. In this country such a floor is supposed to render a room

Heating.

cold in winter. However, as the whole wing is heated by hot water, a suitable temperature can always be maintained.

General condition.

The remainder of the house was found in good order; the dayrooms and bedrooms are well furnished, clean, and comfortable.

Dinner.

Dietary.

I saw the preparations for dinner throughout the institution, and was pleased to find that due attention is given to order and decency in serving the meal. The fare would appear to be ample and of good quality.

Staff.

The staff of the institution is composed, as heretofore, of the members of the Community, twenty-one in number: of these fourteen are in constant attendance on the patients. The other brethren attend to the administrative duties of the institution, such as cooking, washing, &c. There are only five paid attendants. Nine patients are returned as

Employment. Large number require constant care.

engaged in some form of employment. Only three are at present confined to bed, but the number of helpless and degraded cases requiring constant care is large.

On last Sunday 43 patients were able to attend Mass. St. John of God.

A chaplain, who is a member of the Community, resides in the institution. Divine service.

In repeating the observations made in the last report, that the accommodation provided here for such very low annual payments would appear to be a distinct boon, I must also reiterate the suggestion made on a former visit, that before the licence is extended for a larger number of patients, a medical officer should be appointed, who should have the charge and treatment of the insane inmates, and the responsibility of their care, placed in his hands. During my present visit, I was struck with the number of inmates requiring constant medical attendance. I saw patients in the lowest state of mental depression, in a very weak bodily condition, through refusal of food, requiring to be fed by forced alimentation. This operation was performed by one of the Community. Such an operation, although I am sure performed with skill, should I think be only entrusted to a member of the medical profession. I saw also several patients suffering from great excitement, who should be constantly under medical surveillance. If these insane persons were inmates of a district asylum, they would have the benefit of constant medical care; and such care is requisite so long as their disease is acute, or whenever they can derive any benefit from treatment.

Accommodation at such a cheap rate is a boon.

Medical Officer should be appointed before extending licence.

Case requiring nourishment by forced alimentation.

Cases requiring constant medical surveillance.

The books and registers, as recorded in former reports, are carefully kept. Books.

7th April, 1894.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

St. John of God. Inspected on 8th Dec., 1894.

This institution was last visited on the 7th April. The following changes have since taken place amongst the patients :—

At that date 53 names were on the register.

Since then, 23 patients have been admitted, 10 have been discharged recovered, 11 have been removed, and 4 have died, leaving 51 on the books of the establishment. Of these, 2 are voluntary boarders, not under certificates. Numbers.

The records show that two deaths were caused by general paralysis of the insane, one from meningitis, and one from disease of the lungs. Deaths.

Four patients, at the time of my visit, were found in bed suffering from old age, chronic disease, and debility. From the returns shown to me, it appears that no serious accident has been recorded. Illness.

Restraint has been employed in five cases—in one, to prevent removal of surgical bandages, and in four, on account of suicidal and homicidal impulses. Restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of three cases—in one, on three occasions, for a total duration of thirty-six hours—in another, on two occasions, for fourteen hours—and in the third, once for four hours. Seclusion.

About 10 patients occupy themselves in some light employment—4 assist the attendants, 2 work on the farm, 3 help in the kitchen, and 1 in the laundry. Employment.

Forty-eight walk daily in the grounds, and a few are allowed to go beyond the estate. Exercise.

As regards the ministration of religion, 45 patients attend Mass on Sundays and holidays. Divine Service.

Since the last visit of inspection the new wing has been completed, and is now fit for occupation, affording excellent accommodation for about 60 patients. Completion of new wing.

St. John of God.

The rooms occupied by the more troublesome patients have been in use for some time, and the new infirmaries for the sick and paralysed are now suitably furnished, and utilised for these patients.

The top story provides 4 large dormitories, most suitable for the accommodation of patients paying low rates of board.

Accommodation doubled. Appointment of resident medical officer again urged.

Having regard to the fact that the amount of accommodation provided in this institution is now doubled, I must again call attention to the observations made in last report of inspection, with regard to the desirability of having a medical officer resident in the house, and solely responsible for the treatment of the patients. At the same time, I can

Books.

report most favourably on the way in which the Case-books and the various books required by law are kept by the Visiting Physician.

8th December, 1894.

St. Patrick's (Belmont Park). Inspected on 14th April, 1894.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK, WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

On my visit to this licensed house I found 39 gentlemen resident; of these 5 had been admitted since the last visit.

Numbers.

In this interval 1 patient had been discharged recovered, and 3 unrecovered.

Patient confined to bed.

At the time of my visit only 1 patient was confined to bed, and he would appear to remain constantly in his room, partly from bodily ailment and partly on account of hypochondriacal delusions.

Restraint.

Restraint would seem to have been used only on one occasion, when one of the late admissions was restrained by a strait waistcoat for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, owing to his violence towards the other patients.

Interviews with patients.

I spoke to all the patients, and entered into conversation with any who were able or willing to converse with me, and I entered notes in the Patients' Book, with reference to the mental condition of the late admissions.

Clothing.

Some of the inmates paying low rates of board would require new clothes, as their dress was, in some instances, shabby and worn out.

Bedding.

The bedding is throughout of good quality, and the linen scrupulously clean. In only one instance did I find a bed in any way neglected. Wire bottoms are now supplied for many of the beds, but I think that by degrees they should be substituted for the straw palliasses in use at present. None of the beds are supplied with under-blankets. The

Bed-rooms.

bedrooms are neatly papered and painted; much in this way has been done since the last visit. Considering the low rates of board, the furniture is fairly good, but some of the bedrooms might be rendered more comfortable.

Exercise.

Nineteen patients are at times able to go for country walks with an attendant, and occasional drives are given; cricket and outdoor games

Amusements.

are provided. Indoors there are two pianos and a small billiard table. Greater efforts should, I think, be made to provide more varied amusement and recreation, such as theatrical performances, concerts, and magic lantern entertainments, so as to break the monotony of asylum life.

Employment.

Four patients are said to assist in cleaning the house, 5 do a little work in the garden, and 2 help in the laundry.

It is gratifying to find that the number of patients who have been induced to employ themselves has been gradually increased, as it is a matter of great difficulty to get the insane of this class to engage in any industrial occupation. St. Patrick's (Belmont Park). Employment.

All, with the exception of 6, attend Mass on Sunday in the chapel of the institution, and any who choose can do so every day. Divine service.

Nine brothers of the Community take charge of the patients, assisted by 4 paid attendants; one of these latter acts as night attendant. Staff.

The appliances for use against fire consist of 2 interual hydrants and 5 hand fire engines. There are no external hydrants. Precautions against fire.

I examined the books and registers. All are carefully kept, with the exception of the Case-book, which is not posted up, and should engage the attention of the Visiting Physician. Books.

18th April, 1894.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK, WATERFORD) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

St. Patrick's (Belmont Park). Inspected on 16th Aug., 1894.

On this date, 39 gentlemen are resident—the same number as on the last inspection. Since that date (14th April, 1894), 5 patients have been admitted and 5 discharged. No death has taken place, nor has any casualty been reported. I entered notes concerning the new admissions in the "Patients' Book," and satisfied myself that they had been properly admitted. Since last visit, the records show that one patient was under restraint on account of his violence and excitement on one occasion. No case of seclusion is recorded. The gentlemen appear in good bodily health. Only the one case, to whom reference was made in last report, is confined to bed. This old gentleman remains in bed rather from hypochondriacal delusions than from bodily ailment. Perhaps if he were removed down stairs, so as to have more easy access to the open air, he might, at least on warm days, be got to sit outside. Numbers. No deaths or casualties. Restraint. No seclusion. Health.

The patients appeared clean, and well looked after, but, as remarked in last report, some of their clothes would require to be renewed. The bedding was, as on last visit, very clean, and steps are being taken, I am informed, to supply each bed with an under-blanket, as suggested in last report. Condition. Bedding.

The number of patients employed remains unchanged. Country walks and drives are frequently provided, but I think the walking parties, during the summer at least, should go out every day, so as to give the patients exercise beyond the garden; and a record should be kept of the number going on these daily walks. Employment. Exercise.

The staff has been increased by the addition of one Brother belonging to the Community. No change has taken place amongst the paid attendants. Staff.

Additional newspapers have been provided, and the supply of books for the use of the patients is said to be sufficient. Literature.

Religious instruction continues as heretofore. Religion.

I examined and signed all the books required to be kept. Improvement has taken place in the keeping of the Case-book. Books.

16th August, 1894.

Stewart Institution.

STEWART INSTITUTION PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 1st Dec., 1894.

On the 1st December, I visited this institution, which is classified as one of the Charitable Hospitals in Ireland, under 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, section 49.

The establishment is devoted principally to the care and maintenance of imbecile children.

Accommodation is also provided for persons suffering from mental disease who are able to contribute small sums towards their maintenance. There are at present 27 males and 31 females of the latter class.

Numbers.

Voluntary boarders.

Of these one male and one female are here as voluntary boarders, and are not under certificates.

"Government patients."

One male and three females are still supported by the Government—the remains of the number removed many years ago from the Richmond cells.

Since the beginning of the year 11 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 6 have died.

Deaths

Illness.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and almost all occurred amongst the old. Four patients were confined to bed at the time of my visit, three on account of serious illness, and one from violence.

Amusements.

Exercise.

As regards amusements—there are weekly dances and singing, outdoor and indoor games, with a fair supply of books and papers.

Religion.

Two men and two women are allowed out for walks beyond the grounds, whilst the others walk daily in the woods. Two females attend the neighbouring church, and two others attend Mass in the parish chapel. Service is held in the establishment weekly by an Episcopalian clergyman and Presbyterian minister. A Catholic clergyman visits occasionally.

Bedding.

The upper wards and corridors are fairly furnished, and supplied with simple comforts. The beds and bedding also are clean, and properly attended to. I must, however, take exception to the lower corridor, set apart for the use of the male patients. This part of the house is poorly furnished, cheerless, comfortless, and devoid of all those articles of interest which serve to occupy the attention and soothe the minds of the insane. The beds here are provided with nothing but loose straw. Such bedding does not tend to improve the habits of the insane, or to inculcate cleanliness in those who look after them, and is not now generally used in either public or private asylums.

Comfortless accommodation for males.

Yard unsuitable.

In connection with this lower corridor there exists a miserable yard, most unsuitable for the use of the insane, as it is small, and affords no view of the surrounding country.

Heating

The greater part of the house is heated by hot-water pipes, but these, Dr. Pim informs me, are not used.

I think, in this damp climate, and during this cold season an establishment of this sort can only be properly heated by some such artificial means, as the temperature cannot be properly kept up by open fires.

Health.

The patients all looked in good health, and appeared to be well cared for. No complaints were made to me except of undue detention, and I satisfied myself that those patients were unfit for discharge. In the case of one lady, on whose behalf a communication had been made to our office, I had a private interview, and satisfied myself that the patient was a proper case for detention in the asylum.

Interview with patient.

Stewart Institution.

At present extensive building operations are being carried out. A large block is being built for the imbecile children, and a detached residence for the Medical Officer, while the apartments at present occupied by him are to be added to the accommodation for the insane.

Additions and improvements.

I understand, also, that the water-closets and bath-rooms are to be re-modelled. This is an improvement much required, as the present sanitary arrangements are old and obsolete.

Sanitary arrangements.

1st December, 1894.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Verville. Inspected on 13th June, 1894.

There are at present 25 patients resident.

Since last visit 7 ladies have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged, 2 recovered, 1 much improved, and 1 not improved.

Numbers.

There have been 6 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, but these several entries refer to the same patient.

Restraint and seclusion.

I am pleased to notice the improvements carried out since my last visit, and which are referred to in my colleague's last report of inspection.

Improvements.

The day being fine, the patients, except three, were out walking round the grounds, and having regard to the low rate of board which is paid for the great majority of the ladies in this establishment, I saw no ground of complaint as to their condition or treatment. Many of them, if not received at Verville, would probably be placed as paying patients in district asylums, which, however excellently managed, are, from their associations, in my opinion, undesirable places of residence for ladies and gentlemen.

Exercise.

Low rate of board.

Condition and treatment.

15th June, 1894.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Verville. Inspected on 6th Dec., 1894.

I visited this house to-day, and found 23 ladies resident therein, 2 having been admitted and 4 discharged since last inspection.

Numbers.

The house itself is very old, gloomy, and depressing, and stands in need of painting and decoration to render it somewhat more cheerful.

House gloomy and depressing.

I saw the ladies—some in their dayrooms, some who were out walking were sent for to see me, and some I found in their bedrooms. I think this is an unfortunate system—to leave persons to occupy the same rooms both by day and night. One lady I found locked in her room. In future every case so treated, no matter for how short a period, must be recorded as in seclusion.

Interviews with patients.

Seclusion.

The beds and bedding were of fair quality, but the bedrooms are, as a rule, shabby, and require additional comforts.

Beds and bed-rooms.

In the records of restraint I find 2 entries of 2 ladies restrained for different periods.

Restraint.

The books required by law are carefully kept, and the Case-book shows the attention which the Visiting Physician pays to the history of his patients.

Books.

6th December, 1894.

Woodbine Lodge.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 2nd Aug., 1894.

Seven ladies are resident in this licensed house. Since last visit no change has taken place amongst the patients. No one has been admitted, discharged, or died. One lady has been for some time past in

No changes.

feeble health, and is still confined to her room. She is able to be up

Health.

for some hours every day, but not able to move about. The others are

Exercise.

in fair bodily health. As many as are physically able go for extended walks in the country, and all are said to spend a certain time in the

General Condition.

open air. As the day was very wet, I found all, with the exception of the invalid patient, in the dayroom, in charge of a nurse. All were remarkably clean and neat in their persons, and showed evidence of care

No Dining-room.

and attention. The dayroom is still used as a sitting-room and dining-room. The recommendation made in last report, that a room should be set apart for the service of the meals, does not appear to have been as yet carried out. The house has been almost entirely papered and

Bedrooms.

painted, and is thereby greatly improved in appearance; the bedrooms are clean and bright and the beds comfortable.

Medical attendant.

The Medical Attendant visits monthly, and enters a report in the Medical Journal. He pays more frequent visits when required.

Divine Service.

The clergyman of the parish also visits monthly, and enters a note of his visit in a book kept for the purpose. I am happy to say that now two of the ladies attend evening service in the neighbouring parish church. This will tend much to their happiness and to the well-being of the others, showing them that they are not entirely cut off from the world.

Books.

The various books required to be kept were examined and found posted up.

13th August, 1894.

Ballymena Workhouse.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on 16th March, 1894.

I inspected to-day the lunatics and idiots resident in this workhouse. The certified lunatics, who are here under contract with the Belfast Asylum, number 56 of each sex—total 112. The occupants of the idiot wards, chargeable to the union, amount to 22 men and 15 women.

Statistics.

Of the first class, both men and women were, during my visit, quiet and orderly. One man and five women were confined to bed from bodily

Illness

infirmity; the man from influenza, and of the women, four suffered from chronic disease, and one from cold. The male patient had some signs of bed-sores, and a woman who is paralysed on one side had some black

Beds

marks on her legs. I would suggest that lower bedsteads, with some softer material than straw to lie on, should be provided for such cases.

Epileptics.

The epileptic number in these wards, three on the male, and one on the female side.

Employment.

As regards employment:—

8 men are employed at house work.
10 „ „ on the farm.
1 man is „ in shoemaker's shop.

Of the women;—Two wash in the laundry every day, and 4 on Friday and Saturday, 4 sew, and 1 knits.

Paid official required to take charge of insane in laundry.

I am informed that it would be possible to employ a much larger number in the laundry if a paid attendant were provided to take charge of the insane when washing. Perhaps the guardians may in time think

it advisable to place a paid official in charge of the laundry, who would be responsible for these women when at work, and thus allow a greater number to find employment. Ballymena Workhouse

The paid staff in charge of the certified lunatics consists of three attendants on each side. Staff.

Two of the male attendants have had some asylum experience, the others have had no previous training in the care of the insane.

I had only one complaint of ill-treatment made to me, and I was satisfied that this was not worthy of attention. Treatment.

No records or reports of any sort are to be found in these wards. I would suggest that a book should be kept by the charge attendant on each side, showing the number under care each evening; the admissions, discharges, or deaths each day; the number employed; the names of those confined to bed; and any serious casualty or event which may have happened. This book should be shown to the Medical Officer every morning. Records should be kept.

As regards the structural condition of the wards, very little alteration or improvement has been made—the indoor water closets may be said to be part of the dayrooms and dormitories, and to ventilate entirely into them—the outdoor privies are ill-suited for the use of the insane, and were, on the male side, filled with sewage. I have been informed that it is proposed to provide the new wards for the imbecile women with the same objectionable closets, placed in the rooms; but I trust the Guardians will consider the advisability of altering the sanitary arrangements, so as to have them more in accordance with the requirements of the class of patients for whom they are intended. Sanitary arrangements.

The dayrooms are very bare and cheerless; the only furniture in them, with the exception of fixed forms, was six armchairs. The heating is supplied by a stove, the flue from which warms the dormitories upstairs. By this means the temperature is said to be fairly kept up, but no thermometers are provided by which this can be tested. Day-rooms. Heating.

The bedding was fairly clean, and sufficiently warm for this season of the year; the bedsteads are of iron, and straw is still used for bedding. Bedding.

I saw the patients at dinner on both sides. No tablecloths, knives, forks, or plates are provided. These requirements of civilisation would not cost much, and tend greatly to improve the habits of the insane. The dinner consisted of soup, with 4 ounces of meat and potatoes. The amount of meat might with advantage be increased, but otherwise the dietary would appear to be sufficient in quantity, and of good quality. Dinner. Dietary.

As regards the idiot wards, I was glad to hear that the Guardians had decided, on the advice of the Local Government Board Inspector, to remove the females from their present ward, and to give up the use of the miserable cells referred to in previous reports. I was also glad to hear that it was decided to appoint a paid attendant for the male imbeciles. Idiot wards.

I would again suggest for the consideration of the Guardians, the advisability of placing all the inmates of unsound mind under the care of the charge attendants on each side, who would be responsible for the conduct of the other attendants. No difficulty would arise in carrying this out on the female side, as the new ward for the imbeciles will be in close proximity to the ward for the lunatics. All inmates of unsound mind should be placed under care of charge attendants

Neither in the male nor female idiot wards is there a fixed bath with a supply of hot and cold water. When the inmates are washed, a large tin tub is brought into the dayroom, and water is brought in by cans. Bathing arrangements.

Some of the beds in the male idiot wards might have been cleaner, and whitewashing here is much required. I would suggest that the Male idiot wards.

Ballymena Workhouse.

cells in this ward should be no longer used, as they are unfit for human habitation.

Cells unfit for human habitation.

In the female ward I found a dumb girl who is stated not to be insane. I think the Medical Officer should see her, and if he considers the girl to be of sound mind, she ought to be sent elsewhere.

Dumb girl not insane.

Divine Service.

As regards care for the spiritual wants of the insane, I find that:—

8 men and 5 women attend the Presbyterian service;
7 men and 3 women attend the Episcopalian service;
10 men and 6 women go to Mass.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Matron, who afforded me all the information and assistance in her power.

16th March, 1894.

BALROTHERY WORKHOUSE.

Balrothery Workhouse.

Inspected on 11th Oct., 1894.

Numbers.

Condition.

On my visit to the Balrothery Workhouse, I find that the inmates classified as of unsound mind number 15 (6 men and 9 women). Of these 3 are stated to be epileptic, and only 1 to be of unclean habits. All, with one or two exceptions, appeared to be fairly well able to take care of themselves, and, therefore, better suited for workhouse treatment than is generally the case in these institutions in Ireland.

Employment.

Clothing and bedding.

Nearly all the men employ themselves in some way or other. Of the women one washes and two knit. The clothing and bedding appear to be of fair quality, and having regard to the fact that the appliances for bathing are of a very limited character, both men and women were fairly clean.

No bedsteads.

Neither sex sleep on bedsteads, and I would ask the Guardians to consider the desirability of providing iron bedsteads, with wire woven mattresses, for the insane, as they have done for some of the other inmates.

Baths required.

I would, also, ask them to erect baths, with hot and cold water, for the use of the inmates of unsound mind, who cannot be properly cared for without such appliances. I quite recognise the fact that the Guardians are not legally responsible for the care of the insane, and that they are, therefore, not called on to make any difference in their treatment from that of the other paupers. But so long as lunatics have to be retained here, the Guardians will, I am sure, be ready to supply such requirements for their treatment.

General state.

The Master kindly showed me through the whole institution, and I was much pleased with the regularity and order which prevailed.

11th October, 1894.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

Belfast Workhouse. Inspected in May, 1894.

I completed on the 10th instant an official inspection of the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse. I examined, and spoke, during my visit, to every individual patient, and inquired carefully into the arrangements made for their comfort and treatment.

Statistics.

The total number resident on the 9th May was 486, viz. :—males, 210, and females, 276. They are sub-divided, following the workhouse classification, into :—

Males.	Healthy.	Sick.
Epileptic lunatics,	28	5
Epileptic idiots,	4	2
Lunatics,	135	21
Idiots,	12	3
Females.		
Lunatics,	194	35
Idiots,	5	4
Epileptic lunatics,	31	4
Epileptic idiots,	3	0

New building for insane.

For this large number of insane paupers the Guardians have provided a detached building, at a cost, I am informed, of not less than £14,000, and they have since my last inspection, with a view to promote the better care and treatment of the patients, appointed a resident medical officer to give his whole time to the supervision of the lunacy department (under the direction of the experienced workhouse medical officer) and under him they have appointed an increased staff of 13 paid attendants, including six night attendants—three on the male and three on the female side.

Resident medical officer appointed.

Staff.

Accommodation.

The accommodation consists of two parallel three-storied blocks, separated by an airing yard, each floor of which gives considerable dormitory space. At right angles to these dormitory blocks, and connecting them, are a dining-room and laundry, while the fourth side of the quadrangle, enclosing the airing yards, consists of work and day rooms. In the Inspectors' previous reports, exception was taken to the number of patients confined to bed because epileptic, feeble, or otherwise unmanageable, and to the, in their opinion, too frequent application of mechanical restraint—the records showing that no less than 72 patients in 1890 required, at least occasionally, restraint or seclusion, owing mainly to the imperfect supervising and nursing arrangements at the command of the medical officers. In both these respects I am now happy to be able to record a marked advance.

Restraint.

From the assistance afforded by an increased staff, it has been found practicable to dispense with all restraint for a considerable time past, while the number of patients confined to bed has fallen from 41 men and 87 women out of 400 patients, on the occasion of our official visit in 1890, to 31 men and 42 women, out of a total of 500 at the present time.

Numbers confined to bed.

Employment.

I can also favourably report on the increased number of patients usefully employed, as shown in the following table :—

Males.	
Outdoor labour,	25
Oakum picking,	50
Scrubbers,	12
Females.	
Knitting,	18
Laundry,	23
Scrubbers,	28

Belfast Workhouse.

Bedding.

Clothing.

Cleanliness.

Workhouses not suitable for insane.

No legal sanction for detaining lunatics in workhouses.

Defects of lunatic department in workhouse.

New male dayroom.

Insufficiently warmed.

Continuing in the opinion that the straw ticks in the dormitories should be replaced by wire-woven beds, and light hair mattresses protected by mackintosh, I may add that the bed-covering was sufficient, and of good quality, while all the patients were clothed in decent and comfortable garb. The male sick ward contrasted unfavourably, as to order and neatness, with the female, yet, as a general statement, I may say cleanliness reigned in all parts of the department a minute examination failing to detect vermin of any kind, or indeed any want of cleanliness. Judged by the workhouse standard, the lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse may be good, but this only confirms the feeling that workhouses are not suitable places of residence for even the incurably insane. A workhouse represents the strict justice of the Poor Law, while modern opinion requires us to extend to all classes of the insane pauper lunatics the indulgence and sympathy which their pitiable and helpless condition demands. If then, instead of judging this department by the workhouse standard, we compare it with a district asylum sheltering the same number of patients, it becomes necessary to offer some unfavourable criticisms as to the character of the provision made for the insane, and the domestic conditions and surroundings of their daily life. In the first place, as pointed out in our previous reports, we have a number of insane, or mentally deficient persons, numerically exceeding the average population of our district asylums, congregated in an institution which legally is not an asylum, but in which nevertheless persons are detained against their will, without any legal sanction, while those so helplessly demented, or insane, as to be incapable of exercising or expressing any power of will, are deprived of certain safeguards and provisions which the law ordains for the protection of their fellow sufferers who happen to be placed in legally constituted asylums. In this connection, it may be observed that it is at the present time being strongly urged that no patient should be received or transferred into the lunacy wards without the observance of the same legal formalities which precede the admission of the insane into district asylums. On this head however, I would point out that the conditions under which the reception of inmates takes place are, as regards workhouses and lunatic asylums, widely different. In the case of lunatic asylums the forms are prescribed by statute, and are specially designed with the view of conferring on the governing authorities, the power of compulsory detention in the institution. In the case of workhouses, however, which are primarily intended for the relief of destitution, and not for the treatment of insanity, no such statutory provision exists, nor would the issue of medical certificates of insanity, as advocated, confer on the Boards of Guardians, as the law now stands, any additional authority, power of control, or responsibility whatsoever in respect either to the classification or treatment of this particular class of workhouse inmate. Applying the asylum test, the lunatic department is undoubtedly deficient in many respects. The number of paid day attendants is altogether too small even for the care of quiet and chronic cases. The dayroom accommodation is much too limited, while some of these rooms are really little better than sheds, in which patients can shelter in cold or wet weather, but in which they can find nothing to interest them, or to divert their morbid thoughts or broodings.

The new male day-room in which fifty patients are employed in the task of oakum picking is, as regards its area and height, a very fine apartment, measuring 53ft. by 30ft. 6in. by at least 14ft. in height. Its superficial area is capable of affording proper day-room accommodation for about 50 patients, but it is quite insufficiently warmed by a single

fireplace placed at one end, and it would need the simple decoration of having its walls plastered and papered, or painted, and to be furnished with chairs, tables, books, newspapers, and a few games such as are nowadays provided in a properly constituted asylum. It is no answer to such a recommendation to say that the majority of the patients are of the pauper class, and have been unaccustomed to such things in their own homes. The impression made by a few of the comforts and surroundings of civilized life is for this reason all the greater, and often tends to the patient's recovery, or if not to recovery, at least to tranquillity and contentment.

Belfast Workhouse.

Requires decoration, &c.

We drew attention in our previous reports to the want of proper sanitary annexes, providing sufficient bathing, lavatory, and water-closet accommodation. There are only two fixed baths (excluding the portable baths used in the sick wards) for nearly 400 persons, and the closets are antiquated and insanitary in construction. The smell from them is rather offensive, and the drains, I was informed, run under the buildings, and would probably be found defective. The heating and ventilation of the dormitories are unsatisfactory. The upper and lower dormitories are not artificially heated, and with the cold air passing in direct through the ventilating spaces, their temperature in cold weather must be little above that of the external air, while the upper dormitories immediately under a slanting unceiled roof must, in sultry weather, be oppressively warm. The ground floor dormitories are provided with open fireplaces, while the middle, or sick dormitory, is in addition heated by hot water pipes, but these pipes run only through a part of their extent, and the direct passage of cold air through an open ventilator placed between every five or six beds may at times act injuriously on the health of some of the old and feeble patients. Another marked want in these sick wards is a space in which persons too feeble to go down to a day-room can sit in easy chairs in the sun, or near a fire. For the want of an arrangement such as this, weakly persons have to remain in bed, and in the course of time may develop bedsores, a source of much suffering to themselves and trouble to their attendants. A considerable number of the 73 persons I found in bed on the days of my visit might, I consider, sit up in invalid chairs at least a part of each day. Among the male patients confined to bed, I found three with bedsores and two threatening; not a large proportion, but still sufficient to indicate the necessity for more vigilant nursing. On the female side I should state, to the great credit of Nurse M'Bride, the only bedsore noticed, was one contracted outside the workhouse, which was rapidly healing under her careful attendance. Excluding the few patients who work on the farm, the patients only obtain exercise in the two yards enclosed by the dreary buildings, and which are so small as barely to allow each patient a few square feet of superficial space for purposes of recreation and exercise. Attention has recently been called to the large number of deaths which occur in the lunatic department, and an unfavourable comparison has been instituted between its mortality and that of the district asylum. It should, however, be borne in mind that the workhouse patients are as a class much more feeble and aged than those received in district asylums. Many of them have been transferred from the district asylum, or from other institutions as epileptics, or aged incurable dements. Similar cases are received from their homes in the city, when their friends are no longer able to take care of them, and of the remainder, a large proportion are dotards (whose mental breakdown has followed on age and infirmity) transferred from the large infirmaries of this workhouse, containing between 3,000 and 4,000 inmates. Under these circumstances, the lunatic wards become, as it were, a lethal

Sanitary Arrangements.

Insufficient baths.

Heating and ventilation.

Open ventilators in sick dormitory.

Want of sitting accommodation in sick wards

Bedsores.

Exercise.

Large death-rate.

Causes.

Belfast Workhouse.

department for other portions of the institution, and thus its mortality really represents a much larger proportion than that actually resident in it. The total number of deaths in 1893 was 106, and in 1892, 80, while from the 1st January to the 5th May of the present year 43 deaths have occurred. This figure no doubt represents a very high mortality among (including admissions) 580 patients, but the same result is experienced in all institutions of a similar kind. Thus in one of the best managed of the English pauper asylums, I find the mortality a few years ago was as high as 157 per 1,000 (305 deaths in the year), due simply, as in Belfast, to the number of old residents dying off, and to the dilapidated physical and mental condition of the new admissions. The deaths from 1st January up to the 5th instant, have with one exception, resulted in all cases from natural causes. There has been no epidemic and no case of infectious disease.

No epidemic or infectious disease.

The Guardians are not responsible for the overgrown and congested condition of their lunatic department. The condition of being, as it were, governors of a large pauper asylum, has been forced on them by the insufficiency of the existing legal accommodation for the insane poor of Belfast, but I trust as soon as the necessary asylum accommodation has been provided in the district, the Guardians will see the wisdom of ridding their workhouse of a class of person not recognised by the law under which they administer relief to the poor. I don't mean to suggest that it would be judicious, even if it were possible, to transfer every inmate of the lunatic department to the district asylum. I refer only to such of them as need, from mental aberration or degeneration, to be classified and treated apart from the ordinary classes of the destitute poor provided for by the Poor-law. Indeed, the Guardians would derive no advantages, that I am aware of, from the permanent retention of their lunatic department on its present basis. In the first place, they would need to expend a very large further capital sum in structural additions and improvements, and secondly, with the higher asylum standard of care and treatment which would be required, the average capitation cost would fall little, if at all, short of 8*s.* per week. This is illustrated by the case of the large metropolitan pauper asylums of London, established under the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, which correspond in every respect, except their legal status, to the lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse. In these great metropolitan pauper asylums—Leavesden, accommodating 2,000 patients, and Caterham, the same number—the capitation cost of maintenance exceeds 8*s.* per week, while in the licensed lunacy wards of the Scotch poorhouses the average weekly rate of maintenance is over 7*s.* 6*d.*, and in some cases runs as high as 10*s.*

Transfer of lunatics to district asylums.

High rate of maintenance.

Cost in London pauper asylums.

Cost in lunacy wards of Scotch poorhouses.

If we classify the 500 patients in the Belfast lunatic department, according to their mental condition, we find that nearly 80 are epileptics. Now, epileptic lunatics are undoubtedly most unreliable and impulsive, and they should, as soon as the lunatic accommodation of the district admits, be transferred to a fully-equipped asylum. As regards epileptics who are not also insane, the best course would, no doubt, be to send them to institutions such as exist in other countries, specially designed for the treatment of their peculiar infirmity. In the absence of any such provision, however, for their treatment, the sole practical question to be at present determined is, whether they can best be treated in the lunacy or in the ordinary infirmary wards. In Belfast Workhouse the practice seems to be to follow the former course in almost every instance, and, under the circumstances, while this arrangement may be open in some aspects of the case to more or less serious objection, I incline to the opinion that on the whole (at least for such of these

Epileptic lunatics.

Disposal of sane epileptics.

Belfast Workhouse.

patients as have no positive objection to the associations of the lunacy wards) the medical officers have exercised a sound discretion in the course adopted by them in this matter. Epileptic seizures are, as is well known, of uncertain and sudden occurrence, and very frequently are attended with a special danger to the patients themselves, or to others. This being so, no rational doubt can, I think, be entertained that the supervision, specially at night-time, of which they have the advantage in the lunacy wards, places the epileptics in a far more favourable position than they could, under present conditions, possibly enjoy in any other department of the workhouse. About 20 of the patients are congenital idiots, many of them of tender years, and the result of associating them with a crowd of adult lunatics is degrading and revolting in the extreme. Idiots need systematic and prolonged teaching, and this can only be carried out in a training school sufficiently extensive to provide for large classes of scholars. A rough classification of the remaining 400 patients would, I think, show that about three-fourths are dements, or mild cases of chronic mania, or prematurely decrepit people, in many of whom impairment of mind or memory is attendant on physical decay. Such persons are often troublesome to nurse, and the easiest mode of dealing with them is to transfer them to the lunacy wards. In my opinion, however, many of them might, with improved nursing arrangements and a little better day-room accommodation, be satisfactorily treated in the infirmary wards. I should also mention that, excluding such epileptics as are not insane, I found in the department a very few cases which, judging from a limited opportunity for observation, seemed to me to present no definite symptoms of insanity, but whose habits of drunkenness, fits of ill-temper, or sexual viciousness prompt their families to place them in the workhouse as the easiest and safest way of getting rid of them.

Congenital idiots.

Teaching of idiots.

Treatment of dements, chronic maniacs, &c.

Cases presenting no definite symptoms of insanity.

The recommendations which I desire to submit, based on the consideration that the lunatic department of the Belfast Workhouse must be retained for several years, with numbers approximating those which it at present contains, may be briefly summed up as follows :—(1.) The suitable accommodation for the resident medical officer should be provided in immediate connection with the lunatic wards, from which his present quarters are situated at a considerable distance, though within the precincts of the workhouse. (2.) To enable the medical officer to keep a proper case-book, detailing the history and particulars of each patient, the assistance of a clinical clerk, who need not be resident, should be afforded him. I calculate that such assistance might be obtained at a cost not exceeding, at the outside, £50 a year. (3.) The number of day attendants should be increased, say from seven to ten at the very least, and especial care should be taken to select for the position only persons fully qualified by previous experience and training in the care of the insane. It appears to me extremely doubtful if Attendant Douglas, in day charge of the male sick ward, possesses the physical vigour and activity required for the performance of so arduous and responsible a duty, and I would further take leave to suggest whether a skilled and trained female nurse would not be found better adapted for this position. Some of the other attendants appear not to have had the previous training and experience necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and it would, I think, be desirable if the resident medical officer could afford them some systematic instruction. (4.) In all properly constituted asylums special provision is at the present day made for the accommodation of aged and feeble patients by wards called day-room dormitories, situated on the ground-floor. These wards may be described as half dormitory and half day-room, the space occupied by beds being furnished with invalid chairs for those who are able to sit

Recommendations.

Resident medical officer's quarters.

Clinical clerk should be appointed.

Staff.

Instruction of Attendants.

"Day-room dormitories."

Belfast Workhouse.

up, while bed-rests are provided for those unable to do this. Should this arrangement in its entirety be found impracticable, as it probably would be, under present circumstances, in the Belfast Workhouse, I would suggest as an alternative course, that in the existing sick ward a number of beds should be removed from one extremity of the ward, and the space thus obtained furnished with armchairs, and a few simple articles of comfort and ornament, such as cheap prints and scraps of carpet. By this means a large number of patients could be got up, and the liability of these to contract bed-sores would be greatly diminished, while their lives generally would be thereby made more cheerful and bright than is possible under the present arrangement. (5.) The heating and ventilation of the wards occupied by the insane are, of course, matters of prime importance, and in connection with the defects in these respects already indicated, I take leave to suggest that the Guardians should obtain from one or more of the many expert firms which Belfast possesses, an estimate for the best and most economical modes by which a thorough improvement under these heads can be effected. At the same time, I should point out the importance of making improved provision for protection against fire, and for facilitating the rescue of patients in case of any such contingency. (6.) Another point of importance to which I have already adverted is that in connection with the much needed improvement in the sanitary arrangements. Under this head I would recommend the addition of a properly constructed sanitary annexe on each floor of the respective wings. The expense would, no doubt, be substantial, but I am bound to add that they are, in my opinion, essential for the health and comfort of such patients as may be permanently retained in this department (7.) The want of a proper airing court has been already dwelt on. On this I desire to observe that a ready remedy suggests itself in the appropriation to this purpose, of the piece of ground adjoining the new day-room, now used as a vegetable garden, and which could be easily laid out and adapted to the object in view. (8.) The day-rooms need to be rendered more cheerful and attractive by the addition of chairs, tables, cheap pictures, and the supply of small indoor games, books, and papers, the advantages of which have been already enumerated. (9.) The effect of religious influences on the minds of the insane is undeniable, and as there are at present only 43 attending Divine Service out of 500 patients I would suggest that the medical officer should be consulted as to the feasibility of greatly increasing this number, and that the chaplains of the different religious persuasions should be afforded an opportunity of suggesting whether any improvement or extension of the present arrangements for the religious instruction of the patients can be advantageously introduced. (10.) I find that three cases of puerperal insanity have been, during the present year, under treatment in the lunatic wards. As a workhouse cannot be, under any circumstances, considered a suitable place for the treatment of cases of this description, I would recommend that the medical officer's special attention should be called to the paramount importance of having these and all other cases of acute insanity, immediately on their occurrence or reception, transferred to the district asylum.

Suggested alternative.

Defects of heating and ventilation.

Provision in case of fire.

Sanitary annexes.

Airing court.

Day-rooms.

Divine Service.

Transfer of certain cases to district asylum.

In conclusion, I desire to observe that though the recommendations I have here submitted may at first sight appear to be numerous, it has been my object to confine myself strictly to such as are, in my judgment, absolutely indispensable to place the lunacy department of this important workhouse on a satisfactory footing.

May 31st, 1894.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

North Dublin Union Workhouse. Inspected on 27th July, 1894.

Thirty-nine men and 116 women are at present inmates of the lunatic wards of this workhouse.

No separate records are kept of the admissions to, and discharges from these wards. I find, however, that since 1st January 9 men and 19 women have died.

Numbers.

Amongst the insane in Irish workhouses the rate of mortality must always be high, having regard to the fact that these patients are generally old and feeble. The cause of death in each case is now notified to the Coroner. These notices are signed by the Master.

High rate of mortality amongst insane in Irish workhouses.

The accommodation provided for the insane inmates is still, as described in former reports, too limited for the numbers, and ill-suited for the treatment of the insane. Of this the Guardians are I am sure, fully aware. On the female side the women have to take their meals and spend their days, when unable to be out of doors, in the rooms in which they sleep. These rooms do not afford sufficient space for the numbers, and are cheerless in the extreme.

Accommodation.

The cells used for the female patients are dark and ill-ventilated. The provisions for bathing and ablutions are utterly inadequate. Two of the three yards provided for exercise are little better than passages, entirely surrounded by lofty buildings.

In calling attention to the defective accommodation provided for the inmates of the lunatic wards, I do not wish to cast any reflection on the Guardians in their management of the institution. The Guardians are not the legally appointed protectors of the insane, and they have many other objects of charity to look after, neither were the workhouse buildings originally erected for the care of the insane. The inmates of these wards are retained in the workhouse for the most part, only on the grounds that the accommodation of the district asylum is not sufficient for their wants.

Cause of retaining insane in workhouse.

I would, however, ask the Guardians to do what is in their power to improve the condition of these helpless human beings so long as they remain in the workhouse. With this view, I would put forward certain suggestions for the consideration of the Guardians.

Suggestions.

(1.) The staff consists of one male and one female paid official, who have charge of the wards during the day. An additional male and female paid attendant have been, I understand, lately appointed to take charge of these wards during the night.

Staff.

These appointments will, no doubt, do much to improve the care of the insane, but I would ask the Guardians to consider if it is possible for one official to supervise during the day, 116 lunatics, all more or less helpless, and a number completely bed-ridden. On the day of my visit, 30 cases were confined to bed in one ward, and the great majority of the cases are bed-ridden. The nurse in charge does her work well and certainly deserves every praise, but she cannot be always on duty; she must take her meals and she must rest. At these times no one is responsible but the paupers who assist in the wards. I would, therefore, earnestly urge on the Guardians the appointment of a second paid nurse, who should have some previous knowledge of the treatment of the sick.

Bedridden cases.

(2.) The bathing arrangements on both sides are very inadequate. On the male side a bath-room is to be found with a large concrete bath at one end and with a reclining back in the centre of the room; to this there is no hot water pipe. The floor is flagged, but many of the flags are broken, and the room is, I understand, infested with rats.

Bathing arrangements.

North Dublin Union Workhouse.

On the female side there is no regular bath-room, but a movable bath is placed in an outhouse, also used for washing clothes.

The Guardians have, I understand, provided bath-rooms and lavatories for the other departments of the workhouse. Surely the insane, from the very nature of their malady, require arrangements to ensure personal cleanliness above all other human beings.

Cells on female side.

(3.) The five cells on the female side are still in use. I understand that the Local Government Board Inspector has recommended their abolition, and I must certainly support his recommendation, as these cells are so ill-ventilated, dark, and cheerless, as to be unsuitable for human habitation. The Master points out, however, that noisy and excited cases who require isolation have continually to be received. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty at present existing in gaining admission to Irish asylums, this is undoubtedly true, but I should think one cell would be sufficient to meet these requirements. This might be ventilated by enlarging the windows. The space left by the removal of the other cells could then be converted into a dayroom for feeble old women.

Dayroom.

Records should be kept.

(4.) No records are kept of the admissions to, or discharges from the lunacy wards. I would suggest that a book should be kept, giving details of each case coming in and going out. The day attendant reports daily to the Master, but these reports would appear almost useless as official documents. I would suggest that report books, with printed headings, should be obtained for both day and night attendants. The report of the day attendant should show the number of patients confined to bed, the number employed, the number of epileptic fits, and the number restrained or secluded, &c.

Beds and bedding.

(5.) The Guardians propose to re-place the old wooden beds by iron bedsteads. I would suggest that for the epileptics low bedsteads should be obtained so as to prevent injuries from falls. Loose straw is still largely used in the bedding. I think the Guardians would find that it would tend to the comfort and safety of the inmates, and to economy, to introduce hair mattresses. If hair is properly looked after, it is indestructible, and, after first outlay, will save further expenditure.

Employment.

(6.) The means of affording employment are most inadequate. An out-house, used for washing, at present exists on the female side; if this were fitted up with a few tubs, with a hot and cold water supply, and with some simple means of drying, most useful employment would be found for the women, who could wash for both male and female lunatics, and so lessen the work in the general laundry. Some simple means of employment, such as picking hair, &c., might be devised for the men. Further, I would suggest that some few of the insane might be taken out by the attendants for extended walks, beyond the miserable yards wherein they pass their days. I must not omit to say that I found the women cleaner and better looked after than the men, although these latter are fewer in number. This may, in some degree, be due to the fact that the regular attendant on the male side is absent on leave. I would, however, suggest that these wards should receive more careful supervision.

Exercise

Females cleaner than males.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who gave me every information and assistance in his power.

8th August, 1894.

KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.

Kilkenny Workhouse.

Inspected on 9th August, 1894.

I visited on this date the lunatic wards of the Kilkenny Workhouse. I found 17 male lunatics and imbeciles in the main building. Some of these would appear to be paralysed and feeble rather than actually insane. This ward is in charge of a paid attendant.

Number of males.

He has only been one month appointed, and, as he has had no previous knowledge of the care of the insane, it is difficult for him to efficiently nurse and care for these helpless human beings.

Attendant.

Accommodation for males.

Bathing arrangements.

The accommodation consists of a dormitory and day-room. There is no bath or lavatory in immediate connection with this ward. Appliances for washing are, I am informed, to be found in the infirm ward close at hand, but the insane, above all others, require such appliances to be provided in the wards in which they are. They are nearly all helpless; most of them paralysed, or lame; and it is difficult to move them about when they require washing.

Number of females.

Accommodation for females.

The female lunatic wards are situated in the fever hospital. The inmates number 38, of whom 6 are confined to bed, and 4 are epileptic. The accommodation provided consists of two wooden sheds. One is utilised as a day-room, and the other is divided into two dormitories. These rooms must be very cold in winter, and it is hoped good fires are provided.

No baths provided.

No baths or lavatories are provided, so that it is difficult to understand how the inmates can be kept clean. Perhaps the Guardians will consider the necessity of providing some means for washing.

The wards are in charge of a paid nurse, who seems to have had some experience, and to take an interest in her duties.

9th August, 1894.

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

Monaghan Workhouse.

Inspected on 30th August, 1894.

On my visit to the lunatic wards of the Monaghan Workhouse, I find that 21 persons—7 men and 14 women—are classified as of unsound mind. This shows an increase of two men since our last visit; a matter to be regretted, but until further asylum accommodation is provided for the insane poor of the district, it is necessary that a certain number of insane persons should be kept here. Every effort should be made, however, to retain none but harmless persons, who are able to some extent to look after themselves, and are not of degraded habits. Especially does this apply to the male side, as there is no paid attendant, and it is, therefore, impossible to expect that any who require special nursing can be properly cared for, as regards cleanliness and tidiness of dress.

Numbers.

Harmless lunatics only should be retained.

Accommodation for males.

The men sit in a flagged corridor downstairs.

Off this corridor there are three cells. These cells have been improved by enlarging the windows. A dormitory is provided upstairs, in which the remainder of the men sleep.

Appointment of nurse for females.

Bath provided.

Employment.

Illness.

Accommodation for females.

The condition of the women has been improved by the appointment of a paid nurse, and the provision of a bath with hot and cold water. The inmates are therefore cleaner and better looked after than when last visited. Two are employed; one is confined to bed from bodily sickness; and one is epileptic. The accommodation for them consists, as on the male side, of a flagged corridor, in which the inmates sit; off this there are three cells. Only one of these cells is now occupied

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.

at night; of the other two, one is used as a store, and one as a bathroom. The women sleep in the dormitories overhead.

During my visit I was accompanied by the master and matron, who appeared to take a deep interest in the lunatics under their care.

30th August, 1894.

THURLES WORKHOUSE.

THURLES WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on 6th Sept., 1894.

Numbers. Not separated from other inmates.

No provision for training and education of imbeciles in Ireland.

Condition.

In the Thurles Workhouse there are 13 persons stated to be of unsound mind. These are not separated from the rest of the inmates except in one instance—that of a woman whose dangerous propensities make it necessary to have her kept in a detached building, in charge of a nurse. She has certainly very good quarters, but I should advise the Guardians to relieve themselves of the responsibility and expense of her care by having her sent to the Asylum—if this can be done. I saw also, sitting in a yard by himself, an imbecile boy, whose condition would be improved if sent to an institution for the care and training of such cases. Unfortunately, no provision has been as yet made for the training and education of imbeciles in Ireland. The rest of the insane inmates seem to be as contented and as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.

6th September, 1894.

TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on 7th Sept., 1894.

Number of males.

Paid attendant required.

Cases unsuited for workhouses.

On my visit to the Tipperary Workhouse I find there are 21 inmates in the Male Lunatic Wards. Of these, only 13 are considered to be actually insane, the remainder being infirm of body rather than of unsound mind. Three of these are in bed. No paid attendant has as yet been appointed to look after these helpless human beings, some of whom, on account of their helpless condition, both of mind and body, would require the skill and attention to be found only in an institution fully equipped for the treatment of such cases. It cannot be doubted that there are many insane persons who can be perfectly well cared for in workhouses, but, unfortunately, in Ireland it is often the most helpless and degraded of this class who are to be found relegated to the poorhouse, where there is no means of affording that care which their condition demands.

Number of females.

Appointment of paid nurse.

Bath provided.

On the female side there are 30 inmates of the Lunatic Ward. Their condition has been much improved by the appointment of a paid official to look after them. The nurse appointed has had as yet little experience in the care of the insane, but I trust in a short time she will acquire a knowledge of her duties. The Guardians have erected a bath, with hot and cold water, for this ward, so that there is now no reason why the inmates should not be properly cared for, and the Guardians are therefore to be congratulated on the steps they have taken to improve the condition of the female lunatics in this workhouse.

Beds.

The beds on both sides are very full of fleas, and I think steps should be taken to get rid of these insects.

Dietary.

The dietary for the insane is ample, and suitable for the wants of this class.

7th September, 1894.

APPENDIX G.

Circular relative to the Admission, Care, and Treatment of the Insane in Workhouses.

Circular to Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1895.

Sir,

I am directed by the Inspectors to forward you herewith copy of a letter addressed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, on 17th last December (No. 48,728. 1894), to the Clerk of the Belfast Union, on the subject of the admission, care, and treatment of the insane in Workhouses throughout Ireland.

The Inspectors are of opinion that this most important matter has been so clearly dealt with in the Board's communication, that they desire to circulate it amongst the Governors of the several District Asylums, who are legally responsible for the care of the insane.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Lowndes.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
District Lunatic Asylum.

[Copy.]

No. 48,728. 1894.

Belfast Union.

Local Government Board,
Dublin, 17th December, 1894

Sir,

With reference to their letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union, a copy of a letter received from Mr. E. S. Finnigan, Coroner, relating to the case of a man named Thomas Stewart, who died recently in the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to state that they regret that the Guardians have not favoured the Board with their observations respecting the suggestions contained in the Coroner's letter.

The Local Government Board have given careful consideration to the facts brought under their notice in connection with the case of Thomas Stewart who died in the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse on the 11th ultimo. It appears to the Local Government Board that the Relieving Officer and the Medical Officers of the Workhouse concerned in this case are under a misapprehension as to the state of the law regarding the admission of alleged lunatics to District Asylums and to Workhouses. To constitute a claim for admission to a District Asylum it is not necessary that a person should be committed as a "dangerous lunatic" within the meaning of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118; it is sufficient that the person be of unsound mind, and the Privy Council Rules governing admission to District Asylums prescribe a form of application to be filled up by the friends and lodged with the Resident Medical Superintendent, who is authorized to admit urgent cases in the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Governors. The power of the Board of Governors to authorize admission to Asylums corresponds closely with the power vested in Boards of Guardians under the Workhouse Rules to order admissions to the Workhouse, and the Resident Medical Superintendent of an Asylum possesses a power corresponding to that vested in the Master of a Workhouse and in a Relieving Officer as to admissions in urgent cases in the intervals between the meetings of the governing bodies to whom the officers named are severally responsible. The

power vested in two Justices to commit an alleged "dangerous lunatic" to a District Asylum is an exceptional power intended to meet and deal with quite exceptional cases in which there is reason to apprehend the commission of an indictable offence. In the case of the deceased, Thomas Stewart, the Relieving Officer appears to have acted without sufficient consideration. It is stated that the man was not destitute, and it may be well to remind the Guardians that the fact of a person being of unsound mind does not of itself establish any claim to admission to a Workhouse; the fact of destitution does establish such a claim. Under the existing laws for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, the Guardians, strictly speaking, have no power to detain lunatics in Workhouses. In practice, no doubt, they are detained, because the District Asylums are generally so overcrowded that applications for admission under the forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rules cannot in many cases receive attention, but the fact ought not to be lost sight of that in all cases of alleged unsoundness of mind, unaccompanied with destitution, the Workhouse is not the place for the reception, treatment, or custody of the insane, and, from a legal point of view, the Guardians are under no obligation to receive lunatics except when admitted as destitute persons, or when discharged from an Asylum for transfer to the Workhouse under the provisions of Section 11 of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67). And with reference to persons who have been admitted to the Workhouse as destitute, and who on admission, or at a subsequent period are found to be insane, the Local Government Board have always held that, if their insanity is of such a character as to call for the use of mechanical restraint, immediate steps should be taken to apply for their admission to a properly equipped Lunatic Asylum.

Applying the principles above explained to the case of Thomas Stewart, the Local Government Board observe that there is no evidence that the Relieving Officer, before giving his order for admission to the Workhouse, examined into the circumstances of the case by visiting the house of the applicant and making all necessary inquiries. If he had done so, and had ascertained that Stewart was not destitute and that he was of unsound mind, it would have been his duty to refer his friends to the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Belfast District Asylum for an admission form. If, however, the Relieving Officer as the result of personal inquiries —which in this instance it is not clear that he had undertaken—had felt justified in dealing with the case as one of sudden and urgent necessity, and had ordered his admission to the Workhouse, it is evident from the entries on the patient's bed card that soon after admission Stewart required restraint and this feature of his case, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, ought to have induced the Medical Officer in charge, to have reported the case to the Guardians as one requiring immediate transfer to the District Asylum. With the exception of the failure of the Medical Officer to submit the facts referred to to the Guardians, the deceased appears to have received all necessary care and professional treatment while an inmate of the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse.

The Local Government Board have felt it right to place their views before the Guardians of the Belfast Union in connection with this matter, and they feel bound to add that they concur in the opinion expressed by the Coroner's Jury and endorsed by the Coroner, to the effect that more care ought to be exercised in the issue of Orders of admission to the Lunatic Department of the Belfast Workhouse, and the Board consider it desirable that inmates should not be transferred from the reception wards to those departments without a careful examination into the nature of each case, and that no patient should be classified as insane and passed directly into the lunatic divisions on the Order of a Relieving Officer. The Local Government Board feel assured the Guardians of Belfast Union will agree with them in thinking that, inasmuch as in Ireland no legal authority exists for the detention of any class of adult inmates in a Workhouse against their will, and that, in consequence of the overcrowded condition of the District Asylums, such detention practically is found necessary for the protection of insane inmates and of the community at large, every safeguard which the Guardians can devise ought to be adopted before an inmate is relegated to the Lunatic Department of the Workhouse.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. A. MOONEY,
Secretary

To The Clerk,
Belfast Union

Dublin: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
By Alex. Thom & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY NEILL & CO., OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1895.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 1*st February* 1895.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-seventh Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Retirement of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.

We have to record with great regret the retirement at the close of the past year of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., one of the Medical Commissioners. He was connected with the Board from the time of its institution in 1858, and he has taken a leading part in the institution and development of the system of lunacy administration as it now exists in Scotland. To him belongs in a special sense the credit of establishing and developing the system of caring for the insane in private dwellings, the feature of lunacy administration which chiefly distinguishes the administration in Scotland from that of other countries. His complete knowledge of everything connected with the origin and growth of lunacy administration, his deep interest in all questions bearing upon the well-being of the insane, his eminent ability, his energy and devotion to his work, his sound judgment, and the weight which his opinion everywhere carried, make his retirement a loss of no ordinary magnitude to the public service as well as to his colleagues.

Changes following thereon.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Arthur Mitchell has been filled by the promotion of Dr John Fraser to the office of Commissioner. The vacant Deputy Commissionership thus arising has been filled by the appointment of Dr John Francis Sutherland, formerly medical officer of Her Majesty's Prison, Glasgow.

I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1895.

Number of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics on 1st January 1895.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It appears from this statement that of the 13,852 insane persons

in Scotland, of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 2138 were maintained from private sources, 11,660 by parochial rates, and 54 at the expense of the State.

Quinquennial Retrospect given in this Report.

In our Thirty-second Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. As the end of last year marks the close of another quinquenniad, we include in the present Report not only a statistical statement of the results of the past year, but also a comparison of the statistics of the quinquenniad 1890–94, with those of previous quinquenniads (see page lv).

Statistics of Lunacy for the Year 1894.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Changes in the Distribution of the Insane during the year.

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on the opposite page, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered* * lunatics at 1st January 1895, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1894.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 87 private patients and an increase of 222 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 6 patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 112 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 7 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 5 private patients and an increase of 112 pauper patients.

Tables I., II. and III. (Appendix A) show the number of patients, the manner of their disposal, and their proportion to population and to ordinary pauperism at 1st January 1895, as compared with previous years.

The general results during 1894, as compared with 1893, are, in regard to *registered* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 539, of whom 87 were private patients, and 452 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 539, the increased number in establishments was 422, and in private dwellings 117. (3) Of the increased number of 422 in establishments, 82 were private patients and 340 were pauper patients. As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1891–95 has been 49, and of pauper patients 206, the increase in the number, both of private and of pauper patients in establishments during the last year has been considerably above the average annual increase of the quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and are not included in this statement. They are not regarded as registered lunatics.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1895.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	3857	4100	7957	851	880	1731	3006	3220	6226
,, Private Asylums, ...	64	88	152	64	88	152	...	...	...
,, Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences, ...	815	911	1726	...	...	...	815	911	1726
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences, ...	420	444	864	...	...	...	420	444	864
,, Private Dwellings, ...	1110	1680	2790	37	76	113	1073	1604	2677
	6266	7223	13489	952	1044	1996	5314	6179	11493
,, Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	38	16	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Training Schools, ...	200	109	309	88	54	142	112	55	167
Totals,	6504	7348	13852	1040	1098	2138	5426	6234	11660

Number of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1895.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1894 :—

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was no change.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was a decrease of 2 in the number of private inmates, and an increase of 15 in the number of pauper inmates.

Changes from Pauper to Private Class and *vice versa*.

Changes from the Pauper to the Private Class, and *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows for the past ten years the number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and the number of private patients who have become pauper patients :—

Year.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.	Year.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885	14	36	1890	28	38
1886	22	41	1891	21	43
1887	22	41	1892	17	31
1888	30	45	1893	17	56
1889	26	48	1894	27	35

The figures of this statement show that want of steadiness from year to year which is to be expected from the smallness of the numbers dealt with; but if the total numbers in the first five years are compared with those of the last five, it will be found that the figures yield results for the two periods which are practically identical. The average number in the first five years, transferred from the pauper to the private class, was 23, and from the private to the pauper class, 42; in the second five years these averages were respectively 22 and 41.

Number placed on and removed from Register.

Total Numbers Placed on and Removed from the Register.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1895, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1894, and the number removed therefrom each year

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

Number placed on and removed from Register.

It will be observed that the average excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 298 for the quinquenniad 1890–94, being 23 greater than the average excess in any quinquenniad for the twenty years covered by the Table, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it, was 539 in 1894, being the highest excess recorded in the Table.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1894, the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population.

Increase in the Number of Pauper Lunatics in the Past Year.

Increase in number of Pauper Lunatics in 1894.

The increase in the number of pauper patients during the past year, 452, is the largest increase that has taken place in any one year since the Board entered on its functions in 1858, and the fact makes it desirable that we should mention the localities in which the increase has chiefly occurred.

If the numbers chargeable to the various counties at 1st January 1894 be compared with those at 1st January 1895, it will be found (1) that of the total increase, 253 or 56 per cent. was contributed by the following counties, all of which have large urban centres of population:—Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark and Renfrew; (2) that 67, or 15 per cent. of the increase was contributed by counties having smaller active industrial centres, either towns or rural mining districts, namely Ayr, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, Selkirk and Stirling; (3) that 82, constituting 18 per cent. of the increase, was contributed by three large and purely Highland counties, namely Argyll, Inverness and Ross. These figures refer to the absolute increase in each group; but if regard be had to the proportion of the increase in each group to the population which produced it, the results will be found to be different. In the first group, containing large urban communities, the increase of 253, in a population, as given by the Census of 1891, of 2,332,476, represents an increase of only 10 per 100,000; in the second, having also active industrial communities of a smaller character, and a population of 523,223, the increase of 67 is equal to an increase of 13 per 100,000; while in the three Highland counties named, the increase of 82 in a population of 243,572, represents an increase of 33 per 100,000. In the first two groups of counties the population is increasing, and the increase in the number of pauper lunatics is therefore to some extent, though not to a large extent, due to increase of population.

In the three Highland counties named, the population is falling, and the increased number of pauper lunatics in these counties, which has come upon the register during the past year, must

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

Increase in Number of Pauper Lunatics in 1894.

therefore be ascribed wholly to causes other than increase of population.

The fact that a large increase has taken place in the number of pauper lunatics in proportion to population in the Highland group, accords with what has previously been observed in our Reports. In thinly populated and remote districts, such as are common in these counties, a large body of the community is not far removed from the confines of pauperism, and it would appear that among this body there is still a large number of insane persons who have hitherto been maintained by their relatives, and who have not therefore been reported and registered as lunatics, but whose maintenance may yet be thrown upon the rates. Social conditions and views of life in such remote districts have gradually become assimilated in many respects to those of more populous localities. People in such districts are now ready to acquiesce in or even to urge the removal to asylums of persons whose mental state would not formerly have been thought by them such as to justify interference, and whose removal would have been looked at with disfavour and perhaps actively opposed. The contribution from State funds towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics has not only enabled this change of sentiment to be given effect to, but has had an influence in these localities which it has not exercised to the same degree in wealthy districts. In counties in which the rental is low in proportion to area and population, the burden of the maintenance of the insane is acutely felt, and when a large part of that burden is removed by a contribution from the State, the objections of the ratepayers to the removal of insane persons to asylums as pauper lunatics is much lessened, and the poorer counties have thus been enabled to do what the richer counties would more or less have done without State aid.

Removal to an asylum necessarily means pauperism to the insane among the great mass of the people, whether they come from wealthy or from poor localities; but the poorer localties show a special phase of the influence of State contributions which is not observable in wealthy localities, or at least not at all to the same extent. In the poorer districts there is shown an increasing readiness, on the part of persons having insane or imbecile relatives residing at home and not requiring asylum care, to claim assistance on their account. Thus in the three Highland counties above named, it appears from Table XII. of Appendix A. that the number of persons intimated as pauper lunatics and left under care in private dwellings was 40, while in the case of the five counties referred to as having large urban centres, the number so reported and left under private care, in a population nearly ten times as large, was only 42. The great body of the people in the Highlands show a growing tendency to look to the State for help in every difficulty. They now more fully recognise the fact, that the aid they seek in cases of lunacy is given to some extent from funds which are not parochial, and they often have erroneous ideas as to the extent of this aid, and as to their "right" to share in it. This may give rise to an evil, if it has not already done so; but as a matter of fact, when the question involved is one of removing a patient to an asylum, the cost to the ratepayer is still sufficiently

great to put a check upon the willingness of the local authorities to accept the burden unnecessarily, and there is no evidence that the encouragement which local authorities derive from State contributions, in sending to asylums persons who require such treatment, has as yet gone beyond what is desirable in the interests of that class of the insane poor. Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

Patients in Establishments.

Patients in Establishments.

Tables VI., VII., and VIII. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table VI. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

a. Admissions to Establishments.

Admissions to Establishments.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

(1) Direct Admissions.

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 515, being 16 less than during the preceding year, and 19 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1890–94; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2661, being 148 more than the number during the preceding year, and 233 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1890–94.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1894 was 458, which is 86 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 64 above the average for the five years 1890–94. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the Districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the Districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 63 instances by Sheriffs, and 395 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	11	12	69	73	...	1	...	...	23	14	46	59	24	284
Private Asylums, . .	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	37	43	...	...	1	...	7	9	...	2	...	99
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, ...	...	...	14	21	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	44
Totals, . .	12	17	120	137	1	1	1	...	32	28	46	63	31	427

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

(3) *Admission of Voluntary Patients.*

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names, and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1894 was 63. The average number admitted for the ten years 1885–94 was 69. The number resident at 1st January 1895 was 64.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

Discharges from Establishments.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of

such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Recovered.

There were 197 private patients discharged recovered during 1894, which is 27 below the number for the preceding year, and 13 below the average for the five years 1890–94. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1130, which is 55 below the number for the preceding year, and 58 above the average for the five years 1890–94. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1890, 91, 92, 93 and 94, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1885–89:—

Classes of Establishments.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.					
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	38	35	41	42	37
,, Private Asylums, .	34	35	28	44	38	50
,, Parochial Asylums,	42	46	42	43	44	40
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6	11	13	4	5	6

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments, before these percentages can be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

Discharges from Establishmen of Persons Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1894, was 139, which is 17 above the number for 1893, and 6 above the average of the five years 1890–94. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 470. This is 7 above the number for 1893, and 27 above the average for the five years 1890–94.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1894 :—

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

Modes of Discharge.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1894.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Remained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	125	...	...	125
,, Minute of Parochial Board,	...	197	162	359
,, Escape,	1	1	15	17
,, Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	9	30	3	42
,, Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	2	...	3	5
,, Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...
,, Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	...	...	55	55
,, Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71,	...	...	...	...
,, Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51,	...	...	...	...
,, Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial,	...	...	1	1
,, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order,	...	...	...	...
,, Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	...	...	...	...
,, Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children,	...	...	1	1
,, Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...
,, Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	2	2	...	4
,, Defective admission papers,	...	...	...	...
Totals,	139	230	240	609

Deaths in Establishments.

c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1894 was 106, which is 38 less than in 1893, and 27 less than the average of the five years 1890–94. The number of pauper patients who died was 712, which is 11 less than in 1893, and 7 below the average of the five years 1890–94.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1890, '91, '92, '93 and '94, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885–89 :—

Classes of Patients.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident in all Establishments.					
	1885–89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Private Patients,	6·6	8·4	9·0	7·0	8·1	5·8
Pauper Patients,	8·1	8·1	9·6	9·0	8·6	8·2
Both Classes,	7·7	8·2	9·5	8·7	8·5	7·8

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

Deaths in Establishments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1890, '91, '92, '93 and '94, and for the quinquenniad 1885–89, is shown in the following statement:—

Classes of Establishments.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.					
	1885–89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Royal and District Asylums, .	7·8	8·5	9·5	9·0	8·8	8·1
Private Asylums, . . .	8·0	7·8	5·1	7·5	5·7	5·2
Parochial Asylums, . . .	8·9	8·9	12·7	8·4	9·8	8·5
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	5·5	4·0	4·4	6·1	4·5	4·1

Table X. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the average percentage of deaths from various causes in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-seven years, 1858–94.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

Removals on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1894, 83 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 34 have been finally discharged as recovered, 13 were sent back, 35 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course or 1894, 172 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered; 8 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 31 have been returned to asylums, 2 died, and 110 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1894, has been 4010, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1879, . .	113
„ 1864, . .	73	„ 1880, . .	87
„ 1865, . .	103	„ 1881, . .	77
„ 1866, . .	102	„ 1882, . .	192
„ 1867, . .	112	„ 1883, . .	167
„ 1868, . .	137	„ 1884, . .	112
„ 1869, . .	149	„ 1885, . .	122
„ 1870, . .	148	„ 1886, . .	101
„ 1871, . .	185	„ 1887, . .	124
„ 1872, . .	181	„ 1888, . .	127
„ 1873, . .	145	„ 1889, . .	116
„ 1874, . .	118	„ 1890, . .	105
„ 1875, . .	123	„ 1891, . .	137
„ 1876, . .	120	„ 1892, . .	106
„ 1877, . .	105	„ 1893, . .	141
„ 1878, . .	101	„ 1894, . .	172

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

Removals on Probation.

Of the 4010 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 801 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1894 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	22	Brought forward,	167
Argyll District Asylum,	5	Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0
Ayr District Asylum,	14	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	1
Banff District Asylum,	1	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0
Crichton Royal Institution,	14	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	1
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	11	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	0
Fife District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	1	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Haddington District Asylum,	2	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	1
Inverness District Asylum,	49	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0
Midlothian District Asylum,	21	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0
Montrose Royal Asylum,	4	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Murray's Royal Asylum,	1	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0
Perth District Asylum,	1	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	12	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Stirling District Asylum,	5	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	3	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	2
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	1	Perth Poorhouse,	0
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Carry forward,	167	Total,	172

In the numbers above given the cases of patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1894.

Removals on Probation.

It must not be inferred, from the figures given above, that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Establishments for Lunatics.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1895, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Districts or Parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted by Sheriffs during the Year.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1894. The number of orders granted during the year was 3148.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences granted by the Board to Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1894. The number of licences amounted to 28, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 21 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of Treatment in Establishments.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A.) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the

Establishments for Lunatics.

results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table IX.

Causes of Death in each Establishment.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1894, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately,

Changes among Attendants and Servants.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died during 1894 was 523, which is 77 less than the number for the previous year, and 11 less than the average of the last ten years. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 397, which is 48 less than the number for the previous year, and 6 more than the average for the past 10 years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of these institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to wages or some increase of comforts is not desirable. In addition to these 397 voluntary resignations, 6 men and 34 women left on account of ill-health, 2 men and 1 woman died during their term of service, and 1 man and 3 women left on account of their services being no longer required. The remainder were returned to us as dismissed for the following reasons :—(*a*) For drunkenness 5 men and 1 woman, (*b*) for insubordination 6 men and 6 women, (*c*) for being absent without leave 7 men and 7 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 5 men and 6 women, (*e*) for neglect of duty 4 men and 2 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 6 men and 13 woman, (*g*) for improprieties of conduct 2 men and 2 women, (*h*) for having been found to have been dismissed from other asylums for misconduct 1 woman. One man and 5 women absconded.

Escapes from Asylums.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1894 was 236. Of these 131 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 63 within a week and 17 after a week; 25 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency, on the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 25 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 10 as relieved, 7 as not improved, 2 were permitted to remain out on pass or probation, 1 was found drowned, and 1 committed suicide by hanging. The two latter occurrences are referred to under the heading "Accidents in Asylums."

Establishments for Lunatics.

Escapes from Asylums.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1885 to 1894:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1885,	248	19	4	29
1886,	228	16	2	26
1887,	221	15	3	25
1888,	207	17	4	23
1889,	190	22	1	20
1890,	182	19	4	19
1891,	194	22	7	20
1892,	176	15	1	18
1893,	201	26	4	20
1894,	236	17	4	18
Totals,	2083	188	34	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1894 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 17. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered, or to have ceased to need asylum care.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1894 was 112. Of these 10 ended fatally. In the case of 3 of these patients the death was suicidal, 2 by drowning, and 1 by hanging. Of the remaining 7 fatal accidents, 1 was due to impaction of food in the æsophagus, 1 to asphyxia, caused by turning over in bed during a fit, 1 to falling into a shallow pond, 1 to the falling of a tree during a gale upon a patient engaged in agricultural work, 2 to injuries received by patients jumping through windows, probably not with suicidal intention, 1 to injuries to the thorax, in the case of a patient recently admitted, which were sustained in a manner not satisfactorily ascertained.

In 46 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 26 cases by falls; in 12 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow patients; in 7 cases the injury was unintention-

Establishment for Lunatics.

Accidents in Asylums.

ally self-inflicted; and in 1 case the cause was not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 36 injuries to the head; 2 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald; 2 cases of internal injury unintentionally self-inflicted; and 16 injuries of an unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Establishments in the year 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-seventh of a second series of such tables:—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7	150
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6	145
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10	133
1893	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	5	128
1894	..	3	2	...	7	4	2	9	120

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they

were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-five years only 304 recoveries, or 23 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions, and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-seven years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-five years would represent 16 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-five years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 32 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 822 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source, the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 5 persons re-admitted during 1894, to which the 7 re-admissions refer, 2 have been re-admitted once since 1868, 1 three times, 1 eight times, and 1 eighteen times. In the 4 cases of recovery in 1894, one patient had been re-admitted once, one four times, one eight times, and one eighteen times since 1868. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-seven years inmates of asylums, the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last eighteen of the twenty-seven years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Condition of Establishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Different Classes of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(*a*) Royal and District Asylums, (*b*) Private Asylums, (*c*) Parochial Asylums, (*d*) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (*e*) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (*f*) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums in occupation and 3 in course of erection.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

(*a*) Royal and District Asylums.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

Satisfactory progress is reported as being made with the new buildings of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, which are to form the Hospital block, but it is urged, in view of the great overcrowding in the main building, that the work be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Additional land to the extent of 3½ acres has been acquired with buildings upon it, suitable for married attendants, and the acquisition of this land is stated to be of great importance in the interests of the patients and the institution. The south front of the main building is reported to be much improved by the pulling down of the male airing court wall. It has been decided to introduce the electric light into the asylum as soon as the new hospital is completed. The cheerful appearance of the accommodation at the Daviot Branch produced a favourable impression. The heating of this branch asylum during winter is to be made satisfactory by suitable arrangements, and the method by which a sufficient water supply can be obtained is under consideration. Much care and ability are said to be exhibited in the management of every section of the institution.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

Considerable progress has been made in the extension of the main building of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, which is to afford hospital accommodation for male patients. All the work in connection with this addition, except the slating, was done by the patients and the artizan attendants. The water-closets have all been overhauled and made satisfactory. The industrial occupation of the patients of both sexes is favourably commented on. Successful efforts have been made by Dr Cameron to keep down the growth of the asylum population by the discharge of those patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in the asylum, and who can be safely and properly provided for in private dwellings. Great ability is said to be shown in the medical treatment of the patients and in the management of the establishment.

Ayr District Asylum, Glengall, Ayr.

The overcrowding of the Ayr District Asylum is reported to have been lessened by the partial occupation of the extensions which are approaching completion. Commendable efforts are being made to complete these buildings, and to bring them into

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

full occupation. Attention is drawn to the fact that the new accommodation will only be sufficient to provide adequately for the present number of inmates. No provision has been made for the further growth of the asylum population, and as it is still rapidly growing, overcrowding will again ensue almost immediately. In view of those circumstances, it is recommended that a serious effort be made to transfer to care in private dwellings all those patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum. In spite of the confusion necessarily resulting from the building operations, the asylum was found in good order, and everything was being done to secure the comfort and safety of the patients.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The whole sanitary arrangements of the Banff District Asylum are reported to be now in good order, and the improvements in these arrangements cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the healthiness of the institution. The laundry floor has been laid with cement, and fireclay tubs have been introduced. The food, clothing, and industrial occupation of the inmates are favourably reported on. The asylum was found in admirable order, and the management is said to be able and conscientious.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The population of the Crichton Royal Institution is reported to have increased at a rapid rate during recent years, both in regard to private and pauper patients. The growth in the number of pauper patients is wholly due to admissions from the Lanarkshire parishes, but a limit has now been reached which has led to overcrowding on the male side of the Second House. The reception of patients from the parishes of Glasgow and Govan has, therefore, been discontinued. The demand for admission from the other parishes in Lanarkshire will cease when the Lanark District Asylum is completed, and that asylum, it is expected, will be opened during the ensuing year. The building of an hospital in connection with the Institution is understood to be under the consideration of the Directors, and approval is expressed of this extension, as it will add greatly to the resources of the Institution. The contributions made from the funds of the Institution towards reducing the rates of board of patients in straitened circumstances continue to increase, and at present amount to over £1300 a year. This charitable function of the Institution, which is directly in accordance with the spirit of its original foundation, not only saves many patients from the stigma of pauperism, but also lightens the public burdens of the district. The establishment is reported to have been found in excellent order, and the institution is administered by Dr Rutherford with great ability, earnestness and courage.

Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

It is reported that the Directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum are about to take on lease the mansion of Gray House for the accommodation of private patients. Approval is expressed of this acquisition, as it will provide for patients paying the higher rates of board in a more satisfactory manner than hitherto, and will lead to a larger number of such patients being sent to the asylum.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

It is also hoped that a financial benefit will result from this extension. The block originally intended for patients employed in the laundry is reported to be still used as the hospital for female patients, but as it is unsuited from many causes for the purpose, it is recommended that a re-arrangement of certain dayrooms and dormitories on the female side be made, by which a suitable and efficient hospital could be obtained. The clothing of both the male and female pauper patients is unfavourably reported on, and a hope is expressed that an improvement both as regards the tidiness and sufficiency of the clothing will be effected. Improvements are reported in the furniture on the female side, and in view of the extent to which the asylum has been relieved of its financial embarrassment, other desirable improvements are pointed out, among which are the erection of a suitable chapel, the dividing of the asylum into fireproof sections, the reconstruction of those waterclosets and lavatories which have not yet been remodelled, and the extension of the accommodation so as to provide against overcrowding. The asylum was found well aired, clean, and in good order, and the patients free of complaint.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.

The reports on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum continue to show that the management of the institution is characterised by marked efficiency in every department. The medical treatment of the patients, as well as their general care, maintain their high standard of excellence. The teaching and training of the attendants receives increasing attention, and the results are said to be very satisfactory. Extensive improvements have been made in the laundry with a view to increase its efficiency and to provide suitable accommodation for the laundry staff. Amusements and games, which form an indispensable element in the treatment of the patients, are organised with much care, and the benefits which they bestow upon the patients are good bodily health, and sane modes of thought leading often to recovery. South Craig Villa, Bevan House, and East Hospital Villa are now occupied, and it is reported that they provide accommodation of the greatest excellence for ladies paying high rates of board. The main building of New Craig House was formally opened on 26th October 1894. New Craig House, as an asylum for high class patients, is probably not surpassed, whether regard be had to the elegance, brightness and comfort of the accommodation or to the completeness of its arrangements for the care and treatment of the insane.

Elgin District Asylum, Elgin

Reference is made in the first entry to the death of Mr Pickeman, who had been Superintendent of the asylum for nineteen years, and who had shown much ability in its management. Mr Hendry of the Paisley Burgh Asylum has been appointed Superintendent in his stead. The new buildings, which are to provide increased accommodation on the female side, are reported to be making good progress. Attention is called to the necessity for heating the single rooms by some suitable arrangement. The asylum was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the management is said to be able and judicious.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

Great progress is reported to have been made with the new hospital buildings of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and a hope is expressed in view of the overcrowding in the main building that they will soon be ready for occupation. The introduction of the electric light is under the consideration of the District Board. The asylum was found very clean and in excellent order—a considerable amount of painting and papering had been done, and it was understood that further renovation and decoration were to be carried out. A considerable and judicious amount of freedom is accorded to the patients, who are reported to have been found free from excitement and complaint.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The charitable function performed by the Glasgow Royal Asylum is fully detailed in the first entry, and attention is drawn to the advantage of having good asylum accommodation available not only for wealthy patients, but for private patients not in affluent circumstances. The possession of such accommodation for this latter class calls for the warmest recognition by the public in the West of Scotland. No greater service can be performed for the insane by the institution than that of providing for private patients in straitened circumstances, and a hope is expressed that further accommodation will be available for this class. Great ability is said to be shown both in the general and in the medical management of the asylum, and the institution is understood to be in a very prosperous condition. The cottage intended for use as an infectious hospital, when such diseases occur in the asylum, is reported to be at present occupied by a group of selected women, who much appreciate the trust reposed in them and the liberty they enjoy.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The Reports on the Haddington District Asylum are very favourable to its management. The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the patients are said to be well provided for, and their treatment is kind and judicious. The orderly serving of the meals and the quiet behaviour of the patients during them are commented on with satisfaction.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

Dr Keay, who was Medical Superintendent of the Private Asylum at Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Inverness District Asylum. The desirability of providing improved bathrooms and new shoerooms is said to be under the consideration of the District Board; and a hope is expressed that these improvements will be soon carried out. The absence of a suitable hospital section has been for long a recognised defect in the arrangements for the proper treatment of the patients. A hope is therefore expressed that hospital accommodation on the most approved plan will be provided, as it will add greatly to the efficiency of the asylum. The present management of the institution is said to have produced a most favourable impression.

In the course of last year, grave charges were brought against Dr Mackenzie, the late Medical Superintendent. The District Board found a difficulty in arriving at a conclusion in regard to

these charges, and requested the assistance of the General Board. We accordingly proceeded to Inverness, and made a full inquiry into the circumstances. Immediately thereafter, Dr Mackenzie tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the District Board. Present Condition of Establishments. — Royal and District Asylums.

Dr Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Kirklands Asylum, having been appointed to the superintendence of the Lanark District Asylum at Hartwood, has been succeeded by Dr Skeen, senior assistant at the Stirling District Asylum. The usefulness of the Kirklands Asylum as a temporary institution for Lanarkshire has been far beyond what was expected, and this is attributed to the good sense and earnestness of Dr Clark. Special reference is made to the leading part taken by Dr Clark in the systematic teaching and training of attendants, he having made it from the first a feature in his system of management. The importance and advantages of such teaching are now fully recognised by all engaged in asylum administration. The management of the asylum is said to be carried on with great ability both from a medical and from a general point of view. Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

The overcrowding on the female side of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum has been relieved by the removal of fifteen patients to the asylum lodge, where they are suitably accommodated. Defects in the asylum drainage have been remedied, but some leakages in the water reservoir or in the pipe leading from it to the asylum yet require attention. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients was very satisfactory. The patients were remarkably free from irritability and excitement, and everything that was seen during the visits showed careful and judicious management. Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The growth of the population of the Montrose Royal Asylum will, it is stated, soon bring back the crowded condition of the institution which preceded the building of the hospital. Plans are therefore being prepared for the erection of a separate building for 50 or 60 patients paying the higher rates of board. The site proposed for this building was inspected, and was found to be in every way an excellent one. Two rooms in the hospital have been set apart for pathological research, and have been supplied with all necessary apparatus. The hospital has proved admirably suited for its purpose. Spaciousness and brightness, which are so essential to mental quietude and bodily comfort, have been secured, and the effects of these qualities are manifested by the placid expression and comfortable appearance of the patients. All classes of patients were found well provided for, and the general result of the visits left upon the reporters a lively feeling of the enlightened and progressive spirit which distinguishes the administration of the asylum by Dr Howden and the Managers. Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

The accommodation of Murray's Royal Asylum, both in the main building and at Kincarrathie, is well suited to persons accustomed to conditions of affluence and refinement. The patients are reported to be under kindly and considerate care and to receive skilful medical treatment. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Perth District Asylum is reported to be greatly overcrowded, and the District Board have resolved to erect two detached buildings, one for 50 men and the other for 50 women, from plans which have been very carefully considered. The enlargement of the kitchen and scullery is rapidly progressing, and when completed, a great improvement will be effected, which will add to the facilities of management. The want of sufficient land for the full and varied employment of the male patients has for a long time been the chief defect of the institution, and it is therefore learned with much satisfaction that additional land is about to be acquired. The condition of the asylum was very satisfactory, and the serving of the meals and the clothing of the patients are highly commended.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Attention is drawn in regard to the Roxburgh District Asylum to the great insufficiency of the water supply, to the small amount of land in the possession of the institution, and to the overcrowded condition of the wards on the female side. The question of the water supply has become increasingly important and pressing, in view of the crowded condition of the asylum, and the District Board is asked to give the matter serious consideration. The acquirement of additional land is urged upon the District Board, as that at present available for cultivation only amounts to 23 acres, which is far less than can be worked with advantage to the asylum and with benefit to the patients. The overcrowding on the female side has reached a point which renders an addition to the buildings imperative, and it is recommended that the additional building should be of an hospital character, as the number of sick and infirm patients is large, and there is an absence of proper sick-room accommodation. Extensive improvements in the sanitary arrangements of the asylum have been effected. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the management is said to be characterised by ability and conscientiousness.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

The hospital section of the Stirling District Asylum is reported to be admirable in all its arrangements, and in providing it a boon of the greatest importance has been conferred on the insane poor of the District. Notwithstanding the extension recently provided, there were at the date of the second entry 60 patients above the number which the institution is designed to accommodate; and the District Board are recommended to consider what steps should be taken to relieve this overcrowding, and to provide for the future growth of the asylum population. It is pointed out that the dormitories in the main building require complete renovation, and a hope is expressed that this desirable improvement will not be long delayed. The establishment was found in excellent order, and the patients provided for in a most satisfactory manner. The management of the institution is said to be characterised by great ability and energy.

Private Asylums.

(*b*) *Private Asylums.*

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton.

Dr George Wilson, late Senior Assistant-Physician in Morningside Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of Mavisbank

Present Condition of Establishments.

Private Asylums.

Asylum in room of Dr Keay, who has been appointed to a similar position in the Inverness District Asylum. All parts of the establishment are reported to have been found in excellent order, and the surroundings of the patients were bright, cheerful, and comfortable. Much ability is said to be shown in the medical and general treatment of the patients.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Asylum was found clean and in good order. The patients are reported to bear evidence of being treated with kindness.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Saughton Hall Asylum was found in a highly satisfactory condition, and the patients are comfortably provided for and liberally treated. The arrangements of the institution are such as are to be found in a well-appointed private residence, and there is a remarkable absence of irksome discipline. None of the patients made any complaint.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

The patients in Westermains Asylum are reported to be well cared for and to be treated with liberality and kindness. The establishment was found in excellent order.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

Whitehouse Asylum is reported to have presented its usual appearance of comfort and homeliness, and the patients are admirably provided for and liberally treated.

(*c*) *Parochial Asylums.*

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The reports on the Abbey Parochial Asylum state that the establishment was found in excellent order. It has been repainted and redecorated in very good taste, and everything that was seen reflected creditably on its management. The clothing of the patients is specially commended, as it is of such a character that it can be worn by the patients with the satisfaction arising from the feeling that it gives no indication that they belong to an institution.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

Great progress is reported to have been made with the erection of the new buildings of the Barony Parochial Asylum, and with the extensions in the central block. Certain sections of the new buildings were found in occupation. The workmanship in these buildings is excellent, and the furnishing and decoration of the dayrooms and dormitories which are in occupation are reported to deserve much commendation. These extensions and improvements indicate an enlightened desire on the part of the Asylum Committee to ensure the well-being of the patients, and to make the institution as efficient as possible. The Asylum has, during these alterations, been managed under considerable difficulty. These parts of the institution which were not in the hands of the workmen were found in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The wards of the Glasgow Parochial Asylum are reported to be well managed, considering the difficulties of their position; and the patients are, it is stated, treated with kindness and consideration.

The wards of the Govan Parochial Asylum were found in good order, but recommendations are made as to fresh painting and to the need for the renewal of some articles of furniture. The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the arrangements for the accommodation of 28 men and 3 women of the Asylum at the farm steading of the new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hawkhead, are reported to be working well.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

The attention of the Committee of the Greenock Parochial Asylum is drawn to the fence which separates the railway from the Asylum grounds. It has been raised, but not sufficiently to prevent the recurrence of such an accident as has been previously reported. It is hoped that this matter will receive serious consideration. All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order, and an improvement has been effected by the furnishing with pictures and mirrors of some of the wards for females which had not previously been supplied with them. The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the state of their clothing attracted favourable notice. The general and medical management of the Asylum is said to be highly efficient.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

A patient in the Paisley Parochial Asylum was found, soon after his admission, to be suffering from injuries which proved fatal. The circumstances were inquired into both by the Board and by the Procurator Fiscal, and an attendant was tried in connection with the occurrence, but the charge was found not proven. Inquiries were also made into another occurrence which led to the dismissal of several female attendants, some of whom had committed grave faults, for which they were punished. The dayrooms and dormitories are reported to have been found clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients is said to be in all respects satisfactory. The medical treatment of the inmates continues to show great ability.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

(*d*) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

St Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of St Nicholas Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the patients are suitably provided for. A new bath-room is reported to be in course of erection. The fewness of the changes among the staff is favourably commented on as conducing to the welfare of the patients, and as reflecting creditably on the management.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse is favourably reported upon. The wards were found scrupulously clean, and the patients are very liberally provided for and are treated judiciously and with kindness.

Cunninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The dayrooms and dormitories of the Cunninghame Poorhouse Lunatic Wards are reported to have been found in good order, and

the patients are treated with kindly consideration and enjoy a large amount of liberty. The male patients are actively engaged in farm work, which is useful and healthy.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse is reported as again deserving the favourable things which have formerly been said of it. The patients enjoy a large amount of personal freedom, and the efforts to employ them in useful work are successful. Their requirements are liberally supplied.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found clean, bright, and comfortable, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. The new laundry is said to be of considerable advantage to the female patients. A recommendation is made that new flooring of pitch pine be laid in the main corridors of the male and female wards.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse is reported as indicative of a suitable and liberal dietary, and the clothing was found clean, tidy, and comfortable. It is proposed to build an addition to the female wards, and it is hoped that, in the new arrangements, some useful improvements will be introduced. An improvement in the water-closet and lavatory accommodation is stated to be much required.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

The wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse are reported to have been found clean and in good order and the patients are on the whole suitably provided for. But some of the patients were regarded as unfitted for such wards, and their transfer to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart near Edinburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients are reported to be well provided for and well treated. The cultivation of the land attached to the wards is of great advantage to the patients, and is said to be financially successful. The management of the wards is spoken of with commendation.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be satisfactorily cared for, and to be treated with kindness. The management of the establishment continues to produce a very favourable impression.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The extension of the dayrooms in the Lunatic Wards of Kincardine Poorhouse is recommended, in order to maintain the health and tranquillity of the inmates. The painting and papering which have recently been done have added to the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards. The patients are reported to be well fed, comfortably clothed, and to be managed with tact and kindness.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The erection of a porch and shoeroom on the male side of the Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse is reported to be a very great improvement. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are treated with kindness and consideration. They enjoy much liberty, and nearly all of them are engaged in useful work.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

The Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are reported to be kept clean and in good order, and the patients were found in a satisfactory condition. The industrial occupation of the inmates is well attended to. Attention is drawn to several patients whose condition and habits render them unfit for care in such wards, and their removal to the Asylum is recommended.

The Lunatic Wards of Old Monkland Poorhouse were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the patients are treated with kindness and liberality. The occupation of both sexes in work which is useful and interesting receives every attention. It is recommended that strips of linoleum be laid in the dormitories.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

Various improvements in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported. Arm-chairs have been provided for the infirm and aged patients, and all the floors have been stained and waxed so as to avoid wet scrubbing. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates is said to be in every respect satisfactory. The industrial occupation of the patients is stated to be well attended to.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

The dayrooms and dormitories of the Lunatic Wards of Wigtown Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients are reported to be treated with kindly consideration. The requirements of the inmates as to food and clothing are adequately provided for. It is recommended that arm-chairs be provided for the infirm and aged patients.

(*e*) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

Since Mr Sedstrem died in August 1893, the management of the Baldovan Institution has been in the hands of Miss Butter, who was a teacher in, and afterwards the matron for many years, of the West Road Industrial School, Dundee. Miss Butter is said to take an intelligent view of the objects of the Institution, and to show energy and ability in its management. She has made herself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and character of every pupil. The Institution was found in excellent order, and the care and training of the children are very satisfactory. Structural alterations of a judicious kind are being made in the building, with a view to providing a more satisfactory sick-room and a larger play-room and dining-room. Those additions will add greatly to the efficiency of the Institution.

Larbert National Institution.

The reports on the Larbert Institution continue to show that it is managed by Mr Skene, the Superintendent, with great ability and conscientiousness, and that it is a highly prosperous and successful Institution. The establishment was found in excellent order, and the tidiness and cleanliness of every section commanded admiration. Painstaking and sympathetic efforts are made to develop the capabilities of the inmates, and the training of their

habits is conducted on sound principles and with practical aims. The clothing of the children is most tasteful and attractive, and it is pointed out that the pleasure which they experience in such attractive clothing has an inhibitory effect on their slovenly and destructive proclivities. The orderly and cleanly way in which they take their meals is said to be much better than is often seen among children of fully-developed faculties. The results of the systematic teaching and training of the children are very gratifying, and are reported to leave a most pleasing impression at every inspection. Several improvements have been effected in the Institution during the past year, and others are recommended. The drainage of the Institution has been overhauled, and is now connected with the drainage of the Larbert District. The erection of a separate dwelling-house for the Superintendent is in progress, and when it is completed the whole of the front central block is to be converted into accommodation for the private pupils who are at present in the Institution. This accommodation is said to be greatly needed to provide in an adequate manner for these pupils. It is recommended that the garden which at one time was devoted to the use of the Superintendent be laid out in grass, and used as a playground for the children, and other improvements are referred to which will increase the efficiency of the Institution.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

(*f*) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth.

During 1894, 5 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. General Prison, Perth—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1894.

c/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
16/1505	Barlinnie Prison,	9 Jan. 1894.	T. C.	23 Feb. 1894.	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con. of theft.
16/1124	Main Do.	10 Oct. 1893.	W. C.	26 Mar. ,,	Incest.
17/91	Recommitted,	19 June 1871.	E. S. or C.	7 May ,,	Murder.
17/739	Glasgow Prison,	15 Aug. 1894.	J. D.	21 Aug. ,,	Assault by stabbing.
17/441	Recommitted,	22 Apr. 1872.	A. L. or P.	20 Sept. ,,	Murder.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1894:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
39·0	15·0	3	2	–	–	3	0	2	0

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

The inmates at 31st December 1894 were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	30
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	18
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired,	–
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	–
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	4
7. Imprisonments prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	–
	54

Present Condition of the Establishment.

The Reports on the condition of the Department state that it was found in excellent order, and that the management continues very satisfactory. Everything that was seen was indicative of judicious and considerate treatment of the inmates.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under jurisdiction of Board.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following :—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of a confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires our supervision to be exercised is regarded as of great importance. Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1895, was 113. Of these, 42 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 43 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 70 were in houses in which there was only one patient. Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers, none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings thus do not come on the register. The Board have no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians.

On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. The patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1895 was 2677. Of these 1019 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1658 with unrelated guardians. The supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1894 from 2565 to 2677, an increase of 112. Parochial authorities are becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they have ceased to require asylum treatment either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

General Reports by Deputy Commissioners.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. These reports, in addition to a statement of the work performed during the past year, both summarize the impressions received after General Reports on Visitation of Patients.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

prolonged experience with regard to the care of the insane in private dwellings.

Dr Fraser, at the close of the performance of his duties as Deputy Commissioner, sums up the conclusions to which he has come as follows:—

'After an experience of seventeen years in visiting the insane in 'private dwellings, as well as of seven years' previous experience of 'the insane in asylums, I am able, in the most emphatic manner, to 'confirm the conclusions already arrived at by my predecessors— 'that the mode of care by which a large number of the insane are 'placed in private dwellings under adequate central and local super- 'vision, as is the case in Scotland, is one which both secures in the 'best manner the welfare of the patients, and lessens the burden of 'their maintenance on the public rates. Some of the insane in 'private dwellings live with relatives, and some with persons not 'related to them. They equally enjoy privileges and advantages 'which conduce to their happiness, and I venture to state, broadly 'speaking, that the sum of happiness enjoyed by these patients far 'exceeds the happiness which they would enjoy as inmates of 'institutions under even the most liberal and enlightened manage- 'ment. Home life, with its domestic surroundings and interests, 'has numerous attractions, for the loss of which nothing can fully 'compensate; and attachment to home is not confined to the insane 'living with relatives. Those boarded with persons not related to 'them, in many cases soon develope the same feeling of attachment 'to the home in which they are placed. The enjoyment by the 'insane of a liberty, the same in kind as that enjoyed by their sane 'neighbours, increases their physical and mental well-being; and 'another marked advantage in this mode of care lies in the fact 'that it gives patients a full opportunity of realising and developing 'their individuality. If a patient has a capacity for usefulness, he 'has an opportunity and an inducement to vie with his sane 'neighbours in showing what he is able to do, and this sometimes 'goes the length of his becoming an independent and self-supporting 'man. These favourable features of the mode of caring for the 'insane in private dwellings, and many others, are to be observed 'during visitation, and it is impossible to doubt that they conduce 'to the happiness and welfare of the patients. I do not for a 'moment deny that, in order to prevent abuses, neglect, and im- 'proper treatment, careful and systematic supervision, both by the 'State and by local authorities is necessary. On the contrary, I 'affirm that such supervision is absolutely essential to such a mode 'of care, if it is not to end in failure. No system of providing for 'the insane is perfect, or ever will be; but I have no hesitation in 'saying that the mode of caring for the insane in private dwellings, 'under sound administration and careful supervision, has in Scotland, 'as regards a certain selected class of the insane, produced results 'superior to what could be attained for these patients by any other 'mode of care.'

Dr Lawson, in his report, gives expression to conclusions, in regard to the system as a whole, which are at one with those expressed by Dr Fraser. He says:—

'Another year devoted to the inspection and supervision of

'insane persons living under domestic care in Scotland confirms, in my mind, two opinions which I have formerly expressed. The first is, that the method of retaining, or recalling from institutions, suitable insane persons to share in the benefits of private life has a rational justification in the social instinct, from which springs the desire for a specific home and a circle of habitual associates. The second is, that prolonged experience shows that, in Scotland, a large percentage of those who are registered as lunatics can, from the first or at a later stage of their malady, be provided for and treated in private dwellings in a manner which yields results satisfactory to themselves, and which causes little, if any, departure from the current of daily life of the families and the communities in which they are placed. In short, the system of providing in private dwellings for properly chosen patients has the sanction of an elementary instinct; it acts as a boon to many of the insane as well as to the ratepayers, and it causes no appreciable interference with either the performance of the duties or the enjoyment of the privileges of the general public.'

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of Districts.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts:—

List of Districts and Counties which form them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.	
Shetland,	1. Shetland District.	
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.	
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.	
Banff,	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.	
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.	
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.	
Perth,	10. Perth do.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan,	11. Stirling do.	
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross do.	
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban District, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthbert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	
	14. Midlothian and Peebles District, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington,	15. Haddington District.	
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark,	17. Barony do.	Formed in 1888 out of the Glasgow District—with a portion of the Renfrew District in the case of Govan.
	18. City of Glasgow do.	
	19. Govan do.	
	20. Lanark do.	
Renfrew,	21. Renfrew do.	
Argyll,	22. Argyll do.	
Bute,	23. Bute do.	
Ayr,	24. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	25. Dumfries do.	

Position of Districts.

The district of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Shetland District.

Orkney District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. An arrangement existed under which many lunatics from parishes in Orkney were accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, but only a few fresh cases are now received from the District.

Caithness District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

Inverness District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The number of patients, which was considerably reduced in 1893, again shows a tendency to increase to an extent which points to the necessity for an enlargement of the asylum being undertaken, and this it is proposed to do by providing improved sick-room accommodation.

Elgin District.

The plans for the extension of the Elgin District Asylum are being carried out, and, when completed, the Asylum will provide adequately for the wants of the district.

Banff District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge.

Aberdeen District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the Asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of St Nicholas, Old Machar, and Buchan.

Kincardine District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the Lunatic Wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses.

Perth District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. Plans for the improvement and extension of the accommodation of the District Asylum have been sanctioned

and are being carried out. The acquisition of more land is under consideration. Position of Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The population of the Asylum has increased so rapidly that, although the new hospital has only recently been completed, a further extension of the accommodation has become necessary. Stirling District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. A fully-equipped separate hospital, which is far advanced towards completion, will enable the Asylum to meet the wants of the District satisfactorily. Fife and Kinross District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh are received into the Lunatic Wards of the poorhouse belonging to that parish. Edinburgh Urban District.

The pauper lunatics of the Mid-Lothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. Mid Lothian and Peebles District.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse. Haddington District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose, which provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, has become overcrowded to a degree which renders an extension imperative. It is recommended that the extension should take the form of an hospital section. The land attached to the Asylum—35 acres, including the site of the buildings—is regarded as inadequate to provide suitable employment for the male patients. Roxburgh District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be adequately supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. Barony District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are at present provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Gartloch, is approaching completion. City of Glasgow District.

Position of Districts.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hawkhead, is approaching completion.

Lanark District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District, and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The erection of the new District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, is almost completed, and the Asylum will soon be opened for the reception of patients.

Renfrew District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Argyll and Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead, which is being enlarged and improved in a way which will add greatly to its efficiency. The 50 acres, including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, which is all the extent of land attached to the Asylum, is regarded as quite inadequate for an asylum of the size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse. The recent extension of the Asylum has done no more than relieve the overcrowding from which it has suffered for some time past. It is again overcrowded, and the necessity for undertaking a further extension is imminent.

Dumfries District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments.

The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment, that is, for those who cannot pay a rate of board above or much above the rate charged for pauper patients, is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics

Asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded as satisfactory, and we are therefore glad to be able to state that such institutions have been for many years all but extinct in Scotland. Those District Asylums which happen to possess vacant accommodation receive a considerable number of the poorer class of private patients, in some instances at rates not exceeding the pauper rate of the District served by the asylum, but in most cases at rates which are sufficient to leave some profit to the institution. In the actual circumstances of the country, Districts Asylums perform a useful public service in receiving patients at low rates of board as private patients. It would at present be difficult, if not impossible, to provide elsewhere for the private patients accommodated in such asylums, except as pauper patients. Their reception at low rates of board, on the footing of private patients, tends to the relief of the poor-rate, as it not infrequently leads to the cost of the maintenance of patients being defrayed by friends, who, if the patients had to submit to the stigma of pauperism in order to obtain treatment, would probably decline to give any assistance beyond what they might be legally compelled to give.

The reception of private patients into District Asylums is, however, not wholly unattended with evils. There is an absence of security to the patients that the arrangement will be permanent, as the accommodation must, when need arises, be resumed for the use of the pauper insane for whom it was provided. But a more serious evil connected with the reception of private patients into District Asylums is likely to arise when patients are received, in any considerable number, at rates which yield a profit, as in such circumstances a temptation is held out to overcrowd the asylum in order to avoid the loss which would be involved by their removal.

The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of small means should be received are the Royal and Chartered Asylums. These asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient, as regards locality, for supplying the accommodation required, as well as accommodation for wealthy patients; and as has been frequently pointed out in previous Reports, in receiving private patients at very low rates of board, they perform a specially charitable and useful work, of a kind which is in accordance with the intentions of their founders. Most of these institutions receive a limited number of patients whose friends are able to contribute such a sum as £25 a year, and in these cases the asylums afford, from the funds at their disposal, advantages which it would be impossible to obtain without their aid. But in the great majority of such cases, and in many cases where patients are able to pay considerably more than £25 a year, they could not get admission to Royal Asylums, except on the footing of paupers; and not infrequently it is difficult to obtain admission as a private patient at a rate almost twice as high as that named.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of most Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

made in previous reports, that they cannot be regarded as having done all that is desirable until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Increase of Expenditure.

The parochial expenditure for each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 14th May 1894. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 13,436 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £259,585 was paid; of which £191,591 was for maintenance in asylums, £16,570 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £42,389 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9035 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £11,829 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,789 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The following statement shows the expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1859–1863 and ending with 1890–1894, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average number* of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates Transport, &c.	Total.	
	No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1859–1863	2,587	61,735	836	14,695	1,706	14,763	4,031	5,129	95,224
1864–1868	3,007	73,416	979	19,241	1,547	15,157	4,400	5,533	112,214
1869–1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874–1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880–1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885–1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890–1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322

The materials do not exist for giving the expenditure in 1858 under the heads of this statement; but there are many reasons which would render the figures for that year, if they could be given, of little value for purposes of comparison. This remark applies also to the results shown by the first three quinquenniads embraced in the statement, as compared with those shown by the

* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days on which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

four last. In the first quinquenniad no District Asylum had come into full operation, and it was not until the fourth quinquenniad had come to a close that all the District Asylums now in existence had been erected. One of the main objects of the legislation of 1857—the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics throughout the country—did not take full effect until the quinquenniad 1874–79 had been completed, and if no increased expenditure had occurred up to that time, it would have shown either that increased accommodation was not needed or that the object aimed at by the Lunacy Act of 1857 had been carried out in such a way as to fail in its intention. The increase shown up to the quinquenniad 1874–79 is therefore a natural outcome of the legislation of 1857, and a proof of the necessity for it and of its success. Comparing the results of the quinquenniad 1874–79 with the last for which we have statistics, it appears from the statement that the expenditure on patients in Asylums increased from £138,278 to £184,564, or 33 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £12,790 to £16,558, or 29 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £17,787 to £40,007, or 125 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £173,664 to £249,322, or 44 per cent.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Increase of Expenditure.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874–1879 onwards is due to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient :—

Fall of Expenditure per head.

	Annual Expenditure per patient.			
	In Asylums including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. £.
1859–1863	23 17 3	17 11 7	8 13 1	18 11 6
1864–1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869–1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874–1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880–1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885–1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890–1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3

It appears from this statement that there was a gradual rise of cost per patient in asylums in the three earliest quinquenniads; that in the fourth quinquenniad, 1874–1879, the maximum cost per patient was reached; and that the cost per patient in the three succeeding quinquenniads shows a gradual fall. With regard to the rise in the earlier quinquenniads, it must be kept in view that District Asylums, as has already been said, had not then fully come into existence, and that most of the patients requiring asylum care were provided for in the Royal Asylums. These patients were maintained in most instances at rates which were insufficient to cover the cost of their lodging and maintenance, and the deficiency must have been met out of the profits derived from the reception of private patients, which profits must, therefore,

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Fall of Expenditure per head.

so far, have been spent practically in the relief of the poor-rates. This came soon to be recognised by the managers of the Royal Asylums, with the result that the rates were, from time to time, raised until they met, or more nearly met, the cost of keeping the patients. This rise in the rates of Royal Asylums did not come fully into force until after a time when the average expenditure per patient had begun to fall, that is, until after the maximum cost per patient in asylums had been reached in 1874–1879; so that other causes were no doubt at work which tended to raise the rates in the earlier quinquenniads, such as a greater liberality of view in regard to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics; the increased expenses connected with the opening years of the District Asylums, which were coming successively into operation; and also, especially in the years during which the expenditure per patient reached its maximum, to the increased price, as compared with earlier years, of articles of food and clothing. Since the period 1874–1879, the continuous fall which is shown by the Statement is due, as will be seen afterwards when the expenditure under the various heads in District Asylums is dealt with, to a fall of prices, and chiefly of the price of food. The figures in the second column showing the expenditure per patient in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are based, more or less, upon estimates by the authorities to which the Poorhouses belong, and cannot therefore be so strictly accurate as those referring to asylums; but many of the remarks made in regard to the figures referring to asylums apply to them also, and the course of expenditure shown in regard to these institutions follows generally the course of expenditure in asylums. The column, however, dealing with the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings shows results which differ from those shown by the columns referring to institutions. The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in the period 1890–1894, is almost double the expenditure for 1859–1863, and a progressive expenditure is shown in each intervening period. This increase is due in part to increased allowances to the guardians of out-door patients, both of those related to the patients and of those unrelated to them; but the greater part of it must be attributed to the fact that, in the earlier quinquenniads, the majority of patients were boarded with related guardians, who in most cases only received a contribution towards the cost of the patient's maintenance. The policy of boarding patients out with unrelated guardians, gradually adopted by the larger parishes, brought about a change. The patients boarded with unrelated guardians soon outnumbered those under the charge of their relatives, and the preponderance in number of the former class over the latter has gone on increasing up to the present time. Unrelated guardians have naturally to be remunerated at a rate which not only covers the entire cost of the patients' maintenance but leaves a margin of profit, and the result leads necessarily to a large increase of the expenditure per head in the case of patients provided for in private dwellings. Both the number of patients of this class and the expenditure per head is, however, small as compared with the number and the expenditure in institutions, and the result does not therefore greatly affect the figures in the last column

dealing with the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics generally. These figures follow, it will be seen, the course shown by the figures referring to the expenditure per head on patients in institutions. Leaving out of consideration the complicated questions connected with increased expenditure which is due to the growth of the number on the roll of pauper lunatics, which growth has been fully dealt with in our former Reports, and is only incidentally touched upon here, it will be seen that these figures afford evidence that, on the whole, the insane poor are being provided for by those intrusted with their care with a due regard to economy.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Fall of Expenditure per head.

A mere comparison of the figures showing the expenditure on pauper lunatics in earlier and later years is apt to convey a false impression, unless the special circumstances are kept in view under which the increased expenditure took place; and as the knowledge of the fact that the expenditure in connection with pauper lunacy has greatly increased is often accompanied by an erroneous belief that the cost per head of maintaining the insane poor is also increasing, it may be useful to give the following summary of the facts to which attention has been drawn. These are:—

Summary of Facts as to Increase of Expenditure, and Fall in Cost per head

(1) That the increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) That the rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to causes easily understood, and chiefly to the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

(3) That at a period about fifteen to twenty years ago, the expenditure per head on pauper lunatics reached its maximum; and that, from that time onwards, although the expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings has been rising, the expenditure per head on their maintenance in institutions, and on their maintenance generally, has been gradually falling.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance which is born in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided.* In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation

Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in Expenditure Table.

* See remarks on Table XXVIII., page li.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Repayments by relatives.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shewn in the second last column of Table XXIII. They have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £11,829 in 1893–94.

Contributions from State Funds.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874–75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1893–94 was equal to about 4s. 6d. per week for each patient for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any excess of expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

For the year ending		For the year ending	
14th May 1875,	£59,483	14th May 1885,	85,111
,, 1876,	62,637	,, 1886,	87,164
,, 1877,	65,470	,, 1887,	88,258
,, 1878,	68,533	,, 1888,	89,072
,, 1879,	71,272	,, 1889,	91,335
,, 1880,	73,833	,, 1890,	90,474
,, 1881,	76,856	,, 1891,	90,450
,, 1882,	79,711	,, 1892,	115,574
,, 1883,	81,495	,, 1893,	115,717
,, 1884,	83,089	,, 1894,	115,789

Daily Cost of Maintenance in Establishments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1884–85 to 1893–94 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3¼d., which is the same as that for the previous six years.

Daily Cost of each Mode of provision for Pauper Lunatics.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1894, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is a 1s. 1¾d. and the highest is 1s. 7¾d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 18s. 2¾d. and £30, 0s. 8¾d.

Daily cost of each mode of provision for Pauper Lunatics.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 9d. and the highest is 1s. 4¼d., or £13, 13s. 9d. and £24, 14s. 3¼d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6¼d. and the highest is 1s. 1¼d., or £9, 10s. 1¼d. and £20, 3s. 0¼d. per annum.

Rates of Board in Establishments.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £32, which is the rate in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19, 18s. 8d. in the Argyll Asylum to £26 in the Perth Asylum and in the Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 4s. 1d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, to £26, 14s. 1d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more of less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 19s. 7d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £26, 10s. 10d. in the Edinburgh Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Cost of Providing District Asylum Accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1893–94, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Cost of Providing District Asylum Accommodation.

Column 9 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1893–94 for land, and for the erection, repair, and furnishing of buildings, &c., was £200,397. A considerable proportion of this amount is owing to the fact that three large asylums are in course of erection in Lanarkshire.

The second last column of the table shows that the amount of money, borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1894, was £462,715; and the last column shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1894, to £50,625.

Cost of Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1893–94, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1893–94 is £23, 11s. 9d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £22, 16s. 6d.;* which shows a decrease in the net cost over the previous year of 17s. 8d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1893–94, and the expenses under the six heads specified:—

No.	Year 1893–94 District Asylums.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.†
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll	9 10 0	0 8 11	...	1 11 11	6 7 10	5 2 2	22 16 7
2	Ayr	9 10 7	0 11 8	0 3 3	1 11 1	5 13 1	5 3 6	22 6 8
3	Banff	9 17 1	0 8 5	0 6 2	1 17 7	4 12 2	4 16 11	21 14 2
4	Elgin	11 2 6	0 16 3	0 9 4	1 7 3	4 16 8	4 19 6	23 2 8
5	Fife	8 17 7	0 8 3	0 2 7	1 8 11	5 1 4	5 9 10	21 4 1
6	Haddington	9 6 11	0 7 11	0 6 9	1 8 0	6 6 7	4 3 4	21 15 2
7	Inverness	9 2 7	0 6 4	0 2 9	1 6 4	5 13 5	4 18 5	21 6 9
8	Kirklands	9 3 8	0 7 5	0 3 1	1 6 1	7 18 3	4 16 11	23 12 2
9	Midlothian	10 10 1	0 9 1	0 6 9	2 1 0	7 9 1	6 2 0	26 13 4
10	Perth	11 4 6	0 8 9	0 5 4	1 16 11	5 19 2	5 6 7	24 16 9
11	Roxburgh	10 14 10	0 9 4	0 4 1	1 12 11	7 8 10	5 17 5	26 2 5
12	Stirling	10 5 0	0 10 0	0 6 6	1 19 5	6 12 5	7 9 1	26 17 4
	Average,	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

† The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

This statement shows that in the year 1893–94 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £11, 4s. 6d. per patient, in the Perth Asylum; and the lowest £8, 17s. 7d., in Fife Asylum, which is 19s. 3d. below the average of all District Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The financial year ending May 1894 completes the eleventh year since we introduced a uniform method of accounting by District Lunacy Boards, and we think it may be useful to give the following statement, under the same heads as those given in the previous statement, of the expenditure in District Asylums during each of the eleven years for which the information is obtainable:—

Cost of Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums during past eleven years.

Years.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883–84	11 15 0	0 9 3	0 5 7	1 14 5	6 4 0	5 1 4	25 4 8
1884–85	11 12 0	0 9 8	0 5 2	2 0 4	6 8 0	5 5 8	25 15 9
1885–86	11 6 0	0 9 8	0 5 4	1 17 2	6 9 0	5 14 10	25 17 1
1886–87	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	6 12 0	5 10 6	25 4 3
1887–88	10 4 6	0 9 3	0 5 9	1 17 2	6 9 2	5 9 2	24 10 3
1888–89	10 4 3	0 9 3	0 6 9	1 19 3	6 9 4	5 11 9	24 16 0
1889–90	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	6 9 8	6 1 2	25 11 4
1890–91	10 8 7	0 9 3	0 6 2	1 16 9	6 5 0	5 14 2	24 15 2
1891–92	10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	6 4 4	5 15 4	24 18 11
1892–93	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	6 4 0	5 19 5	24 16 3
1893–94	9 16 10	0 9 1	0 4 2	1 12 5	6 3 0	5 10 10	23 11 9

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure has been falling, the total expenses in the first year dealt with being £25, 4s. 8d. per patient, and in the last £23, 11s. 9d. A decrease is shown under most of the heads of the statement, but the main decrease occurs under the head 'Food,' and must be chiefly attributed to a general fall in the price of provisions. The figures, generally, afford a satisfactory proof that District Lunacy Boards are showing a due regard to economy in their arrangements for the maintenance of patients in the asylums under their management.

Quantities and Values of Articles consumed in District Asylums.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption, in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1893–94; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farms and Gardens of District Asylums.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Farm and Garden Accounts of District Asylums.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1893–94 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1885–94, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1885, . .	10	1890, . .	4
1886, . .	8	1891, . .	8
1887, . .	11	1892, . .	14
1888, . .	9	1893, . .	5
1889, . .	5	1894, . .	4

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary

circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, needless expenditure is saved, and the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed. Dangerous Lunatics.

XI. ALIEN LUNATICS. Alien Lunatics.

During 1894, 55 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 21 were sent to England, 33 to Ireland, and 1 to Germany.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS. Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

At the end of December 1894 there were 759 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

464 were in asylums in Scotland;
253 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
42 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 42 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 15 were in asylums in England, 20 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in a private dwelling in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Australia, 3 in private dwellings in Australia, 1 in a private dwelling in Africa, and 1 in an asylum in Germany.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

XIII. QUINQUENNIAL RETROSPECT.

The Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1895. Quinquennial Retrospect.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1895, the total number of lunatics officially known to Increase of Number since 1858.

Quinquennial Retrospect.

the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 13,852, showing an increase of 8028.

The Statistics of Lunacy from 1858 to 1895.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—	
a. Resident in Establishments,	871
b. Resident in Private Dwellings,	93
2. Pauper Patients:—	
a. Resident in Establishments,	5863
b. Resident in Private Dwellings,	893
Total,	7720
Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,	308
Total Increase,	8028

Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1895.

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. of Appendix A. The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1895.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	7957	5577	...	...
,, Private Asylums,	745	152	...	593	...
,, Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse,	840	2590	1750	...	...
,, Private Dwellings,	1804	2790	986	...	...
,, The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison,	26	54	28	...	...
Training Schools,	29	309	280	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	13,852	8621	593	8028

These figures show a decrease in private asylums, but an increase in every other kind of establishment, and also in private dwellings. Deducting the decrease of 593 in private asylums from the increase of 8621 shown under other heads, the figures give since 1858 a net

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increase of 8028 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 138 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 36 per cent.*

Proportion of Lunatics to Population.

At 1st January 1895 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 45 per 100,000 of population, which is one more than last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 214, which is 7 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 65, which is 2 more than last year, and is the highest proportion recorded.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 279, as against the next highest 270 which was attained last year.

Statistics of Quinquenniad, 1890–94.

The aggregate statistical facts of the last quinquenniad are given in Table IV. of Appendix A. It is shown in that table, that the average number of registered lunatics of all classes during the quinquenniad was 12,633. This is 314 for every 100,000 of population. The average annual number placed on the register was 2972, or 74 for every 100,000 of population. The average annual number removed from the register, excluding deaths, was 1694, or 42 for every 100,000 of population. And the average annual number removed from the register by death was 980, or 24 in every 100,000 of population.

The following statement shows the numbers, per 100,000 of population, for the last quinquenniad and for the three previous quinquenniads:—

Quinquenniads.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.			
	Average Number on the Register at 1st January.	Average Number placed on the Register during each year.	Average Number Removed from the Register during each year.	
			By Recovery, &c.	By Death.
1875–79	244	66	40	19
1880–84	268	68	42	20
1885–89	287	66	38	21
1890–94	311	73	42	24

The average number on the register at 1st January increased, it will be seen, from the first quinquenniad to the second by 24 per

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and 1894.

Quinquennial Retrospect.

Statistics of Quinquenniad, 1890-94.

100,000, from the second to the third by 19, and from the third to the fourth by 24. These increases, which were mostly contributed by pauper patients, are large and steady; but perhaps the most remarkable fact shown by a comparison of the statistics of the last quinquenniad with the statistics of previous quinquenniads, is the great increase, in proportion to population, of persons placed on the register of lunatics during each year, as shown in the second column of the statement. This number did not increase at all from the first quinquenniad to the third; but it increased by 7 from the third to the last quinquenniad. The number of removals from the register, excluding the deaths, have not shown an appreciable increase. They have indeed been becoming fewer in proportion to the numbers on the register. In the first of the quinquenniads given in the statement under consideration, they amounted to 16·4 per cent. of the average number on the register. In the second they were 15·7 per cent., in the third 13·2 per cent., and in the last 13·5 per cent. The deaths do not show much variation in rate. In the first quinquenniad they were 7·6 per cent. of the average number of patients on the register, in the second 7·5 per cent., in the third 7·1 per cent., and in the last 7·8 per cent.

The remarkable increase in the number annually placed on the register during the last quinquenniad consists, as is the case with the increased number on the register at 1st January, chiefly of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics. Of the total increase in the average annual number placed on the register during the last quinquenniad, as compared with the average annual number during the previous quinquenniad, which was an increase from 2573 to 2972, or 399, 339 was due to an increase in the number of patients, and only 60 to an increase in the number of private pauper patients. A detailed statement of the manner in which this increase in the number of pauper lunatics was contributed by the several counties in Scotland is shown in the following two Tables :—

TABLE I.

STATISTICS for the Seven Quinquenniads, from 1860-1864 to 1890-1894, relating to Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.

COUNTIES.	Section 1. Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the population, who became Pauper Lunatics and were sent to Establishments. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquennial.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquennial.	Section 2. Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the population who were Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings and were transferred to Establishments. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquennial.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquennial.	Section 3. Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the population resident in Establishments. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquennial.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquennial.	COUNTIES.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.			
Aberdeen,	36	39	41	46	49	42	48	12	6	0·4	1·7	1·1	1·2	1·5	1·7	2·9	2·5	1·2	135	145	163	186	214	219	229	94	10	Aberdeen.
Argyll,	23	38	49	62	74	73	72	49	−1	2·0	1·8	5·0	4·5	4·7	[3·4	3·5	1·5	0·1	122	176	200	255	329	367	398	276	31	Argyll.
Ayr,	22	28	38	47	48	50	56	34	6	0·9	2·0	2·0	1·8	1·2	1·6	2·7	1·8	1·1	69	90	125	155	175	184	214	145	30	Ayr.
Banff,	19	27	30	32	42	45	51	32	6	1·0	1·7	0·7	2·0	0·3	1·9	2·9	1·9	1·0	76	118	150	168	198	217	214	138	−3	Banff.
Berwick,	24	24	24	36	32	28	35	11	7	2·2	2·2	...	2·2	2·8	4·1	5·6	3·4	1·5	85	104	131	172	201	193	217	132	24	Berwick.
Bute,	36	24	53	54	54	51	67	31	16	2·4	4·8	...	6·9	1·1	1·1	...	−2·4	−1·1	114	115	166	261	299	275	309	195	34	Bute.
Caithness,	18	21	19	31	37	39	37	19	−2	3·3	2·9	2·9	4·5	4·0	4·7	3·8	0·5	−0·9	87	88	115	150	182	198	240	153	42	Caithness.
Clackmannan,	17	21	34	39	44	31	46	29	15	4·2	...	3·7	2·2	1·4	0·7	1·8	−2·4	1·1	96	118	125	146	144	145	150	54	5	Clackmannan.
Dumbarton,	27	30	39	41	45	42	41	14	−1	...	0·3	0·7	2·3	0·5	1·2	1·2	1·2	...	96	111	126	145	155	142	151	55	9	Dumbarton.
Dumfries,	31	39	40	44	45	41	45	14	4	1·6	1·9	1·6	1·9	1·8	1·3	1·3	−0·3	...	130	169	179	194	196	179	197	67	18	Dumfries.
Edinburgh,	53	58	58	66	67	61	69	16	8	0·8	1·2	1·0	1·2	2·7	3·2	3·8	3·0	0·6	197	193	190	186	187	178	172	−25	−6	Edinburgh.
Elgin,	32	30	39	48	57	47	78	46	31	3·7	1·8	1·8	5·5	1·8	2·7	3·2	−0·5	0·5	125	138	145	170	237	282	334	209	52	Elgin.
Fife,	25	28	34	35	44	42	46	21	4	1·3	1·4	1·9	3·7	1·9	1·4	2·2	0·9	0·8	122	132	132	153	182	198	217	95	19	Fife.
Forfar,	37	44	44	53	60	52	64	27	12	0·6	0·7	0·8	1·1	0·9	4·7	5·1	4·5	0·4	172	186	208	226	249	235	257	85	22	Forfar.
Haddington,	28	40	39	43	64	54	80	52	26	2·7	3·2	3·2	1·0	2·1	2·1	3·7	1·0	1·6	157	173	184	201	254	291	343	186	52	Haddington.
Inverness,	14	30	38	35	56	57	71	57	14	3·8	3·4	0·7	2·5	4·6	6·9	7·1	3·3	0·2	92	137	160	180	212	232	259	167	27	Inverness.
Kincardine,	36	32	34	31	45	38	44	8	6	1·1	4·6	1·1	2·8	2·3	2·8	...	−1·1	−2·8	160	168	184	173	185	203	230	70	27	Kincardine.
Kinross,	14	50	19	35	56	42	66	52	24	2·8	5·9	...	...	3·3	...	...	−2·8	...	137	198	257	342	297	256	282	145	26	Kinross.
Kirkcudbright,	33	28	27	30	38	42	44	11	2	3·3	1·9	4·3	1·9	0·9	2·4	3·0	−0·3	0·6	146	144	159	166	151	173	210	64	37	Kirkcudbright.
Lanark,	38	46	52	61	60	57	61	23	4	0·4	0·9	0·4	0·6	1·6	2·2	1·9	1·5	−0·3	99	114	123	141	153	168	180	81	12	Lanark.
Linlithgow,	28	29	32	43	53	51	50	22	−1	0·5	2·0	0·5	0·5	...	2·1	1·5	1·0	−0·6	96	114	117	125	160	159	175	79	16	Linlithgow.
Nairn,	22	26	19	44	70	76	78	56	2	4·8	...	...	4·6	2·3	4·2	2·3	−2·5	−1·9	163	164	165	165	228	265	284	121	19	Nairn.
Orkney,	12	8	11	25	37	31	53	41	22	1·2	...	−1·3	1·3	1·9	0·6	0·7	−0·5	0·1	65	70	70	102	134	165	218	153	53	Orkney.
Peebles,	44	22	39	40	32	38	27	−17	−11	...	...	3·3	...	...	...	1·4	1·4	1·4	117	185	201	188	165	176	193	76	17	Peebles.
Perth,	32	33	40	54	52	53	56	24	3	2·9	1·4	1·4	3·3	4·2	2·5	3·1	0·2	0·6	164	179	204	224	231	252	283	119	31	Perth.
Renfrew,	41	42	58	57	58	53	68	27	15	0·1	0·9	1·4	0·9	0·9	1·0	2·3	2·2	1·3	91	91	111	140	164	149	170	79	21	Renfrew.
Ross,	12	21	34	42	42	49	52	40	3	3·4	2·7	1·5	2·5	3·5	4·1	3·6	0·2	−0·5	80	116	152	194	213	235	225	145	−10	Ross.
Roxburgh,	28	26	39	35	45	41	52	24	11	1·8	2·9	1·5	1·4	2·3	2·8	3·0	1·2	0·2	85	96	141	172	183	187	212	127	25	Roxburgh.
Selkirk,	29	27	45	36	43	29	36	7	7	...	3·5	...	...	...	0·9	1·5	1·5	0·6	78	82	97	108	112	85	108	30	23	Selkirk.
Shetland,	11	9	17	31	34	46	51	40	5	3·8	1·9	...	2·0	3·4	2·1	4·2	0·4	2·1	60	65	67	99	131	147	205	145	58	Shetland.
Stirling,	28	30	43	54	49	47	54	26	7	1·4	0·7	3·2	1·4	2·2	2·4	3·9	2·5	1·5	96	113	137	165	176	168	186	90	18	Stirling.
Sutherland,	19	19	18	33	44	47	62	43	15	3·3	1·7	2·6	2·6	2·7	1·8	2·7	−0·6	0·9	77	84	96	166	228	238	254	177	16	Sutherland.
Wigtown,	21	23	28	34	34	42	45	24	3	3·3	2·5	2·1	1·0	1·0	3·7	1·1	−2·2	−2·6	103	126	155	195	192	182	212	109	30	Wigtown.
Scotland,	32	38	44	51	54	52	58	26	6	1·3	1·5	1·3	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·8	1·5	0·3	118	133	149	170	187	192	208	90	16	Scotland.

TABLE II.

STATISTICS for the Seven Quinquenniads, from 1860-1864 to 1890-1894, relating to Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

COUNTIES.	Section 1. Annual Average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population who became Pauper Lunatics and were left in Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquenniad.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquenniad.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.		
Aberdeen,	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	−1	−1
Argyll,	9	10	5	6	7	6	9	...	3
Ayr,	3	5	1	2	1	2	2	−1	...
Banff,	4	7	2	8	7	4	6	2	2
Berwick,	4	4	4	7	5	5	9	5	4
Bute,	4	5	1	9	2	2	4	...	2
Caithness,	15	11	8	18	17	24	17	2	−7
Clackmannan,	8	3	2	3	2	1	1	−7	...
Dumbarton,	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	−1	−1
Dumfries,	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	−2	−1
Edinburgh,	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	...	...
Elgin,	5	5	4	12	5	7	5	...	−2
Fife,	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	...	...
Forfar,	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	...	...
Haddington,	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	...	...
Inverness,	7	8	4	12	20	20	16	9	−4
Kincardine,	2	5	3	3	2	1	1	−1	...
Kinross,	...	3	12	...	3	13	...	...	−13
Kirkcudbright,	4	5	5	1	2	3	2	−2	−1
Lanark,	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	1
Linlithgow,	3	1	...	1	2	2	2	=1	...
Nairn,	...	9	2	2	...	4	5	5	1
Orkney,	9	4	7	15	12	6	12	3	6
Peebles,	2	7	2	...	1	3	...	=2	−3
Perth,	6	5	3	6	7	4	4	=2	...
Renfrew,	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	−1	−1
Ross,	12	8	7	12	11	14	22	10	8
Roxburgh,	11	3	...	1	1	3	2	−9	−1
Selkirk,	8	3	...	1	...	1	5	−3	4
Shetland,	8	12	8	14	19	6	13	5	7
Stirling,	4	...	2	2	2	1	2	−2	1
Sutherland,	7	9	4	14	15	16	3	−4	−13
Wigtown,	8	9	4	5	7	10	2	−6	−8
Scotland,	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	−1	...

COUNTIES.	Section 2. Annual Average Number of persons per 100,000 of the Population who were Transferred as Pauper Lunatics from Establishments to Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquenniad.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquenniad.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.		
Aberdeen,	0·8	1·2	1·8	0·7	1·7	3·9	4·9	4·1	1·0
Argyll,	2·5	2·6	8·2	3·9	8·4	6·6	9·1	6·6	2·5
Ayr,	1·1	1·2	1·6	1·2	1·3	5·0	2·6	1·5	−2·4
Banff,	0·7	1·0	3·6	3·0	0·3	4·5	9·1	8·4	4·6
Berwick,	...	1·6	2·2	2·2	11·9	7·1	4·3	4·3	−2·8
Bute,	1·2	2·4	2·4	5·8	6·8	5·5	8·7	7·5	3·2
Caithness,	0·5	0·5	3·4	2·0	1·5	6·8	1·6	1·1	−5·2
Clackmannan,	0·8	0·8	7·5	1·4	1·4	1·4	3·0	2·2	1·6
Dumbarton,	1·8	1·0	3·3	1·4	1·0	2·8	1·0	0·8	−1·8
Dumfries,	0·8	1·1	1·3	2·6	6·3	2·7	1·3	0·5	−1·4
Edinburgh,	2·0	1·6	3·0	0·9	6·8	11·2	9·8	7·8	−1·4
Elgin,	3·2	2·8	8·3	2·3	4·5	4·6	5·1	1·9	0·5
Fife,	1·1	2·0	7·3	2·9	6·9	3·0	3·3	2·2	0·3
Forfar,	1·0	0·6	1·4	0·4	2·7	11·4	9·6	8·6	−1·8
Haddington,	...	1·1	1·6	1·0	1·6	4·7	1·6	1·6	−3·1
Inverness,	2·0	1·1	3·2	3·6	10·4	6·9	11·4	9·4	4·5
Kincardine,	2·3	1·1	4·0	...	0·6	1·7	0·6	−1·7	−1·1
Kinross,	2·8	11·8	6·2	...	9·9	3·2	3·0	0·2	−0·2
Kirkcudbright,	2·8	1·4	2·4	1·9	4·7	3·9	1·0	−1·8	−2·9
Lanark,	0·4	1·1	0·7	1·1	4·2	6·0	4·0	3·6	−2·0
Linlithgow,	...	0·5	1·4	0·9	1·8	2·5	1·9	1·9	−0·6
Nairn,	2·4	...	...	2·3	4·5	2·1	7·0	4·6	4·9
Orkney,	0·6	...	1·9	0·6	3·1	2·6	2·0	1·4	−0·6
Peebles,	1·8	3·4	8·2	...	...	2·8	4·1	2·3	1·3
Perth,	4·2	1·5	2·4	3·9	9·3	4·2	5·4	1·2	1·2
Renfrew,	0·5	1·0	1·9	1·5	2·6	4·0	5·5	5·0	1·5
Ross,	1·0	0·5	2·7	5·7	4·5	5·1	6·4	5·4	1·3
Roxburgh,	0·7	1·8	0·7	1·4	4·7	6·7	4·1	3·4	−2·6
Selkirk,	4·1	...	1·5	...	2·1	2·6	4·4	0·3	1·8
Shetland,	2·5	1·3	1·3	2·6	0·7	2·7	2·1	0·4	−0·6
Stirling,	0·5	0·7	7·9	2·2	3·2	5·1	4·4	3·9	−0·7
Sutherland,	...	...	...	0·9	0·9	4·5	6·4	6·4	1·9
Wigtown,	0·5	2·5	1·5	1·5	5·7	3·7	1·7	1·2	−2·0
Scotland,	1·2	1·2	2·5	1·6	4·2	6·0	5·2	4·0	−0·8

COUNTIES.	Section 3. Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population resident in Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.							Increase or Decrease from 1st to 7th Quinquenniad.	Increase or Decrease from 6th to 7th Quinquenniad.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.		
Aberdeen,	50	47	45	36	38	46	51	1	5
Argyll,	151	141	140	114	105	106	131	−20	25
Ayr,	53	45	40	34	30	43	40	−13	−3
Banff,	78	79	75	69	82	84	105	27	21
Berwick,	79	61	49	56	70	103	95	16	−8
Bute,	104	97	94	97	88	89	104	..	15
Caithness,	153	134	123	144	151	185	210	57	25
Clackmannan,	41	34	44	34	25	20	20	−21	...
Dumbarton,	35	33	28	20	19	21	16	−19	−5
Dumfries,	61	46	42	38	45	53	38	−23	−15
Edinburgh,	29	26	26	24	33	63	75	46	12
Elgin,	76	76	76	86	89	97	104	28	7
Fife,	46	39	47	47	58	61	50	4	−11
Forfar,	31	27	24	21	23	52	62	31	10
Haddington,	91	73	50	42	42	55	51	−40	−4
Inverness,	136	115	104	115	170	213	232	96	19
Kincardine,	71	67	51	35	30	22	17	−54	−5
Kinross,	76	100	139	115	86	133	93	17	−40
Kirkcudbright,	68	85	78	53	57	58	47	−21	−11
Lanark,	17	15	13	11	21	35	40	23	5
Linlithgow,	29	25	21	24	30	35	31	2	−4
Nairn,	101	54	62	44	25	32	66	−35	34
Orkney,	106	94	89	105	109	110	121	15	11
Peebles,	51	19	47	39	36	25	23	−28	−2
Perth,	108	99	91	84¼	102	93	97	−11	4
Renfrew,	17	12	17	15	18	26	38	21	12
Ross,	142	117	100	125	137	144	193	51	49
Roxburgh,	91	84	58	40	27	30	32	−59	2
Selkirk,	80	66	34	14	12	22	26	−54	4
Shetland,	92	89	88	123	162	175	197	105	22
Stirling,	45	31	39	36	31	33	40	−5	7
Sutherland,	134	112	92	101	128	151	184	50	33
Wigtown,	105	117	110	87	89	113	109	4	−4
Scotland,	55	47	43	39	45	58	63	8	5

Quinquennial Retrospect.

Statistics of Quinquenniad, 1890–94.

These Tables present the statistics of each county in Scotland in a way which shows the changes that have taken place from quinquenniad to quinquenniad during the last thirty-five years. The statistics of the first two years after the establishment of the Board, 1858 and 1859, are omitted, as the materials for accurate and complete tabulation were less satisfactory in the first years of the Board's administration than they subsequently became.

The Tables are abstracts of the information given in Tables XII., XIII., and XIV. of Appendix A. Table I. shows the quinquennial averages per 100,000 of the population,—(1) of the number of persons who became pauper lunatics annually, and were sent to establishments from the parishes of each county; (2) of the number of pauper lunatics transferred from care in private dwellings to establishments; and (3) of the number of pauper lunatics resident in establishments. Table II. shows the quinquennial averages per 100,000 of the population,—(1) of the number in each county who became pauper lunatics, and were left in private dwellings; (2) of the number of pauper lunatics transferred annually from establishments to private dwellings; and (3) of the number resident in private dwellings. Each Table gives also the increase or decrease of the numbers for each county, and for the several categories from the first quinquenniad to the seventh, and also from the sixth to the seventh.

The most important parts of Table I. are the first and third sections, in which the numbers of persons annually sent to establishments immediately after becoming pauper lunatics, and the average numbers resident in establishments, are given. The second section of the Table is, however, not without value, because it is desirable, in order that the total number sent to establishments may be ascertained, to know the number of persons sent to establishments who may have been for some time already on the register of pauper lunatics, as well as the number of those sent at once to establishments. The numbers in this section are, however, as a glance at the Table will show, comparatively small.

It will be observed in the first section of Table I. that the number of persons sent to establishments from the different counties in the first quinquenniad (1860–64) differ very widely. The number sent from Inverness, for example, was only in the proportion of 14 per 100,000 of the population, while the number sent from the county of Edinburgh was 53. Similar differences appear in the numbers belonging to the different counties in the third section of the Table, where the average number resident in establishments appears for Inverness in the proportion of 92 per 100,000 of inhabitants, and for Edinburgh in the proportion of 197. If these differences are examined, as has been indicated in previous Reports of the Board, it will be found that they correspond broadly with the extent to which asylum accommodation was then available for the several counties. When the present system of lunacy administration was introduced, asylum accommodation was very unequally distributed over the country. Over large districts of Scotland it was necessary, when a pauper lunatic was sent to an

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asylum, to undertake what, owing to the absence of railways and other convenient means of communication, was a laborious journey of two or three days to reach the asylum; and it is only reasonable to expect that, in such districts, asylum treatment would be less frequently resorted to than where establishments for the insane were within easy access. With the improvement of the means of communication, and the more abundant supply of asylum accommodation within easy reach, the disparities which existed in the earlier periods have largely disappeared, and in many cases the relative positions of the counties have been reversed. In the cases of Inverness and Edinburgh, for instance, we find, from the first section of Table I., that in the seventh quinquenniad (1890–94) the annual number sent to establishments from Inverness was 71, and the number from Edinburgh was 69; and from the third section that the average number belonging to Inverness who were resident in establishments in the quinquenniad 1890–94 was 259, while the number for Edinburgh was 172.

Paupers Lunatic in Establishments.

Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.

We have thought it useful in previous Reports to compare the statistics of the Highland and Insular parts of Scotland with those of the more densely populated Central region which lies between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and we continue this comparison in the present Report. The Highland and Insular counties are roughly divided from the rest of Scotland by a line drawn from the east of Elgin to the Firth of Clyde. They consist of the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Argyll and Bute. The Central group consists of the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. The rest of Scotland, which may be called Unselected counties, are Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Perth, Roxburgh and Wigtown. These groups form a classification which may be used to illustrate the influence of social conditions of many kinds. Characteristics which may be kept in view are, that the Highland and Insular region contains the most distinctively rural population, that it has the largest amount of ordinary pauperism, and that its inhabitants are least affected by the hurry and worry of modern life. In the Central region the opposite conditions prevail. It contains the greatest proportion of town population, it has the smallest proportion of ordinary pauperism, and the hurry and worry of modern life is found there in its most intense form. A comparison of the statistics of these two regions may therefore throw some light on the nature of the increase in the number of the pauper insane which has been showing itself more or less over the whole of Scotland. The following statement gives the statistics of these two groups of counties, and also of the intermediate counties which are tabulated as "unselected," as regards pauper lunatics both sent to and resident in establishments, for the last four quinquenniads. This statement shows the total number of pauper lunatics sent to asylums, per 100,000 of the population

of each region, that is, the number includes both those placed at once in asylums on becoming pauper lunatics, and those who had been already in the position of pauper lunatics in private dwellings and were transferred to asylums.

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Pauper Lunatics Establishments.

Groups of Counties.	1. Annual average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population who were sent to Establishments. Quinquenniads.				2. Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population resident in Establishments. Quinquenniads.			
	1875–79	1880–84	1885–89	1890–94	1876–80	1881–85	1886–90	1891–95
Highland & Insular,	45	56	57	66	183	226	250	279
Unselected, . .	45	51	48	56	193	213	217	237
Central, . . .	59	59	57	63	152	164	167	179
Scotland, . .	53	56	54	61	170	187	192	208

This statement, of which the first division corresponds to sections 1 and 2 of Table I. combined, and the second division to section 3 of Table I., shows that, in the period 1875–79, the Highland and Insular counties and the Unselected counties sent patients to asylums in equal proportion, the numbers for both being 45 in every 100,000 of their populations, and that the Central counties sent 59 in every 100,000. In the latest period, 1890–94, the numbers had increased for every group of counties—21, a very considerable number, being the increase for the Highland and Insular group. The Unselected group had increased by 11, and the Central group by only 4. From quinquenniad to quinquenniad the progress of the numbers shows considerable variation. From the first (1875–79) to the second (1880–84) there was a decided increase in the Highland and Insular group of 11, in the Unselected group it was 6, and in the Central group there was no increase. From 1880–84 to 1885–89 there was a slight decrease in each group, except the Highland and Insular group, where there was an increase of only 1. From 1885–89 to 1890–94, there was again a considerable increase in all the groups, 9 in the Highland and Insular, 8 in the Unselected and 6 in the Central. The two facts which are most remarkable in these statistics are (1) the considerable increase which took place everywhere between the third and fourth period after the apparent arrest of the tendency to increase, which showed itself between the second and the third period, and (2) the much greater tendency to increase which is continuously shown by the numbers for the Highland and Insular counties than by those for the other two groups, the difference being most marked between the Highland and Insular and the Central regions. The numbers in the last four columns of the statement which refer to the pauper lunatics resident in establishments, correspond in their

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Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.

features to the numbers in the preceding columns. There is the rise from the first to the second period, the comparative pause from the second to the third, and the rise from the third to the ourth period, and there is also the specially large increase in the numbers for the Highland and Insular counties. The contrast between these counties and the Central counties is even more striking in the last four columns. They show an increase in the Highland and Insular counties of 96 per 100,000 of population from the first quinquenniad (1876–80) to the last (1891–95), and an increase of only 27 in the Central counties. From 1886–90 to 1891–95 the difference is not so great, though it is still considerable, the increase in the former group being 29, and in the latter group 12.

We have in previous Annual Reports drawn attention to the fact that the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments has been much greater in the Highland and Insular counties than in the rest of Scotland, and that the increase has been least in the Central counties, and we have discussed the reasons for these differences. We shall not enter upon this discussion on the present occasion, but merely point out that these differences continue to characterise the statistics.

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

We present in the following statement the statistics relating to pauper lunatics in private dwellings for the last four quinquenniads, adopting the same geographical classification as was used when dealing with pauper lunatics in establishments, and reducing in the same way the numbers to the proportions per 100,000 of the population of each region.

Groups of Counties.	1. Annual average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population who became Pauper Lunatics and were left in Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.				2. Annual average Number of Persons per 100,000 of the Population who were transferred as Pauper Lunatics from Establishments to Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.				3. Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population Resident in Private Dwellings. Quinquenniads.			
	1875–79	1880–84	1885–89	1890–94	1875–79	1880–84	1885–89	1890–94	1876–80	1881–85	1886–90	1891–95
Highland and Insular, .	12	12	12	13	3·4	5·7	5·4	6·8	113	130	146	172
Unselected, . . .	3	3	3	2	1·7	4·3	5·6	5·2	37	50	60	61
Central, ...	1	2	1	1	1·2	3·9	6·3	4·9	19	25	39	44
Scotland, . . .	3	3	3	3	1·6	4·2	6·0	5·2	39	45	58	63

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Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The three divisions of this statement correspond to the three sections of Table II. The first head of the statement refers to those persons who were placed on the register as pauper lunatics in private dwellings, that is, who were certified insane, and who were in receipt of parochial relief, but who were not regarded as requiring to be sent to asylums. The figures show that the three groups of counties differ widely in the extent to which such action takes place, and that there has been no variation of practical importance in the numbers referring to any of the groups during the whole period embraced by the four quinquenniads. The average number for the Highland and Insular region is 12, the average number for the Unselected counties is 3, and the average number for the Central counties is 1. This means that insane persons come comparatively seldom upon the poor-roll in the Central counties, unless they are thought to require asylum treatment, and that it is comparatively frequent, that it is indeed twelve times as common, for persons not requiring asylum treatment to come on the poor-roll in the Highland and Insular counties. In the Unselected counties it is three times as common. The causes of the disparity in the numbers are to be found chiefly either in the greater poverty of the districts where the numbers are high, or in the greater readiness of the relatives of the insane in these districts to apply for relief. The steadiness of the numbers for each region through the whole twenty years, 1875–94, is very striking.

The second head of the statement refers to pauper lunatics transferred unrecovered from establishments to private dwellings. Under this head we have the statistics of what is called "boarding out" in its stricter sense, and we find here again the Highland and Insular numbers predominating over the others. The predominance is, however, much less pronounced than that shown in the first section, and in the later quinquenniads it is considerably less than in the earlier quinquenniads. The Unselected counties, as before, occupy a position intermediate between the other two groups. In the first column of the second head referring to 1875–79, the Highland and Insular counties give a proportion of 3·4 per 100,000 of their population, and the Central counties give 1·2, or about one-third of the proportion for the Highland and Insular. The columns for the subsequent periods show an increase of boarding out for every group of counties; but the increase is much greater for the Central counties than for the rest. The number for the Highland and Insular group is found to have doubled in the last period (1890-94), while the number for the Central group has quadrupled. This is in accordance with what has been indicated in our recent Annual Reports as to the increasing activity of parochial authorities in the more densely populated districts in removing their pauper lunatics from asylums after they have ceased to benefit from asylum treatment, or to require detention in the interest of the public.

The third head of the statement deals with the average number at each period of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population who were resident in private dwellings. These numbers are the result of the combined numbers under the two previous heads of the statement, after deducting removals from the register by death or

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Statistics of Quinquenniad, 1890–94

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

otherwise. The numbers for the whole of Scotland show an increase from 39 per 100,000 of population in the first quinquenniad to 63 per 100,000 in the last. The numbers for the Unselected counties when compared with the other two groups occupy, as before, an intermediate position. The numbers for the Highland and Insular counties are, as is to be expected, much higher at every period than either of the other two groups; but they have not increased from the first period to the last in nearly as great proportion as the others. The increase for the Highland and Insular counties has been only about 50 per cent., while the increase for the Central counties has been more than 130 per cent. Notwithstanding this greater rate of increase for the Central counties, the number in private dwellings in the last quinquenniad was, however, only 44 per 100,000, a very small proportion compared with the number for the Highland and Insular counties, which was 172. The important point in regard to these numbers to be kept in view is that the predominance of the Highland and Insular group now depends chiefly on the number of persons placed on the register of pauper lunatics who have never been thought to require asylum treatment. If the number of patients boarded out from asylums were alone in question, the difference between the numbers for the two regions would be greatly diminished.

Causes of Increase not entered into.

It has not been thought necessary, in reviewing the statistics of the past five years, to enter into the causes of the increase in the number of persons on the register of lunatics, because this matter formed the subject of a special Report supplementary to the last Annual Report. The foregoing remarks have therefore been little more than an indication of the changes in the numbers which have taken place.

Death of Sheriff Guthrie Smith.

We have to announce, with deep regret, the death, since the foregoing part of this Report was put in type, of our colleague Mr John Guthrie Smith, Sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincardine. His eminent ability as a lawyer and his thorough knowledge of judicial procedure often proved of the greatest advantage to the Board, and we deplore the loss which we, both officially and personally, have sustained through his death.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOS. D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL, *Chairman.*
JOHN COWAN.
JOHN SIBBALD.
JOHN FRASER.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1895.

At 1st January.	Number of Private Lunatics.						Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Totals.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861–65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866–70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years 1871–75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
Average of the 5 Years.	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1892	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1893	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1883	10837	12725
1894	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1895	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years.	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1895 will be found in the Table following.

APPENDIX A.—Table II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1895.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.	**2880**	**883**	**879**		**1712**	**6354**	**31**	**34**	**6419**
Average of 5 Years, 1866–1870.	**3824**	**569**	**459**	**569**	**1553**	**6975**	**47**	**91**	**7113**
Average of 5 Years. 1871–1875.	**4697**	**320**	**657**	**588**	**1525**	**7787**	**51**	**132**	**7971**
1876	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years.	**5459**	**192**	**1072**	**647**	**1508**	**8878**	**57**	**161**	**9096**
1881	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years.	**6168**	**155**	**1380**	**723**	**1811**	**10237**	**57**	**212**	**10506**
1886	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years.	**6530**	**146**	**1471**	**865**	**2370**	**11382**	**57**	**233**	**11672**
1891	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of 5 years.	**7512**	**156**	**1590**	**871**	**2654**	**12783**	**55**	**283**	**13121**

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1895.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.						* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.					
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.		**33**	**1**	**34**	**117**	**54**	**171**	**205**	**2528**	**6770**
Average of 5 Years, 1866–1870.		**35**	**1**	**36**	**132**	**47**	**179**	**215**	**2411**	**7415**
Average of 5 Years, 1871–1875.		**37**	**2**	**39**	**147**	**43**	**190**	**229**	**2183**	**8727**
1876	3,552,183	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527
1877	3,590,022	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138
1878	3,628,268	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965
1879	3,665,443	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574
1880	3,705,995	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**168**	**39**	**207**	**248**	**1759**	**11773**
1881	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**186**	**45**	**231**	**272**	**1614**	**14308**
1886	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**40**	**3**	**43**	**190**	**57**	**247**	**290**	**1495**	**16,571**
1891	4,033,180	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892	4,063,452	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893	4,093,959	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413
1894	4,124,691	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455
1895	4,155,654	45	3	48	214	65	279	327	1479	18,836
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**43**	**3**	**46**	**206**	**62**	**268**	**314**	**1445**	**18559**

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1895 are made on the population for 1894—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1895, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		**8742·5**	**2385**	**1450**	**664**	**2114**	**270**	**7·6**
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		**10112·9**	**2575**	**1572**	**754**	**2326**	**249**	**7·5**
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		**11245·1**	**2573**	**1496**	**802**	**2298**	**274**	**7·1**
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years.		**12633·5**	**2972**	**1694**	**980**	**2674**	**298**	**7·8**
1895	13489							

APPENDIX A.—Table V.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1894, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of *Private* Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of *Pauper* Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9·7	34·5	44·2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11·0	38·6	49·6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11·9	41·6	53·5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10·0	41·9	51·9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9·4	40·1	49·5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9·1	38·2	47·3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9·6	42·6	52·2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9·0	44·2	53·2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8·1	39·5	47·6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10·4	42·7	53·1
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9·9	40·4	50·3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8·5	39·7	48·2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9·1	37·5	46·6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9·4	38·7	48·1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10·0	40·3	50·3
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9·7	41·1	50·8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10·5	41·7	52·2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10·7	43·1	53·8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10·4	45·1	55·5
1893	4,093,959	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10·4	45·9	56·3
1894	4,124,691	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9·6	49·7	59·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1894; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number of Deaths during Year.			
									Recovered.				* Not Recovered.											
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	141	149
1859	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227
1875	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233
1877	660	697	2697	3076	272	250	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230
1878	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	251
1879	657	701	2960	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43	294	239
Average of 5 Years	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235
1880	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285
1881	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280
1882	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275
1883	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	43	294	311
1884	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275
Average of 5 Years	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285
1885	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306
1886	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288
1887	708	781	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	454	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282
1888	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	335	14	22	190	151	52	49	296	312
1889	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290
Average of 5 Years	723	796	3552	3783	229	283	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45	295	296
1890	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304
1891	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	338	427	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378
1892	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342
1893	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341
1894	681	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356
Average of 5 Years	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—Table VII.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**186**	**199**	**385**	**481**	**558**	**1039**	**667**	**757**	**1424**
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869.	**210**	**221**	**431**	**582**	**660**	**1242**	**792**	**881**	**1673**
Average of 5 Years. 1870–1874.	**204**	**232**	**436**	**691**	**794**	**1485**	**895**	**1026**	**1921**
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years.	**247**	**239**	**486**	**868**	**963**	**1831**	**1115**	**1202**	**2317**
1880	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years.	**212**	**238**	**450**	**966**	**1094**	**2060**	**1178**	**1332**	**2510**
1885	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years.	**215**	**262**	**477**	**979**	**1083**	**2062**	**1194**	**1345**	**2539**
1890	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of 5 Years.	**257**	**277**	**534**	**1175**	**1253**	**2428**	**1433**	**1530**	**2963**

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**156**	**463**	**127**	**159**	**74**	**330**	**357**	**952**	**1309**
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869.	**183**	**527**	**124**	**149**	**83**	**372**	**390**	**1048**	**1438**
Average of 5 Years. 1870–1874.	**179**	**713**	**132**	**230**	**90**	**444**	**401**	**1387**	**1788**
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years.	**194**	**861**	**161**	**265**	**99**	**482**	**454**	**1608**	**2062**
1880	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years.	**184**	**982**	**135**	**394**	**99**	**561**	**418**	**1937**	**2355**
1885	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of 5 Years.	**186**	**929**	**138**	**437**	**101**	**591**	**425**	**1957**	**2382**
1890	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of 5 Years.	**210**	**1072**	**133**	**443**	**133**	**719**	**476**	**2234**	**2709**

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1894.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	1253·5	1167·5	2421·0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35·8	42·6	39·1	33·6	40·3	37·2	8·6	8·0	8·4
,, 1859	1307·0	1242·5	2549·5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35·9	36·6	36·0	32·1	40·8	36·5	8·1	7·4	7·8
Average of 5 Years 1860–1864	1434·8	1440·4	2875·2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34·7	37·1	35·9	35·0	39·0	37·0	9·2	7·1	8·2
Average of 5 Years 1865–1869	1853·1	1889·0	3742·1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38·2	39·5	38·9	32·5	36·9	34·7	8·8	8·0	8·4
Average of 5 Years 1870–1874	2292·6	2345·3	4637·9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34·6	37·7	36·2	39·6	42·3	41·0	8·8	8·0	8·4
YEAR 1875	2466·0	2609·0	5075·0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38·6	37·7	38·2	34·1	43·2	38·7	9·6	6·6	8·0
,, 1876	2501·5	2695·5	5197·0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34·7	36·2	35·4	38·4	44·5	41·6	8·4	8·0	8·2
,, 1877	2578·0	2764·5	5342·5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	389	34·6	36·8	35·8	36·4	45·1	41·0	8·0	6·6	7·3
,, 1878	2680·0	2870·5	5550·5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34·5	33·8	34·1	36·4	42·7	39·6	7·9	6·7	7·3
,, 1879	2798·0	2932·0	5730·0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33·2	31·3	32·4	35·9	46·8	41·3	8·3	7·0	7·7
Average of 5 Years	2604·7	2774·3	5379·0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35·1	35·1	35·1	36·2	44·4	40·4	8·4	7·0	7·7
YEAR 1880	2890·5	2981·5	5872·0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29·5	34·4	32·0	41·1	40·9	41·0	7·4	7·9	7·7
,, 1881	3013·1	3096·1	6109·2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33·9	38·4	36·2	36·4	41·9	39·4	7·7	7·4	7·5
,, 1882	3035·5	3153·5	6189·0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30·6	34·8	32·8	37·7	42·7	40·5	9·3	7·5	8·4
,, 1883	3028·5	3186·5	6215·0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33·4	36·0	34·7	41·4	43·6	42·6	8·3	8·2	8·2
,, 1884	3035·0	3237·0	6272·0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34·9	36·0	35·4	42·2	40·7	41·4	8·6	7·3	7·9
Average of 5 Years	3000·5	3130·9	6131·4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32·5	35·9	34·2	39·8	42·0	41·0	8·3	7·7	8·0
YEAR 1885	3056·0	3245·0	6301·0	1037	1110	2147	369	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33·9	34·2	34·1	34·6	40·1	37·4	8·6	7·9	8·3
,, 1886	3074·0	3237·5	6311·5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33·1	32·7	32·9	41·1	42·5	41·8	8·2	7·2	7·7
,, 1887	3119·0	3269·0	6388·0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	269	359	628	257	246	503	31·8	33·7	32·8	39·0	41·1	40·1	8·2	7·5	7·9
,, 1888	3220·0	3358·5	6578·5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	503	32·3	34·6	33·4	35·1	40·3	37·9	7·9	7·4	7·6
,, 1889	3324·0	3470·0	6794·0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31·7	33·5	32·6	36·4	39·8	38·1	7·6	7·1	7·4
Average of 5 Years	3158·6	3316·0	6474·6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32·5	33·7	33·2	37·2	40·8	39·0	8·1	7·4	7·8
YEAR 1890	3413·0	3586·5	6999·5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32·4	32·8	32·6	35·5	39·3	37·5	9·2	7·9	8·5
,, 1891	3507·0	3724·5	7231·5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	368	686	329	359	688	32·4	36·2	34·3	34·7	35·9	35·4	9·4	9·6	9·5
,, 1892	3570·0	3847·5	7417·5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33·9	33·7	33·8	39·1	42·5	40·9	10·7	7·5	9·0
,, 1893	3640·5	3927·5	7568·0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	34·6	33·3	33·9	38·0	46·3	42·2	9·5	8·1	8·8
,, 1894	3775·5	4026·0	7802·5	1301	1306	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34·4	32·4	33·4	35·4	38·3	36·9	9·0	7·3	8·1
Average of 5 Years	3581·4	3822·4	7403·8	1203	1287	2490	440	521	961	324	341	665	342	308	650	33·6	33·7	33·6	36·6	40·5	38·6	9·5	8·1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1894.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	355·0	462·0	817·0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35·2	48·0	42·5	38·4	38·7	38·6	8·4	7·5	8·0
,, 1859	351·5	490·0	841·5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32·1	34·3	33·4	38·9	39·3	39·1	10·8	6·1	8·1
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	385·9	501·5	887·4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34·3	34·5	34·4	24·3	35·0	30·5	7·9	8·2	8·0
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	258·5	350·8	609·3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45·6	47·9	46·9	34·1	33·6	33·6	9·7	8·0	8·7
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	126·0	211·1	337·1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54·9	48·1	50·7	29·5	31·3	30·4	12·5	8·2	9·8
YEAR 1875	78·0	145·0	223·0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47·4	37·9	41·3	56·8	45·5	50·0	10·3	7·6	8·5
,, 1876	75·0	125·0	200·0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46·7	41·6	43·5	31·4	38·5	35·6	16·0	2·4	7·5
,, 1877	77·5	129·0	206·5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52·9	34·9	41·6	34·1	55·6	45·3	10·3	7·8	8·7
,, 1878	76·7	130·0	206·7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44·3	39·2	41·1	47·1	35·3	40·0	16·9	5·4	9·7
,, 1879	73·5	127·7	201·2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34·0	26·6	29·3	24·0	44·1	35·6	6·8	4·7	5·5
Average of 5 Years	76·1	131·3	207·4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	8	45·2	36·1	39·1	39·5	43·5	43·2	12·1	5·6	7·7
YEAR 1880	50·0	107·5	157·5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28·0	27·0	27·3	35·7	37·9	37·2	10·0	2·8	5·1
,, 1881	47·5	109·0	156·5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35·8	22·0	26·2	52·9	50·0	51·2	6·3	5·5	5·8
,, 1882	44·5	108·0	152·5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29·2	21·3	23·6	38·5	30·4	33·3	18·0	7·4	10·5
,, 1883	46·5	110·0	156·5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36·6	25·5	28·8	17·6	7·1	11·1	8·6	5·5	6·4
,, 1884	48·0	107·5	155·5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16·7	12·1	13·5	87·5	61·5	71·4	2·1	9·3	7·1
Average of 5 Years	47·3	108·4	155·7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29·2	21·6	23·8	42·0	34·2	37·8	8·9	6·1	7·1
YEAR 1885	44·0	99·5	143·5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13·6	26·1	22·3	33·3	53·8	50·0	13·6	8·0	9·8
,, 1886	40·5	97·5	138·0	11	20	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	3	11	14	27·2	20·5	22·5	27·3	25·0	25·8	7·4	11·3	10·1
,, 1887	41·0	97·0	138·0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51·2	28·9	35·5	23·8	28·6	26·5	14·6	1·0	5·1
,, 1888	46·0	107·0	153·0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32·6	30·8	31·4	20·0	27·3	25·0	8·7	8·4	8·5
,, 1889	47·5	109·5	157·0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37·9	27·4	30·6	44·4	46·7	45·8	6·3	6·4	6·4
Average of 5 Years	43·8	102·1	145·9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32·0	26·4	28·1	28·6	37·0	34·1	10·0	7·1	8·0
YEAR 1890	45·5	108·5	154·0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28·6	30·4	29·9	23·1	39·4	34·8	13·2	5·5	7·8
,, 1891	47·0	110·5	157·5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42·6	24·4	29·8	35·0	22·2	27·7	6·4	4·5	5·1
,, 1892	51·5	108·5	160·0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31·1	24·9	26·9	18·8	59·3	44·2	5·8	8·3	7·5
,, 1893	56·0	101·5	157·5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30·4	22·7	25·4	17·6	52·2	37·5	5·4	5·9	5·7
,, 1894	61·5	93·0	154·5	17	21	38	3	16	19	6	11	17	3	5	8	27·6	22·6	24·6	17·6	76·2	50·0	4·9	5·4	5·2
Average of 5 Years	52·3	104·4	156·7	17	26	43	3	13	16	6	12	18	4	6	10	31·7	25·1	27·3	22·9	48·1	38·3	6·9	5·	6·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1894.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(*Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences*).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	187·0	245·0	432·0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58·8	67·7	63·9	40·9	52·4	48·6	19·7	15·1	17·1
,, 1859	199·5	268·5	468·0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65·8	60·4	62·6	43·5	58·6	51·9	18·5	8·5	12·8
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	204·0	280·0	484·0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60·6	47·4	53·1	49·8	54·1	52·1	16·3	10·1	12·6
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	198·3	262·1	460·4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44·9	45·9	45·4	49·4	44·7	46·9	10·3	8·2	8·9
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	253·0	373·2	626·2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54·9	45·1	49·0	46·4	46·4	46·3	10·7	10·2	10·4
YEAR 1875	361·0	441·0	802·0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88·9	67·1	76·9	21·8	34·8	28·0	10·5	13·4	12·1
,, 1876	457·5	565·0	1022·5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91·6	85·1	88·0	34·1	28·9	31·3	14·0	8·1	10·8
,, 1877	470·0	595·0	1065·0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74·5	56·3	64·3	39·4	40·0	39·7	11·3	9·7	10·4
,, 1878	501·5	613·5	1115·0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67·8	56·2	61·4	37·4	39·4	38·4	11·8	9·8	10·7
,, 1879	543·0	641·0	1184·0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64·1	51·5	57·3	33·3	37·9	35·5	13·6	7·3	10·2
Average of 5 Years	466·6	571·1	1037·7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76·2	62·6	68·7	33·4	35·6	34·5	12·3	9·5	10·8
YEAR 1880	581·5	704·0	1285·5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62·8	59·5	61·0	44·4	36·5	40·2	8·3	8·7	8·5
,, 1881	617·5	728·5	1346·0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57·3	45·4	50·9	34·5	51·4	42·6	9·2	9·1	9·1
,, 1882	616·0	729·5	1345·5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53·9	43·7	48·4	41·9	43·9	42·9	7·1	7·9	7·1
,, 1883	646·5	741·0	1387·5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48·7	47·0	47·8	43·5	41·7	42·5	11·3	8·9	10·0
,, 1884	670·0	746·5	1416·5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46·3	39·2	42·6	42·6	43·3	43·0	11·2	7·6	9·3
Average of 5 Years	626·3	729·9	1356·2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53·5	46·9	49·9	41·3	43·0	42·1	9·5	8·2	8·8
YEAR 1885	676·5	763·5	1440·0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39·9	40·9	40·4	40·0	42·6	41·4	9·5	6·9	8·1
,, 1886	687·0	757·5	1444·5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40·6	37·8	39·1	41·6	47·2	44·4	9·6	7·1	8·3
,, 1887	699·5	752·5	1452·0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36·3	42·7	39·6	36·2	40·8	38·8	11·7	7·8	9·7
,, 1888	702·0	774·5	1476·5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37·5	44·9	41·4	41·4	47·1	44·7	8·8	9·6	9·2
,, 1889	708·0	794·0	1502·0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43·1	42·7	42·9	41·0	43·4	42·2	11·7	6·8	9·1
Average of 5 Years	694·6	768·4	1463·0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39·4	41·8	40·7	40·1	44·2	42·4	10·3	7·7	8·9
YEAR 1890	709·5	804·5	1514·0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42·8	40·0	41·3	48·4	43·8	46·0	10·9	7·1	8·9
,, 1891	709·5	811·0	1520·5	329	325	654	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	193	46·4	40·1	43·0	41·3	43·4	42·4	16·3	9·5	12·7
,, 1892	721·0	826·0	1547·0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41·5	37·9	39·6	42·1	44·4	43·3	9·3	7·6	8·4
,, 1893	741·0	851·0	1592·0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46·4	40·0	43·0	44·2	44·7	44·4	12·6	7·4	9·8
,, 1894	783·0	887·0	1670·0	394	447	841	150	188	338	119	130	249	61	81	142	50·3	50·4	50·4	38·1	42·1	40·2	7·8	9·1	8·5
Average of 5 Years	732·8	835·9	1568·7	334	349	683	142	152	294	88	107	195	83	68	151	45·6	41·8	43·6	42·6	43·6	43·1	11·3	8·2	9·6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1894.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	121·0	193·5	314·5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17·8	18·0	17·8	...	14·3	8·9	9·9	8·2	8·9
,, 1859	129·5	225·0	354·5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39·3	26·6	31·3	1·9	6·6	4·5	14·7	5·7	9·0
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	153·9	229·7	383·6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25·1	21·3	22·9	8·3	13·1	10·2	9·5	9·3	9·4
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	233·2	345·4	578·6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24·3	28·1	26·6	7·8	6·4	6·5	9·2	7·0	7·8
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	257·2	339·0	596·2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19·8	18·9	19·3	5·9	9·0	7·8	7·5	8·0	7·7
YEAR 1875	254·5	336·5	591·0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14·9	20·5	18·1	2·6	5·8	4·7	4·7	7·4	6·3
,, 1876	295·0	349·5	644·5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21·4	17·2	19·1	14·3	5·0	9·8	3·7	6·9	5·4
,, 1877	297·0	357·5	654·5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14·5	17·1	15·9	18·6	18·0	18·3	7·7	5·6	6·6
,, 1878	290·5	360·0	650·5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12·4	13·1	12·8	2·8	12·8	8·4	3·8	6·9	5·5
,, 1879	296·0	370·5	666·5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16·2	17·5	17·0	14·6	10·8	12·4	8·4	6·2	7·2
Average of 5 Years	286·6	354·8	641·4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15·9	17·0	16·5	11·4	10·3	10·4	5·7	6·6	6·1
YEAR 1880	311·0	374·0	685·0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18·3	16·0	17·1	3·5	8·3	6·0	6·1	6·4	6·3
,, 1881	323·0	393·0	716·0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14·9	15·0	14·9	2·1	6·8	4·7	7·7	5·8	6·4
,, 1882	323·5	393·5	717·0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14·5	16·5	15·6	...	...	...	5·3	6·4	5·9
,, 1883	325·5	392·0	717·5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15·4	16·1	15·7	14·0	11·1	12·4	4·9	5·4	5·2
,, 1884	345·0	397·5	742·5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19·7	19·9	19·8	2·9	8·9	6·1	5·2	5·5	5·4
Average of 5 Years	325·6	390·0	715·6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16·6	16·7	16·6	4·4	7·1	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·9
YEAR 1885	386·5	418·5	805·0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37·3	32·5	34·8	9·0	5·1	7·1	4·1	7·4	5·8
,, 1886	427·5	427·0	854·5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23·9	22·0	22·9	3·9	7·4	5·6	4·7	8·0	6·3
,, 1887	436·5	431·5	868·0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17·4	22·7	20·0	9·2	4·1	6·3	3·0	4·6	3·8
,, 1888	443·5	435·0	878·5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16·7	13·3	15·0	8·1	5·2	6·8	6·5	6·4	6·5
,, 1889	441·5	435·5	877·0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12·9	13·3	13·1	7·0	1·7	4·3	4·3	5·5	4·9
Average of 5 Years	427·1	429·5	856·6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21·3	20·7	21·0	7·7	4·5	6·1	4·5	6·4	5·5
YEAR 1890	441·0	438·0	879·0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16·8	12·6	14·7	10·8	10·9	10·9	4·3	3·7	4·0
,, 1891	439·5	439·0	878·5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11·8	16·6	14·2	21·2	6·8	12·8	4·1	4·8	4·4
,, 1892	435·0	440·5	875·5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18·4	21·8	20·1	5·0	3·1	4·0	4·8	7·3	6·1
,, 1893	433·5	440·5	874·0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12·5	15·7	14·1	3·7	5·8	4·9	3·9	5·0	4·5
,, 1894	418·5	442·0	860·5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15·8	18·6	17·2	9·1	3·7	6·1	2·9	5·2	4·1
Average of 5 Years	433·5	440·0	873·5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15·0	17·0	16·1	9·5	5·6	7·4	4·0	5·2	4·6

APPENDIX A.—Table X.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-seven Years 1858–94.

| NAME OF ASYLUM. | Average Annual Number of Deaths. | | Number of Years on which Average is taken. | Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident. | | Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after Admission. | | AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES. | | |

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

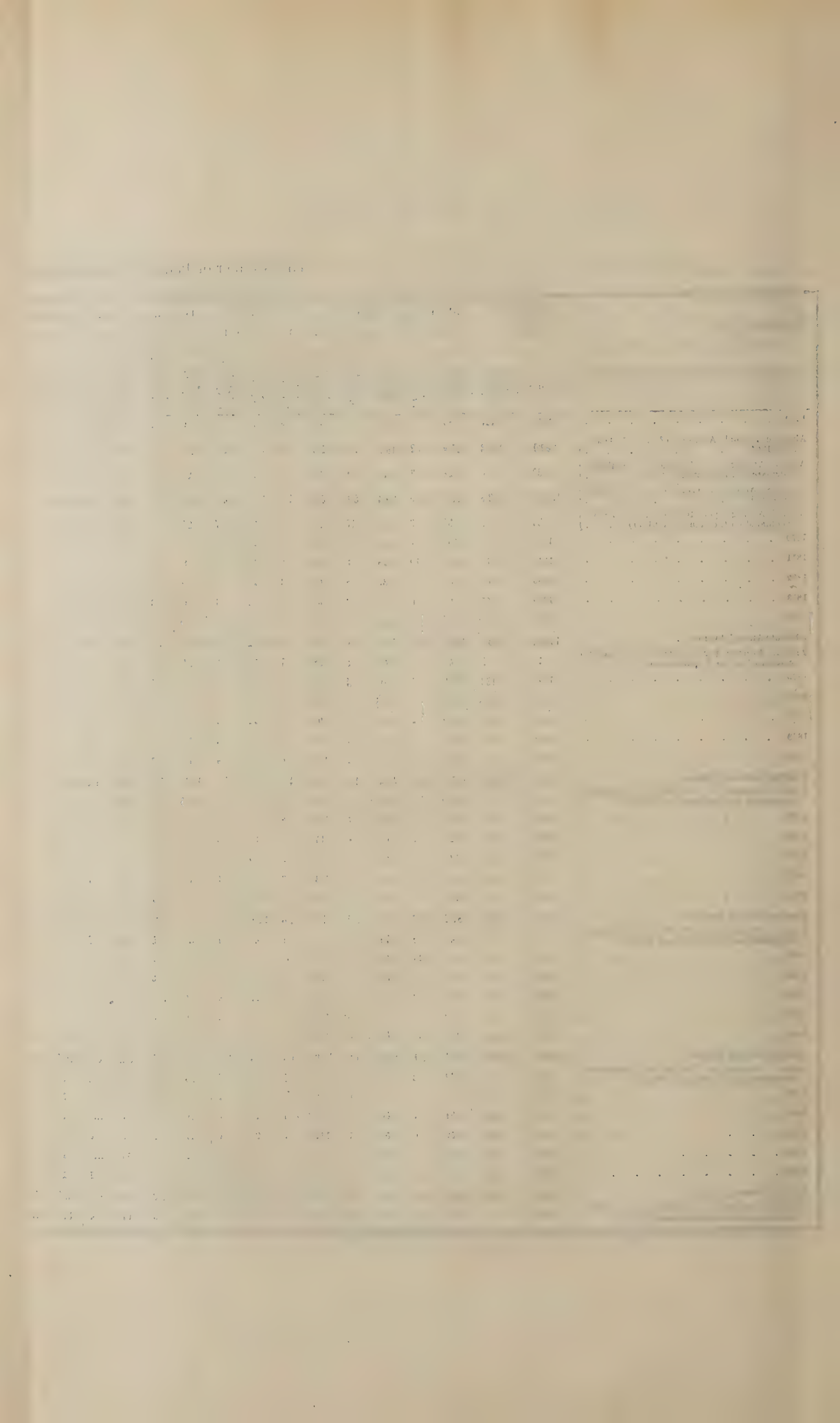
The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-seven Years, 1858–94.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Patients in Private Dwellings.							Ceased to be Patients in Private Dwellings.									Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During 1858	153	237	8	6	161	243	404	18	13	31	11	16	27	31	56	87	43	55	98	838	1039	1877	11	5	8	5·2	5·5	5·4
,, 1859	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4·3	4·9	4·7
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5·7	5·3	5·5
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5·5	6·2	5·9
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5·7	5·9	5·8
Average of 5 Years, 1875–1879	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6·2	5·2	5·6
During 1880	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	4·0	4·4	4·2
,, 1881	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	1	10	7	6·5	5·1	5·7
,, 1882	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	5·4	5·6	5·6
,, 1883	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	5·6	5·6	5·6
,, 1884	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	4·0	5·5	4·9
Average of 5 Years	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5·1	5·3	5·2
During 1885	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	5·0	3·9	4·3
,, 1886	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	46	76	122	837	1303	2140	7	4	5	5·5	5·8	5·7
,, 1887	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	3·9	4·2	4·1
,, 1888	48	67	76	88	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	5·0	4·4	4·7
,, 1889	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	3·7	5·0	4·5
Average of 5 Years	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4·6	4·7	4·6
During 1890	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	4·3	4·4	4·4
,, 1891	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2435	6	8	7	5·9	7·2	6·7
,, 1892	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	4·4	4·2	4·3
,, 1893	63	63	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1552	2565	8	9	8	4·8	4·6	4·7
,, 1894	56	78	107	122	163	200	363	7	13	20	17	9	26	53	58	111	26	68	94	1073	1604	2677	4	6	6	2·4	4·2	3·5
Average of 5 Years	50	71	94	116	144	187	331	9	15	24	15	14	29	56	57	113	44	75	119	1010	1527	2537	6	8		4·3	4·9	4·7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1894.

Populations for 1891	SCOTLAND. 4,025,647		Aberdeen. 284,036		Argyll. 74,998		Ayr. 226,386		Banff. 61,684		Berwick. 32,290		Bute. 18,404		Caithness. 37,177		Clackmannan. 33,140		Dumbarton. 98,014		Dumfries. 74,245		Edinburgh. 433,994		Elgin. 43,471		Fife. 190,865		Forfar. 277,735		Haddington. 37,377		Inverness. 89,847		Kincardine. 35,492		Kinross. 6,673		Kirkcudbright. 39,985		Lanark. 1,091,644		Linlithgow. 53,532		Nairn. 8,516		Orkney. 30,453		Peebles. 14,750		Perth. 122,185		Renfrew. 245,067		Ross. 78,727		Roxburgh. 53,500		Selkirk. 27,270		Shetland. 28,711		Stirling. 118,021		Sutherland. 21,896		Wigtown. 36,062	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1895; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where Situated. | Name of Superintendent. | Number of Patients. | | | | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT IS SITUATED. | | | |

ly on 1st January of each Year from 1861 t

Kirkcudbright. 39,985		Lanark. 1,091,644		Linlithgow. 53,532		Nairn. 8,516		Orkney. 30,453		Ph. 0
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estiv. wel.
57	27	580	102	37	11	14	9	16	33	44
62·0	29·0	631·6	106·8	37·4	11·2	13·6	8·4	21·2	34·4	13 9·6
146	68	99	17	96	29	163	101	65	106	11 91
60·6	35·8	798·6	104·4	45·8	10·2	15·2	5·0	22·2	29·8	21 5·4
144	85	114	15	114	25	164	54	70	94	18 84
63	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	2 38
65	36	930	106	45	8	15	5	20	27	2 32
68	38	962	102	47	9	14	6	19	28	2 33
69	28	1010	99	50	10	13	5	24	27	2 27
67	26	1030	106	52	9	13	5	26	28	2 27
66·4	32·8	965·0	103·8	48·6	8·8	13·8	5·2	21·8	27·8	24 ·4
159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	89	20 58
72	23	1104	92	49	11	12	6	27	30	2 28
69	24	1189	87	52	10	15	5	29	39	2 35
71	22	1243	91	50	10	12	3	32	33	2 12
70	21	1274	99	56	10	16	3	35	34	2 10
66	22	1304	121	60	10	16	2	38	31	2 18
69·6	22·4	1222·8	98·0	53·4	10·2	14·2	3·8	32·2	33·4	24 ·6
166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	18 0
62	24	1357	157	62	11	18	2	41	33	2 8
68	23	1431	156	76	11		2	41	35	2 5
66	23	1446	200	75	14	19	2	43	39	2 2
62	27	1462	230	70	14	22	2	42	35	2 3
61	24	1515	248	70	16	19	3	47	33	2 9
63·8	24·2	1442·2	198·2	70·6	13·2	20·2	2·2	42·8	35·0	22·6 4
151	57	153	21	160	30	228	25	134	109	165 7
70	25	1587	283	72	15	21	2	50	34	23 6
73	25	1606	330	72	16	27	2	51	34	28 3
73	25	1653	362	75	16	29	4	51	36	25 3
67	23	1723	379	82	16	24	4	53	34	23 9
72	22	1780	403	84	21	24	3	53	34	26 0
71·0	24·0	1669·8	351·4	77·0	16·8	25·0	3·0	51·6	34·4	25·0 2
173	58	168	35	159	35	265	32	165	110	176 9
76	23	1828	415	85	21	26	4	58	35	28
77	19	1938	413	85	16	29	5	64	33	27
90	17	1980	427	92	16	28	6	65	36	29
90	16	2013	430	96	15	19	6	69	37	29
87	18	2073	474	110	14	19	7	76	43	29
84·0	18·6	1966·4	431·8	93·6	16·4	24·2	5·6	66·4	36·8	28·4
210	47	180	40	175	31	284	66	218	121	193

Selkirk. 27,270		Shetland. 28,711		Stirling. 118,021		Sutherland. 21,896		Wigtown. 36,062	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47
7·6	7·8	19·0	29·0	85·4	39·6	18·6	32·4	43·2	44·0
78	80	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105
9·8	7·8	20·6	128·0	105·8	28·8	20·0	26·8	50·8	47·2
82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117
10	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	48
15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45
11	4	20	30	118	42	21	22	61	43
14	3	23	28	133	39	21	19	66	40
15	4	25	28	149	33	26	17	70	38
13·0	4·6	21·2	27·8	128·8	36·8	22·4	21·4	60·0	42·8
97	34	67	88	137	39	96	92	155	110
14	2	26	34	154	32	34	21	72	38
15	3	26	36	156	36	31	24	76	36
19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	73	32
18	2	36	39	172	38	44	24	77	30
21	2	37	44	176	36	41	23	80	32
17·4	2·2	30·4	37·6	166·2	35·8	37·8	23·0	75·6	33·6
108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87
23	2	33	48	185	32	45	26	78	32
21	2	34	48	186	30	44	30	84	33
21	1	37	47	183	30	51	29	82	33
21	3	46	50	200	34	55	27	71	3
19	3	45	48	191	38	60	31	56	38
21·0	2·2	39·0	48·2	189·0	32·8	51·0	28·6	74·2	34·2
112	12	131	162	176	31	228	128	19	89
20	5	38	44	179	41	61	28	61	41
15	5	41	48	186	35	51	31	66	42
18	4	42	50	203	33	47	31	71	41
21	6	39	55	213	35	51	36	72	43
24	5	54	58	199	49	53	41	70	44
19·6	5·0	42·8	51·0	196·0	38·6	52·6	33·4	68·0	42·2
85	22	147	175	168	33	238	151	182	113
26	5	50	59	202	50	56	43	75	43
29	4	59	59	205	51	61	42	77	40
24	6	60	56	213	47	62	38	75	39
28	9	62	55	234	43	49	38	74	37
40	11	63	54	243	43	0	40	82	37
29·4	7·0	58·8	56·6	219·4	46·8	55·6	40·2	76·6	39·2
108	126	205	197	186	40	254	184	212	109

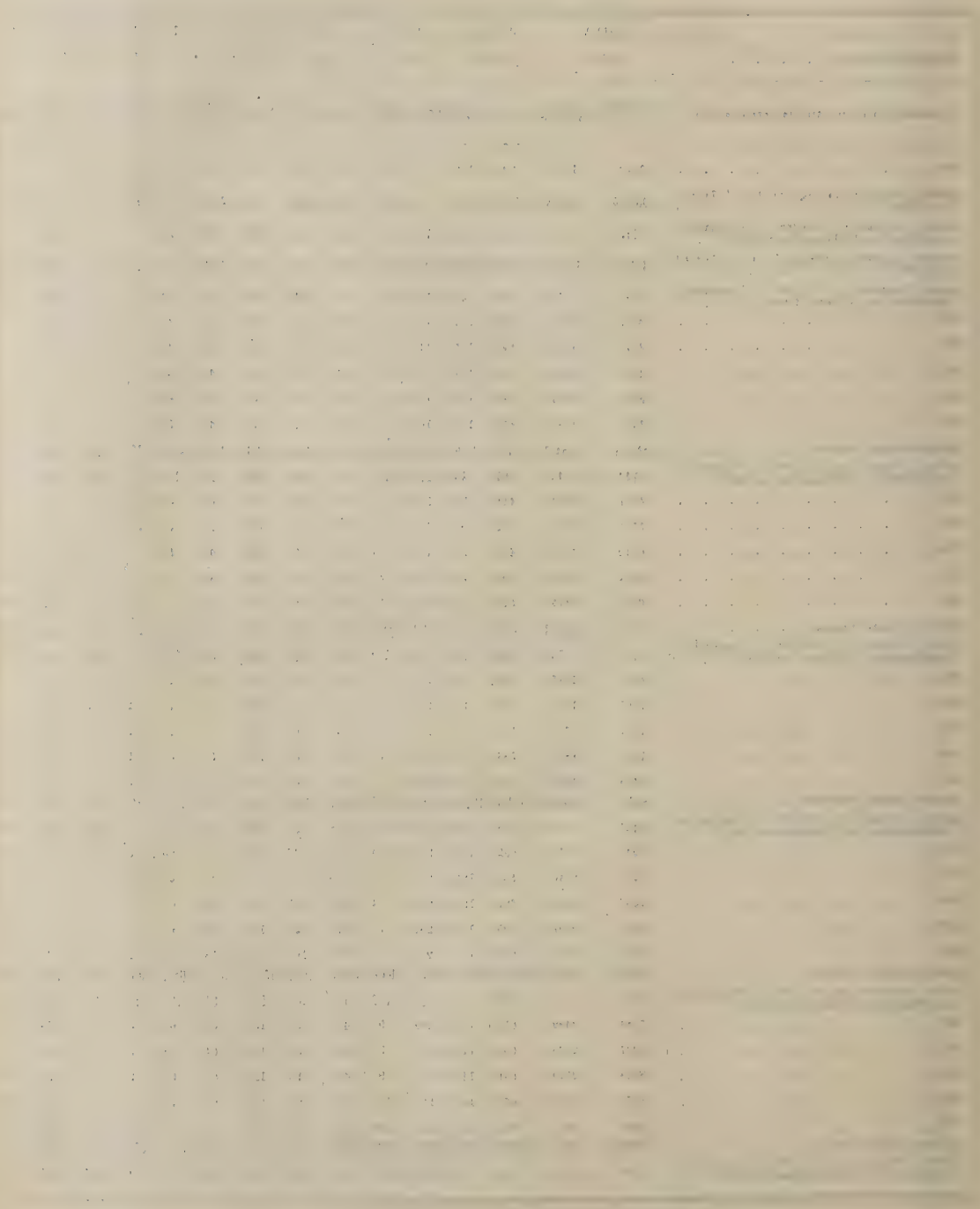



TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, or

ASYLUM.	Where Situated.	Name of Superintendent.	Number of Patients.				COU																													
			Private.		Pauper.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.		Ayr.		Banff.		Berwick.		Bute.		Caithness.		Clackmannan.		Dumbarton.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh.				Elgin.			
																											Urban District.		Midlothian District.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
deen Royal Asylum	Aberdeen	Dr Reid	118	125	193	278	184	271	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
hton Royal Institution	Dumfries	Dr Rutherford	173	187	313	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	76	...	...	...	...	...	...		
dee Royal Asylum	Dundee	Dr Rorie	43	40	130	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
burgh Royal Asylum	Edinburgh	Dr Clouston	184	166	260	266	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	254	...	1	...	...		
gow Royal Asylum	Glasgow	Dr Yellowlees	178	185	85	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
trose Royal Asylum	Montrose	Dr Howden	38	50	226	276	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	44	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ray's Royal Asylum	Perth	Dr Urquhart	51	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ll District Asylum	Lochgilphead	Dr Cameron	13	18	203	179	...	...	174	139	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Asylum	Ayr	Dr Skae	...	...	197	235	...	...	...	...	195	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
f District Asylum	Ladysbridge	Mr Fowler	...	3	72	74	1	1	...	...	...	...	71	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
n District Asylum	Elgin	Mr Hendry	...	2	64	88	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	87		
District Asylum	Cupar-Fife	Dr Turnbull	...	...	204	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
dington District Asylum	Haddington	Mr Mowat	6	8	54	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...		
rness District Asylum	Inverness	Dr Keay	1	...	235	233	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
lands Asylum	Bothwell	Dr Skeen	...	...	132	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lothian District Asylum	Rosewell	Dr Mitchell	17	24	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	76	...	...		
h District Asylum	Murthly	Dr Robertson	1	...	162	151	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...		
burgh District Asylum	Melrose	Dr Johnstone	12	9	110	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ing District Asylum	Larbert	Dr Macpherson	16	13	267	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	29	48	69	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals in Royal and District Asylums			851	880	30 6	3220	187	274	175	141	197	2 4	73	76	36	41	26	35	44	48	27	29	48	69	73	76	250	259	86	77	63	89		
isbank	Polton	Dr Wilson	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
endo House	Musselburgh	Mr M'Kenzie	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
hton Hall	Gorgie	Dr Tuke	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
termains	Kirkintilloch	Mr Lawrie	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
tehouse	Inveresk	Mrs Gray	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals in Private Asylums			64	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
y Parochial Asylum	Paisley	Mr Calder	...	...	49	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ny Parochial Asylum	Lenzie	Dr Blair	...	...	358	377	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
gow Parochial Asylum	Glasgow	Mr Davidson	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
n Parochial Asylum	Do.	Mr Thomson	...	...	137	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
nock Parochial Asylum	Greenock	Mr Bruce	...	...	160	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ley Burgh Parochial Asyl.	Paisley	Mr Pirie	...	...	111	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
tals in Parochial Asylums (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences)			...	...	815	911	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
deen Poorhouse	Aberdeen	Mr Dalgleish	...	...	43	48	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
nan Poorhouse	New Maud	Mr Fraser	...	...	25	26	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
nghame Poorhouse	Irvine	Mr Lockhart	...	...	49	50	...	...	...	...	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
barton Poorhouse	Dumbarton	Mr M'Lean	...	...	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
dee East Poorhouse	Dundee	Mr Buglass	...	...	44	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
dee West Poorhouse	Do.	Mr Aitken	...	...	40	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
burgh Poorhouse	Edinburgh	Mr Bennett	...	...	39	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	38	...	...	...	...		
ilton Poorhouse	Hamilton	Mr Mackenzie	...	...	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
resk Poorhouse	Inveresk	Mr Thomson	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
cardine Poorhouse	Stonehaven	Mr Williamson	...	...	21	21	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	3	...	...		
ithgow Poorhouse	Linlithgow	Mr Johnstone	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		
Machar Poorhouse	Aberdeen	Mr Johnstone	...	...	27	30	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Monkland Poorhouse	Coatbridge	Mr M'Andrew	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
h Poorhouse	Perth	Mr Laird	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
town Poorhouse	Stranraer	Mr Troup	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals in Poorhouses with Restricted Licences			...	...	420	444	105	110	...	...	50	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	24	28	...	...	43	42	5	4	...	...		
GENERAL TOTALS			915	968	4241	4575	292	385	175	142	247	286	73	76	36	41	26	35	44	48	30	31	73	97	73	77	293	301	91	81	63	89		

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1895, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1895.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	284,036	350	472	822	187	275	462	105	110	215	25	38	63	33	49	82
2. Argyll,	74,998	221	201	422	175	142	317	...	...	...	23	33	56	23	26	49
3. Ayr,	226,386	277	339	616	197	234	431	50	52	102	14	24	38	16	29	45
4. Banff,	61,684	96	121	217	73	76	149	...	...	...	13	13	26	10	32	42
5. Berwick,	32,290	47	62	109	36	41	77	...	...	...	6	8	14	5	13	18
6. Bute,	18,404	36	49	85	26	35	61	...	...	...	3	4	7	7	10	17
7. Caithness,	37,177	78	93	171	44	48	92	...	...	...	29	33	62	5	12	17
8. Clackmannan,	33,140	32	35	67	27	29	56	3	2	5	...	2	2	2	2	4
9. Dumbarton,	98,014	76	108	184	49	69	118	24	28	52	...	2	2	3	9	12
10. Dumfries,	74,245	89	89	178	73	77	150	...	...	...	7	4	11	9	8	17
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	433,994	427	509	936	250	259	509	43	42	85	14	22	36	120	186	306
Mid-Lothian Dist.,		100	102	202	86	77	163	5	4	9	5	7	12	4	14	18
12. Elgin (or Moray),	43,471	79	116	195	63	89	152	...	...	...	9	12	21	7	15	22
13. Fife,	190,365	230	292	522	197	226	423	...	...	...	8	18	26	25	48	73
14. Forfar,	277,735	388	553	941	237	339	576	86	95	181	15	21	36	50	98	148
15. Haddington,	37,377	69	79	148	54	59	113	7	10	17	5	8	13	3	2	5
16. Inverness,	89,847	217	236	453	125	110	235	...	...	...	66	74	140	26	52	78
17. Kincardine,	35,492	43	46	89	33	29	62	7	14	21	1	1	2	2	2	4
18. Kinross,	6,673	10	14	24	8	11	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3
19. Kirkcudbright,	39,985	49	56	105	41	46	87	...	...	...	6	9	15	2	1	3
20. Lanark,	1,091,644	1,228	1,319	2,547	1,008	975	1,983	44	46	90	34	64	98	142	234	376
21. Linlithgow,	53,532	63	61	124	45	45	90	12	8	20	2	7	9	4	1	5
22. Nairn,	8,516	12	14	26	9	10	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5
23. Orkney,	30,453	46	73	119	29	47	76	...	...	...	10	17	27	7	9	16
24. Peebles,	14,750	10	23	33	10	19	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
25. Perth,	122,185	244	219	463	163	150	313	17	18	35	19	15	34	45	36	81
26. Renfrew,	245,067	260	298	558	219	241	460	...	...	...	2	6	8	39	51	90
27. Ross and Cromarty,	78,727	162	184	346	77	95	172	...	...	...	65	67	132	20	22	42
28. Roxburgh,	53,500	60	68	128	54	58	112	...	...	...	4	6	10	2	4	6
29. Selkirk,	27,270	25	26	51	21	19	40	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	3	3
30. Shetland,	23,711	50	67	117	26	36	62	1	...	1	15	23	38	8	8	16
31. Stirling,	118,021	141	145	286	127	107	234	3	6	9	2	9	11	9	23	32
32. Sutherland,	21,896	42	48	90	25	24	49	1	...	1	14	18	32	2	6	8
33. Wigtown,	36,062	57	62	119	27	34	61	12	9	21	15	10	25	3	9	12
Total,	4,025,647	5,314	6,179	11,493	3,821	4,131	7,952	420	444	864	437	582	1,019	636	1,022	1,658

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1894, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1894.				Number intimated during the Year 1894.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.*				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1894.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-Roll.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	287	374	57	89	53	77	50	70	...	6	17	33	7	1	21	27	3	7	2	4	...	2	2	1	...	5
2. Argyll	158	136	41	59	37	32	32	29	2	2	9	15	3	...	5	6	5	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	4
3. Ayr	235	280	31	59	80	54	78	53	4	3	36	23	4	6	25	22	2	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	4
4. Banff	68	67	20	43	20	24	19	19	...	2	7	5	5	2	2	5	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
5. Berwick	33	41	12	21	8	9	8	7	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
6. Bute	28	30	9	12	2	10	2	9	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness	46	45	32	44	11	12	8	9	1	1	7	4	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Clackmannan	29	25	2	4	9	13	9	13	...	...	1	2	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton	61	89	3	11	31	24	31	24	...	...	12	12	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries	69	72	16	11	21	23	21	23	...	1	5	11	2	1	10	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh—																										
Urban District	261	286	127	192	150	159	147	154	9	10	56	64	15	26	30	35	3	5	19	29	...	...	3	1	3	5
Midlothian	87	77	9	20	25	27	24	26	1	...	7	11	2	...	11	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
12. Elgin	73	88	18	25	15	27	14	26	1	2	15	10	4	5	6	10	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...
13. Fife	198	225	34	66	45	46	44	44	2	4	16	17	13	5	16	19	1	2	3	6	1	...	...	2	2	2
14. Forfar	320	419	59	121	97	101	94	100	9	6	37	45	8	5	38	27	3	1	15	12	...	1	2	1	1	8
15. Haddington	59	71	8	11	18	14	18	14	2	1	10	13	5	1	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness	111	95	88	122	46	44	38	33	2	4	18	11	2	1	6	8	8	11	3	5	...	...	...	...	4	7
17. Kincardine	41	46	2	4	4	10	4	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Kinross	8	11	2	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	45	45	7	9	5	14	4	14	...	...	2	8	1	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark	1028	985	158	272	341	373	333	363	9	5	156	164	34	46	91	86	8	10	31	30	4	5	3	1	5	3
21. Linlithgow	47	49	6	9	20	16	19	16	...	...	3	10	2	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
22. Nairn	7	12	3	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	25	44	15	22	11	16	9	10	...	...	1	6	1	...	2	1	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles	11	18	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	174	176	59	52	49	38	46	36	4	...	16	23	9	5	12	16	3	2	7	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
26. Renfrew	192	240	36	57	82	87	82	87	2	4	43	56	10	7	11	24	...	...	9	8	...	...	2	...	...	5
27. Ross & Cromarty	72	90	83	84	30	31	25	23	1	3	13	8	1	...	5	9	5	8	1	5	1	1	1	...	2	4
28. Roxburgh	63	57	5	12	15	13	12	13	3	...	5	5	2	1	6	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29. Selkirk	11	17	3	6	6	3	6	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
30. Shetland	31	31	23	32	6	11	6	9	...	...	7	1	...	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Stirling	125	109	10	33	37	34	36	32	1	3	17	18	...	4	16	10	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32. Sutherland	26	23	17	21	7	10	7	8	...	...	3	3	...	2	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
33. Wigtown	33	41	18	19	13	12	12	11	...	...	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
TOTALS	4062	4414	1013	1552	1300	1369	1244	1291	53	58	533	597	137	127	356	356	56	78	107	122	7	13	17	9	26	68

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1885 to 1894, also of those at 1st January 1895 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1885–94.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1895.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1895.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1895.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1894.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen,	44	3	47	289	163	76	239	51	1511
2. Argyll,	73	7	80	563	423	...	423	140	2819
3. Ayr,	52	2	54	272	190	45	235	37	1485
4. Banff,	48	5	53	352	242	...	242	110	1903
5. Berwick,	36	7	43	338	238	...	238	99	1530
6. Bute,	59	3	62	462	331	...	331	130	1456
7. Caithness,	38	21	59	460	247	...	247	212	3206
8. Clackmannan,	37	1	38	202	169	15	184	18	751
9. Dumbarton,	39	...	39	188	120	53	173	14	1069
10. Dumfries,	44	1	45	240	202	...	202	38	1436
11. Edinburgh,	64	2	66	262	155	22	177	86	1270
12. Elgin,	62	6	68	449	350	...	350	99	2448
13. Fife,	43	2	45	274	222	...	222	52	1202
14. Forfar,	57	2	59	339	207	65	272	66	1458
15. Haddington,	67	3	70	396	302	45	347	48	1768
16. Inverness,	64	18	82	504	262	...	262	243	2887
17. Kincardine,	41	1	42	251	175	59	234	17	1183
18. Kinross,	52	6	58	360	285	...	285	75	1514
19. Kirkcudbright,	44	3	47	263	218	...	218	45	1893
20. Lanark,	57	1	58	233	182	8	190	43	1344
21. Linlithgow,	48	2	50	232	168	37	205	26	1184
22. Nairn,	81	5	86	305	223	...	223	82	2219
23. Orkney,	42	9	51	391	250	...	250	141	2111
24. Peebles,	32	1	33	224	197	...	197	27	1003
25. Perth,	56	4	60	379	256	29	285	94	1492
26. Renfrew,	62	1	63	228	188	...	188	40	1301
27. Ross and Cromarty,	50	18	68	439	218	...	218	221	3319
28. Roxburgh,	48	3	51	239	209	...	209	30	1151
29. Selkirk,	30	3	33	187	147	...	147	40	950
30. Shetland,	49	15	64	408	216	3	219	188	3089
31. Stirling,	50	2	52	242	198	8	206	36	1287
32. Sutherland,	55	10	65	411	224	5	229	183	3439
33. Wigtown,	44	6	50	330	169	58	227	103	2041
SCOTLAND,	54	3	57	285	198	21	219	66	1516

*Calculated on Populations of 1891.

APPENDIX A.—Table XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1894.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	197	
	Do. Montrose	1	198
2. Argyll	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	66	67
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	2	
	District Asylum, Ayr	141	143
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	District Asylum, Banff	30	31
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	5	5
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	9	10
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	16	16
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum, Stirling	17	17
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	4	
	District Asylum, Stirling	37	
	Private Asylum, Westermains	1	42
10. Dumfries	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	222	
	District Asylum, Inverness	1	223
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	421	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	52	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	14	
	Do. Saughton Hall	19	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	508
12. Elgin	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	District Asylum, Elgin	51	52
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	82	84
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	165	
	Do. Montrose	83	248
15. Haddington	District Asylum, Haddington	33	33
	Carry forward		1,677

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		1,677
16. Inverness	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	89	
			91
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	2	
			2
18. Kinross	District Asylum, Fife	1	
			1
19. Kirkcudbright	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	8	
			8
20. Lanark	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	26	
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	114	
	District Asylum, Fife	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	47	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	407	
	Glasgow Do.	47	
	Govan Do.	69	
	Greenock Do.	3	
	Paisley Do.	4	
			719
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum, Stirling	22	
			22
22. Nairn	District Asylum, Inverness	3	
			3
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	7	
	Do. Montrose	9	
			16
24. Peebles	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	4	
			4
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Dundee	2	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	31	
	District Asylum, Perth	83	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
			118
26. Renfrew	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	5	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	6	
	District Asylum, Argyll	2	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	50	
	Greenock Do.	113	
	Paisley Do.	63	
			240
27. Ross	District Asylum, Inverness	29	
			29
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum, Roxburgh	44	
			44
29. Selkirk	District Asylum, Haddington	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Roxburgh	3	
			5
	Carry forward		2,979

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		2,979
30. Shetland . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose	10	10
31. Stirling	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	2	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling	126	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	130
32. Sutherland . . .	District Asylum, Inverness	8	8
33. Wigtown	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . .	21	21
	TOTAL,		3,148

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1894.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . .	21	...	...	21
TOTAL	28	...	...	28

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1894.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Private patients,	110·0	126·5	35	33	11	22	4	8	4	6	31·4	66·7	3·6	4·7
Pauper do.	190·0	273·5	59	81	16	34	20	16	17	22	27·1	42·0	8·9	8·0
Total,	300·0	400·0	94	114	27	56	24	24	21	28	28·7	49·1	7·0	7·0
2. Argyll District Asylum,	207·5	192·0	48	43	12	15	12	12	7	6	25·0	34·9	3·4	3·1
3. Ayr District Asylum,	192·0	232·0	89	64	36	24	19	15	24	19	40·4	37·5	12·5	8·2
4. Banff District Asylum,	70·5	72·5	17	22	7	5	6	3	1	5	41·2	22·7	1·4	6·9
5. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, Private patients,	167·5	179·5	48	51	20	17	10	14	9	7	41·7	33·3	5·4	3·9
Pauper do.	307·5	312·5	109	122	40	48	25	33	31	24	36·7	39·3	10·1	7·7
Total,	475·0	492·0	157	173	60	65	35	47	40	31	38·2	37·6	8·4	6·3
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, Private patients,	38·0	37·0	14	15	...	2	4	6	2	2	...	13·3	5·3	5·4
Pauper do.	130·0	207·0	75	76	23	34	28	22	22	17	30·7	44·7	16·9	8·2
Total,	168·0	244·0	89	91	23	36	32	28	24	19	25·8	39·6	14·3	7·8
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Private patients,	186·5	162·5	32	43	19	22	10	15	12	6	59·4	51·2	6·4	3·7
Pauper do.	247·5	258·5	175	199	56	70	55	75	35	32	32·0	35·2	14·1	12·4
Total,	434·0	421·0	207	242	75	92	65	90	47	38	36·2	38·0	10·8	9·0
8. Elgin District Asylum,	69·5	91·0	20	33	16	12	9	12	6	11	80·0	36·4	8·6	12·1
9. Fife District Asylum,	204·0	237·5	50	55	15	18	18	15	17	21	30·0	32·7	8·3	8·8
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Private patients,	172·5	182·5	65	67	15	19	27	22	10	12	23·1	28·4	5·8	6·6
Pauper do.	88·0	39·0	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	200·0	100·0	5·7	10·3
Total,	260·5	221·5	66	68	17	20	29	31	15	16	25·8	29·4	5·8	7·2
11. Haddington District Asylum,	59·0	68·0	21	20	10	14	7	3	2	5	47·6	70·0	3·4	7·4
12. Inverness District Asylum,	225·5	222·0	73	73	33	18	7	15	12	18	45·2	24·7	5·3	8·1
13. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell,	133·5	97·5	40	19	15	8	10	8	18	6	37·5	42·1	13·5	8·2
14. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	113·5	123·5	41	34	11	12	10	10	15	13	26·8	35·3	13·2	10·5
15. Montrose Royal Asylum, Private patients,	38·5	46·5	11	12	6	1	2	1	6	2	54·5	8·3	15·6	4·3
Pauper do.	228·5	271·0	54	62	28	26	4	10	25	17	51·9	41·9	10·9	6·3
Total,	267·0	317·5	65	74	34	27	6	11	31	19	52·3	36·5	11·6	6·0
16. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,	50·0	49·0	21	14	7	5	5	5	7	2	33·3	35·7	14·0	4·1
17. Perth District Asylum,	160·5	156·0	53	38	16	23	20	11	12	14	30·2	60·5	7·5	9·0
18. Roxburgh District Asylum,	120·0	125·5	28	24	11	6	5	8	8	7	39·3	25·0	6·7	5·6
19. Stirling District Asylum,	266·5	263·5	122	105	36	44	20	17	33	15	29·5	41·9	12·4	5·7
GENERAL RESULTS,	3776·5	4026·0	1301	1306	461	500	339	365	340	293	35·4	38·3	9·0	7·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1894.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	23·5	25·5	8	8	2	9	4	7	1	...	25·0	112·5	4·3	...
2. Mollendo House,.....	2·0	10·5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Saughton Hall,.....	30·0	33·5	9	10	1	7	2	1	2	3	11·1	70·0	6·7	9·0
4. Westermains,.....	2·0	13·0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	15·4
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	61·5	93·0	17	21	3	16	6	11	3	5	17·6	76·2	4·9	5·4

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley,...	48·5	56·0	28	27	12	15	12	7	3	11	42·9	55·6	6·2	19·6
2. Barony, Woodilee,	328·0	347·0	207	239	65	87	51	61	31	31	31·4	36·4	9·5	8·9
3. City, Glasgow, ...	...	122·5	...	65	...	28	...	28	...	16	...	43·1	...	13·1
4. Govan, Glasgow,..	137·5	126·5	39	35	12	13	14	9	14	10	30·8	37·1	10·2	7·9
5. Greenock,.....	155·5	134·0	83	40	48	26	17	7	9	7	57·8	65·0	5·8	5·2
6. Paisley (Burgh),..	113·5	101·0	37	41	13	19	25	18	4	6	35·1	46·3	3·5	5·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	783·0	887·0	394	447	150	188	119	130	61	81	38·1	42·1	7·8	9·1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1894.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	43·5	48·0	4	1	...	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	2·3	4·2
2. Buchan (New Maud),	25·5	25·5	2	4	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	7·8	...
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),	48·0	50·0	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2·1	8·0
4. Dumbarton,	28·5	31·5	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	3·5	6·3
5. Dundee East,	43·5	56·0	10	10	...	...	8	8	1	2	...	...	2·3	3·6
6. Dundee West,	39·5	38·0	12	3	...	1	9	2	2	...	...	33·3	5·1	...
7. Edinburgh (City),	38·0	37·5	17	20	2	...	13	18	...	1	11·8	...	...	2·7
8. Hamilton,	13·5	18·0	1	5	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	20·0	7·4	11·1
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	15·0	15·5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·5
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·0	20·5	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	25·0	4·8	4·9
11. Linlithgow,	16·0	16·0	3	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	6·3
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	27·5	30·5	3	7	2	...	1	4	1	4	66·7	...	3·6	13·1
13. Old Monkland,	25·0	24·5	1	10	1	...	2	10	...	1	100·0	...	...	4·1
14. Perth,	20·0	19·0	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5·3
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),	14·0	11·5	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	50·0	...	7·1	8·7
GENERAL RESULTS,	418·5	442·0	66	82	6	3	45	52	12	23	9·1	3·7	2·9	5·2

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	46·5	25·0	11	10	...	...	6	3	8	3
Larbert,	149·0	82·0	38	25	...	...	18	15	8	10
TOTAL ...	195·5	107·0	49	35	...	...	24	18	16	13

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1894.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																	
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.														
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	300·0	400·0	21	28	9	13	...	4	2	2	5	2	...	3	2	1	2	3	1	...	4	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	...	1	1	1	...	...
Argyll	207·5	192·0	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	192·0	232·0	24	19	12	13	2	2	...	2	6	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Banff	70·5	72·5	1	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crichton Royal	475·0	492·0	40	31	11	17	3	3	3	1	8	...	...	2	3	2	7	5	7	3	2	2	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	1	4	2	...	...	...
Dundee	168·0	244·0	24	19	16	8	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	2	2	4	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	434·0	421·0	47	38	26	19	2	1	1	2	21	3	3	...	9	22	4	2	2	1	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Elgin	69·5	91·0	6	11	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fife	204·0	237·5	17	21	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	5	4	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal	260·5	221·5	15	16	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	2	3	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Haddington	59·0	68·0	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Inverness	225·5	222·0	12	18	2	4	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Kirklands	133·5	97·5	18	6	7	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian	113·5	123·5	15	13	8	5	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Montrose	267·0	317·5	31	19	10	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	4	4	9	2	5	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...
Murray's Royal	50·0	49·0	7	2	7	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	160·5	156·0	12	14	6	5	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	4	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	120·0	125·5	8	7	4	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Stirling	266·5	263·5	33	15	17	6	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	5	3	4	1	4	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	3776·5	4026·0	340	293	145	124	17	18	19	10	78	13	7	18	46	47	48	42	41	31	36	35	10	15	8	12	1	2	8	26	13	22	8	2	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1894.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																															
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank	23·5	25·5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	2·0	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	30·0	33·5	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	2·0	13·0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	4·0	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	61·5	93·0	3	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																																		
Abbey	48·5	56·0	3	11	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Barony	328·0	347·0	31	31	12	21	1	...	3	1	9	1	...	3	8	7	2	4	1	3	2	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...
Glasgow	...	122·5	...	16	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan	137·5	126·5	14	10	5	3	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Greenock	155·5	134·0	9	7	6	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh	113·5	101·0	4	6	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS,	783·0	887·0	61	81	26	39	1	3	3	5	18	5	4	12	10	14	3	14	4	6	6	10	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	8	4	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1894.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																							
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen . . .	43·5	48·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan . . .	25·5	25·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame . .	48·0	50·0	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton . . .	28·5	31·5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East . .	43·5	56·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West . .	39·5	38·0	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh . . .	38·0	37·5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton . . .	13·5	18·0	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk . . .	15·0	15·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine . . .	21·0	20·5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow . .	16·0	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar . .	27·5	30·5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland . .	25·0	24·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	20·0	19·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown . . .	14·0	11·5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, .	418·5	442·0	12	23	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1894.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.			Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Tyal, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.				
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen	400	534	165,367	80,004	53,214	298,585	55·4	26·8	17·8	12,967 17 10	3,820 14 9	2,138 6 3	290 8 4	19,217 7 2	430 15 9	8,355 15 2
2 Argyll	235	212	106,375	...	38,478	144,853	73·4	...	26·6	6,359 15 2	.....	1,558 6 2	576 14 1	8,494 15 5	178 2 4	4,086 19 6
3 Ayr	321	380	145,098	36,719	33,253	215,070	67·5	17·1	15·4	8,418 3 6	1,381 5 10	1,348 8 5	493 17 7	11,641 15 4	1,112 18 6	5,671 3 6
4 Banff	109	127	51,273	185	22,823	74,281	69·0	0·3	30·7	3,045 15 0	10 2 9	928 4 3	169 7 11	4,153 9 11	208 12 5	2,058 2 0
5 Berwick	52	69	27,129	...	11,883	39,012	69·5	...	30·5	2,011 16 8	.....	544 14 7	51 4 5	2,607 15 8	88 15 3	1,143 16 7
6 Bute	43	46	20,317	...	8,141	28,458	71·4	...	28·6	1,226 13 1	.....	387 8 1	76 12 11	1,690 14 1	128 3 11	807 18 4
7 Caithness	89	93	32,770	...	28,601	61,371	53·4	...	46·6	2,541 6 9	.....	975 19 1	117 5 4	3,634 11 2	34 2 8	1,578 0 1
8 Clackmannan	40	34	17,066	1,838	2,527	21,431	79·6	8·6	11·8	1,268 19 3	124 7 0	126 8 10	75 7 2	1,595 2 3	159 1 6	635 3 0
9 Dumbarton	97	117	38,246	18,643	5,618	62,507	61·2	29·8	9·0	2,721 18 7	932 3 10	281 7 9	154 13 3	4,090 3 5	390 4 4	1,528 13 5
10 Dumfries	94	102	50,675	...	9,755	60,430	83·8	...	16·2	2,929 3 5	.....	467 2 9	93 12 0	3,489 18 2	79 1 4	1,842 15 2
11 Edinburgh	645	735	242,353	33,189	123,859	399,401	60·7	8·3	31·0	19,081 11 4	2,091 17 4	6,865 18 10	894 10 7	28,933 18 1	1,286 1 5	11,978 3 3
12 Elgin	102	122	56,467	...	16,017	72,484	77·9	...	22·1	3,236 9 8	.....	677 2 11	158 4 11	4,066 10 6	290 8 9	2,031 18 4
13 Fife	278	324	157,176	...	35,974	193,150	81·4	...	18·6	9,161 12 9	.....	1,698 2 3	399 12 9	11,259 7 9	1,059 9 4	5,474 14 2
14 Forfar	468	640	206,428	63,829	66,058	336,315	61·4	19·0	19·6	16,691 15 2	3,789 12 11	3,683 6 3	499 15 11	24,564 10 3	470 2 3	10,248 5 2
15 Haddington	82	100	43,022	5,840	7,220	56,082	76·7	10·4	12·9	2,534 11 4	263 8 2	289 11 4	116 16 2	3,204 7 0	122 17 4	1,577 19 9
16 Inverness	234	249	72,741	...	80,514	153,255	47·5	...	52·5	4,444 3 3	.....	2,720 0 0	515 10 5	7,679 13 8	150 11 5	3,694 11 11
17 Kincardine	45	58	24,153	6,613	2,396	33,162	72·8	20·0	7·2	1,900 14 6	288 13 2	111 5 0	62 5 7	2,362 18 3	106 17 8	971 12 6
18 Kinross	15	17	7,469	...	1,983	9,452	79·0	...	21·0	447 4 8	.....	94 11 2	25 0 7	566 16 5	66 10 9	256 17 7
19 Kirkcudbright	53	65	32,034	...	6,314	38,348	83·5	...	16·5	2,181 3 8	.....	239 16 7	54 10 3	2,475 10 6	40 14 5	1,140 8 7
20 Lanark	1554	1584	726,926	31,549	155,381	913,856	79·5	3·5	17·0	46,605 1 7	1,944 12 2	7,791 0 5	1,772 1 6	58,112 15 8	2,703 9 5	26,135 1 9
21 Linlithgow	69	73	29,469	7,105	5,223	41,788	70·5	17·0	12·5	2,088 18 11	428 9 7	237 18 4	186 10 1	2,941 16 11	136 19 0	1,231 6 10
22 Nairn	14	19	7,120	...	2,191	9,311	76·5	...	23·5	428 8 11	.....	98 12 2	9 13 6	536 14 7	28 13 8	269 6 0
23 Orkney	43	78	25,048	...	13,102	38,150	65·7	...	34·3	2,062 3 5	.....	454 3 7	162 7 10	2,678 14 10	84 16 8	1,051 4 9
24 Peebles	12	25	9,983	...	1,460	11,443	87·2	...	12·8	641 10 2	.....	77 2 0	34 12 1	753 4 3	92 13 7	335 7 0
25 Perth	276	262	118,603	12,528	41,902	173,033	68·6	7·2	24·2	8,527 19 11	729 2 2	2,109 15 9	415 6 1	11,782 3 11	744 6 4	5,664 4 10
26 Renfrew	328	372	156,577	...	34,578	191,155	81·9	...	18·1	10,876 11 11	.....	1,784 0 6	390 11 6	12,961 3 11	711 13 7	5,622 2 1
27 Ross	187	210	56,787	...	64,991	121,778	46·6	...	53·4	3,565 13 9	.....	1,948 1 8	403 15 1	5,917 10 6	65 6 9	2,889 9 11
28 Roxburgh	69	75	38,219	...	6,526	44,745	85·4	...	14·6	2,817 11 8	.....	310 18 1	185 7 2	3,313 16 11	215 12 7	1,334 1 9
29 Selkirk	29	31	15,114	...	2,998	18,112	83·4	...	16·6	1,097 9 1	.....	145 13 0	43 15 2	1,286 11 3	69 4 4	529 11 6
30 Shetland	61	76	22,637	365	20,441	43,443	52·1	0·9	47·0	1,769 5 0	22 9 9	535 17 9	176 9 10	2,504 2 4	49 9 11	1,020 3 8
31 Stirling	168	166	76,803	3,650	16,028	96,481	79·6	3·8	16·6	5,627 0 2	200 19 11	859 3 6	253 10 3	6,940 14 3	354 3 4	3,021 12 6
32 Sutherland	49	54	16,978	365	14,732	32,075	52·9	1·1	46·0	986 6 6	20 0 0	477 0 6	150 19 6	1,634 6 6	66 18 2	722 13 1
33 Wigtown	63	63	19,627	8,324	13,177	41,128	47·7	20·2	32·1	1,826 6 1	522 7 6	523 17 4	119 15 4	2,492 6 3	42 14 11	1,179 8 0
Totals & Averages	6324	7112	2,816,041	310,746	947,358	4,074,145	69·1	7·6	23·3	191,590 9 8	16,570 6 10	42,389 5 1	9,035 5 6	259,585 7 1	11,829 8 7	115,788 18 8

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIV.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1859 to 1893–94.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859–1863 ..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
1864	66,488	16,797	14,892	4505	102,682
1865	67,633	18,570	15,107	3665	104,975
1866	71,855	19,483	15,236	4230	110,805
1867	77,199	20,310	15,152	4526	117,187
1868	83,904	21,047	15,396	5074	125,421
Average of 5 Years	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874–75	124,663	11,758	17,098	4288	157,807
1875–76	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876–77	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877–78	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878–79	151,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879–80	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880–81	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881–82	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882–83	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883–84	166,938	14,148	26,449	6730	214,265
Average of 5 Years	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884–85	169,681	14,641	28,184	6241	218,747
1885–86	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886–87	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887–88	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888–89	170,688	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889–90	174,671	15,962	38,256	7876	236,265
1890–91	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322

APPENDIX A.—Table XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1884–85 to 1893–94.

ASYLUMS.	1884–5.	1885–6	1886–7.	1887–8	1888–9	1889–90.	1890–91	1891–2	1892–3	1893–4
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, ...	1 5¼	1 5¼	1 5¼	1 4¾	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	1 1	1 1	1 0¾	1 0½	1 0	1 0½	1 0½	1 0¾	1 0½	1 0¾
In Private Dwellings,	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10	10¼	10¼	0 10¼	0 10½	0 10½	0 10¾	0 10¾
General Averages,	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½

APPENDIX A.—Table XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1894.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
1. Aberdeen,	1 6¾	0 11½	0 9¾	1 3½	55·4	26·8	17·8
2. Argyll,	1 2¼	...	0 9¾	1 2	73·4	...	
3. Ayr,	1 2	0 9	0 9¾	1 1	67·5	17·1	15·4
4. Banff,	1 2½	...	0 9¾	1 1½	69·0	0·3	30·7
5. Berwick,	1 5¾	...	0 11	1 4	69·5	...	30·5
6. Bute,	1 2½	...	0 11½	1 2¼	71·4	...	28·6
7. Caithness,	1 6½	...	0 8½	1 2¼	53·4	...	46·6
8. Clackmannan,	1 5¾	1 4½	1 0	1 5¾	79·6	8·6	11·8
9. Dumbarton,	1 5	1 0	1 0	1 3¾	61·2	29·8	9·0
10. Dumfries,	1 1¾	...	0 11½	1 1¾	83·8	...	16·2
11. Edinburgh,	1 7	1 3	1 1¼	1 5½	60·7	8·3	31·0
12. Elgin,	1 1¾	...	0 10½	1 1½	77·9	...	22·1
13. Fife,	1 2	...	0 11¼	1 2	81·4	...	18·6
14. Forfar,	1 7½	1 2½	1 1	1 5½	61·4	19·0	19·6
15. Haddington,	1 2½	0 10¾	0 9¾	1 1¾	76·7	10·4	12·9
16. Inverness,	1 2¾	...	0 8	1 0	47·5	...	52·5
17. Kincardine,	1 7	0 10½	0 11	1 5	72·8	20·0	7·2
18. Kinross,	1 2¼	...	0 11½	1 2½	79·0	...	21·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	1 4½	...	0 9	1 3½	83·5	...	16·5
20. Lanark,	1 3½	1 2¾	1 0	1 3¼	79·5	3·5	17·0
21. Linlithgow,	1 5	1 2½	0 11	1 5	70·5	17·0	12·5
22. Nairn,	1 2½	...	0 10¾	1 1¾	76·5	...	23·5
23. Orkney,	1 7¾	...	0 8¼	1 4¾	65·7	...	34·3
24. Peebles,	1 3½	...	1 0¾	1 3¾	87·2	...	12·8
25. Perth,	1 5¼	1 2	1 0	1 4¼	68·6	7·2	24·2
26. Renfrew,	1 4¾	...	1 0½	1 4½	81·9	...	18·1
27. Ross,	1 3	...	0 7½	0 11¾	46·6	...	53·4
28. Roxburgh,	1 5¾	...	0 11½	1 5¾	85·4	...	14·6
29. Selkirk,	1 5½	...	0 11¾	1 5	83·4	...	16·6
30. Shetland,	1 6¾	...	0 6½	1 1¾	52·1	0·9	47·0
31. Stirling,	1 5½	1 1¼	1 0¾	1 5¼	79·6	3·8	16·6
32. Sutherland,	1 2	...	0 7¾	1 0¼	52·9	1·1	46·0
33. Wigtown,	1 4½	1 3	0 9½	1 2½	47·7	20·2	32·1
General Averages,	1 4½	1 0¾	0 10¾	1 3¼	69·1	7·6	23·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	32 0 0	24 0 0	...	30 0 0
Crichton ,, ,,	24 0 0	32 0 0	[1]25 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee ,, ,,	[2] 28 12 0 / 30 11 0	32 10 0	[3]25 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh ,, ,,	30 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Glasgow ,, ,,	...	...	40 0 0	[4]40 0 0
Montrose ,, ,,	28 12 0	...	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's ,, ,,	...	...	[5]30 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	19 18 0	...	19 18 8	...
Ayr ,, ,,	22 2 6	...	...	...
Banff ,, ,,	21 5 10	...	...	...
Elgin ,, ,,	21 0 0	...	30 0 0	36 0 0
Fife ,, ,,	21 0 0	...	...	...
Govan ,, ,,	28 12 0	32 10 0	...	...
Haddington ,, ,,	20 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness ,, ,,	22 0 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 10 8	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 5 0
Perth ,, ,,	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh ,, ,,	26 0 6	...	27 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling ,, ,,	25 0 0	32 10 0	26 0 0	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (*i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses.)	[6]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (*Continued.*)	[6]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	25 9 2	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	25 13 6	...
Barony ,, ,,	26 14 1	[7] 31 4 0 / 32 10 0	Greenock ,, ,,	23 9 1	[8] 32 10 0 / 35 2 0
Glasgow ,, ,,	20 4 1	...	Paisley ,, ,,	25 16 9	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	[7]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. (*Continued.*)	[6]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen,	19 16 6	22 2 0	Inveresk,	17 13 2	...
Buchan,	15 19 7	...	Kincardine,	16 15 10	20 0 0
Cuninghame,	16 9 4	...	Linlithgow,	18 11 7	21 4 8
Dumbarton,	24 4 2	28 8 0	Old Machar,	19 18 8	20 0 0
Dundee, East,	20 17 1	...	Old Monkland,	21 5 9	24 14 0
Dundee, West,	19 17 7	...	Perth,	21 16 7	...
Edinburgh,	26 10 10	...	Wigtown,	19 19 9	...
Hamilton,	19 18 8	...			

[1] Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.
[2] £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28,12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.
[3] For Forfarshire and Fifeshire cases.
[4] The rate is much less in special cases.
[5] Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.
[6] The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.
[7] £31, 4s. for City and Govan Parishes, and £32, 10s. for other Lanarkshire Parishes.
[8] £32, 10s. for Renfrewshire Parishes and Glasgow City Parish, and £35, 2s. for other Parishes.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1893-94, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed, and Assessed for, by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

ASYLUMS.	Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1893, to 15th May 1894.												Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1894.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1894.
	1. Land.			2.	3.	4.	5.	6. Loans.			7.	8.	9	
	Purchase of Land other than Feued Lands.	(1)Rent or Feu-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.	Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	Expenditure on Farm. (Erection of Buildings and Improvements.)	(2) Furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Instalments.	Interests.	Total.	Total Providing Expenses.	(3) DEDUCT Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	Net Providing Expenses.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. {Argyll, (4)	.	327	327	1,694	.	9	244	1,094	855	1,949	4,223	158	4,065	20,373	3,400
{Bute, (4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	451	197	648	685	96	589	4,382	900
2. Ayr,	.	152	152	9,856	.	179	115	.	.	.	10,302	100	10,202	8,000	2,500
3. Banff,	.	25	25	1,044	.	.	73	704	101	805	1,947	.	1,947	1,530	1,155
4. Elgin,	.	71	71	506	.	2	86	181	317	498	1,163	38	1,125	10,352	830
5. Fife,	.	.	.	9,169	.	18	225	2,781	1,052	3,833	13,245	167	13,078	26,480	3,000
6. Glasgow, City(5)	.	5	5	27,200	.	.	964	300	2,452	2,752	30,921	88	30,833	92,170	5,190
7. Govan, (5)	.	7	7	24,278	3,935	40	835	500	2,473	2,973	32,068	1,020	31,048	82,620	7,650
8. Haddington,	.	2	2	184	.	.	41	496	285	781	958	112	846	5,491	800
9. Inverness,	.	360	360	1,284	546	25	173	395	415	810	3,198	123	3,075	9,704	2,750
10. Lanark, (5)	.	.	.	29,909	.	166	892	49,340(6)	2,837(6)	52,177(6)	83,144	603	82,541	104,046	7,000
11. Midlothian,	.	163	163	1,500	13	67	180	2,012	1,009	3,021	4,944	407	4,537	26,537	5,000
12. Perth,	.	1	1	1,532	.	53	59	346	268	614	2,259	.	2,259	5,598	2,200
13. Roxburgh,	.	.	.	823	.	158	155	2,167	1,011	3,178	4,314	163	4,151	21,041	3,750
14. Stirling,	.	120	120	9,928	7	2,917	502	1,018	1,188	2,206	15,680	5,579(7)	10,101	44,391	4,500
Totals,	.	1,233	1,233	118,907	4,501	3,634	4,581	61,785	14,410	76,195	209,051	8,654	200,397	462,715	50,625

(1) Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

(2) Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

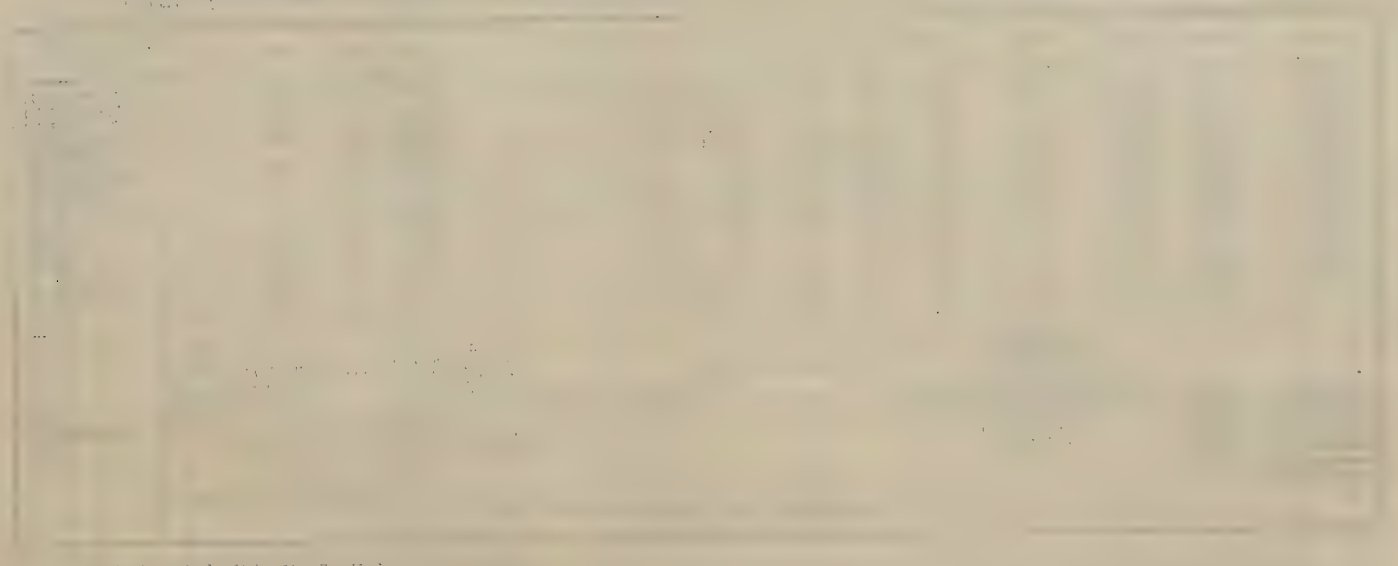
(3) The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and maintenance accounts.

(4) The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 4 inclusive, is the combined expenditure of the two Boards: the expenditure by each Board on Miscellaneous Expenses and Loans is, however, shown separately, as is also the Amount of Monies borrowed remaining due and the Amount Assessed for.

(5) The City of Glasgow Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards, which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:— City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

(6) Under these heads are included transactions in connection with Temporary Loans contracted by the Lanark District Lunacy Board amounting to £62,896. Of these Loans, which were repayable on demand, and for which no assignations were given, there was paid off during the year a principal sum of £38,840, while £1,074, 15s was paid for interest, and there remained due at 15th May 1894 a principal sum of £24,056.

(7) Under this head is included a sum of £4974, realised by the sale of Kersebrock Farm, with stock and implements.



APPENDIX

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenar

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITU

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1. Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		2. Fish, Fresh and Cured.		3. Milk.		4. Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		5. Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		6. Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		7. Sugar.		8. Treacle.		9. Tea and Coffee.		10. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		11. Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		12. Tobacco.		Hou Req
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
1. Argyll, . . .	383	1016	2 13 1	169	0 8 10	634	1 13 1	449	1 3 5	688	1 15 11	356	0 18 7	123	0 6 5	2	0 0 1	150	0 7 10	.	.	52	0 2 9	87	0 8 11	50
2. Ayr, . . .	398	802	2 0 4	115	0 5 9	489	1 4 7	714	1 15 11	821	2 1 3	528	1 6 6	95	0 4 9	8	0 0 5	146	0 7 4	64	0 3 3	75	0 3 9	103	0 11 8	28
3. Banff, . . .	140	369	2 12 9	16	0 2 3	226	1 12 3	124	0 17 9	420	3 0 0	94	0 13 5	44	0 6 3	2	0 0 3	50	0 7 2	43	0 6 2	35	0 5 0	30	0 8 5	12
4. Elgin, . . .	158	476	3 0 3	66	0 8 4	226	1 8 7	222	1 8 1	449	2 16 10	153	0 19 4	39	0 4 11	4	0 0 6	62	0 7 10	74	0 9 4	62	0 7 10	57	0 16 3	73
5. Fife, . . .	446	1134	2 10 10	87	0 3 11	504	1 2 7	618	1 7 9	866	1 18 10	284	0 12 9	132	0 5 11	1	0 0 1	137	0 6 2	58	0 2 7	196	0 8 9	85	0 8 3	299
6. Haddington, . .	128	294	2 5 11	21	0 3 3	196	1 10 8	118	0 18 5	349	2 14 8	87	0 13 7	37	0 5 9	3	0 0 6	45	0 7 0	43	0 6 9	47	0 7 4	23	0 7 11	29
7. Inverness, . .	410	1122	2 14 9	46	0 2 3	702	1 14 3	421	1 0 6	918	2 4 9	287	0 14 0	76	0 3 8	.	.	129	0 6 4	56	0 2 9	43	0 2 1	67	0 6 4	122
8. Kirklands, .	231	491	2 2 6	80	0 6 11	381	1 13 0	301	1 6 1	478	2 1 5	100	0 8 8	120	0 10 5	.	.	119	0 10 4	36	0 3 1	50	0 4 4	50	0 7 5	44
9. Midlothian, . .	231	554	2 8 0	77	0 6 8	391	1 13 10	351	1 10 5	589	2 11 0	168	0 14 7	102	0 8 10	.	.	106	0 9 2	78	0 6 9	88	0 7 7	51	0 9 1	105
10. Perth, . . .	316	1008	3 3 10	75	0 4 9	719	2 5 6	389	1 4 7	811	2 11 4	314	0 19 10	61	0 3 10	4	0 0 3	106	0 6 9	84	0 5 4	60	0 3 10	69	0 8 9	86
11. Roxburgh, . .	237	548	2 6 3	99	0 8 4	548	2 6 3	313	1 6 5	669	2 16 5	163	0 13 9	58	0 4 11	.	.	82	0 6 11	48	0 4 1	66	0 5 7	53	0 9 4	52
12. Stirling, . . .	499	1201	2 8 2	224	0 9 0	940	1 17 8	621	1 4 11	935	1 17 6	484	0 19 5	155	0 6 3	10	0 0 5	290	0 11 7	163	0 6 6	251	0 10 1	126	0 10 0	288
Totals and Averages,	3577	9015	2 10 5	1075	0 6 0	5956	1 13 4	4641	1 5 11	7993	2 4 8	3018	0 16 10	1042	0 5 10	34	0 0 2	1422	0 7 11	747	0 4 2	1025	0 5 9	801	0 9 1	1188

[1] General Notes.—(*a*) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The e

(*b*) Fractions of 1d. which are under ½d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions

[2] The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been

BLE XXIX.

gement of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1893–94.[1]

Y 1893 TO 15TH MAY 1894.

ry es.	15. Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		16. Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		17. Fuel, Gas, and Water.		18. Salaries and Wages.								19. Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		20. Furniture and Furnishings.[2]		1. Total Maintenance Expenses.		22. Deduct:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	23. Net Maintenance Expenses.		ASYLUMS.
							of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.											
er ent.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.	
d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
4	612	1 11 11	120	0 6 3	775	2 0 6	939	2 9 0	1241	3 4 10	268	0 14 0	2448	6 7 10	422	1 2 0	527	1 7 6	8744	22 16 7	— 327	8417	21 19 6	1. Argyll.
2	618	1 11 1	143	0 7 2	797	2 0 1	1112	2 15 11	900	2 5 2	239	0 12 0	2251	5 13 1	335	0 16 10	654	1 12 10	8888	22 6 8	— 345	8543	21 9 4	2. Ayr.
2	263	1 17 7	36	0 5 2	312	2 4 7	338	2 8 4	307	2 3 10	.	.	645	4 12 2	125	0 17 10	157	1 2 5	3039	21 14 2	— 348	2691	19 4 5	3. Banff.
7	215	1 7 3	26	0 3 3	338	2 2 9	334	2 2 3	411	2 12 0	19	0 2 5	764	4 16 8	156	0 19 9	165	1 0 11	3655	23 2 8	— 328	3327	21 1 2	4. Elgin.
4	644	1 8 11	129	0 5 9	790	1 15 5	1007	2 5 2	1028	2 6 1	225	0 10 1	2260	5 1 4	606	1 7 2	463	1 0 9	9457	21 4 1	— 227	9230	20 13 11	5. Fife.
8	179	1 8 0	18	0 2 10	195	1 10 6	440	3 8 9	370	2 17 10	.	.	810	6 6 7	113	0 17 8	148	1 3 2	2785	21 15 2	— 337	2448	19 2 6	6. Haddington.
3	539	1 6 4	59	0 2 11	1002	2 8 11	1073	2 12 4	1115	2 14 5	137	0 6 8	2325	5 13 5	384	0 18 9	363	0 17 8	8748	21 6 9	— 265	8483	20 13 10	7. Inverness.
6	301	1 6 1	68	0 5 11	372	1 12 2	847	3 13 4	811	3 10 3	170	0 14 8	1828	7 18 3	387	1 13 6	196	0 17 0	5454	23 12 2	— 126	5328	23 1 4	8. Kirklands.
3	474	2 1 0	28	0 2 5	362	1 11 4	998	4 6 5	646	2 15 11	78	0 6 9	1722	7 9 1	562	2 8 8	303	1 6 3	6160	26 13 4	— 553	5607	24 5 5	9. Midlothian.
1	583	1 16 11	43	0 2 9	538	1 14 1	859	2 14 5	855	2 14 1	169	0 10 8	1883	5 19 2	409	1 5 11	466	1 9 6	7849	24 16 9	— 113	7736	24 9 7	10. Perth.
7	390	1 12 11	46	0 3 11	665	2 16 1	1002	4 4 7	622	2 12 6	140	0 11 9	1764	7 8 10	280	1 3 8	281	1 3 9	6191	26 2 5	— 382	5809	24 10 3	11. Roxburgh.
	984	1 19 5	173	0 6 11	1451	2 18 2	1245	2 9 11	1697	3 8 0	362	0 14 6	3304	6 12 5	969	1 18 10	716	1 8 8	13407	26 17 4	— 359	13048	26 3 0	12. Stirling.
	5802	1 12 5	889	0 5 0	7597		10194	2 17 0	10003	2 15 11	1807	0 10 1	22004	6 3 0	4748	1 6 7	4439	1 4 10	84377	23 11 9	—3710	80667	22 11 0	Totals and Averages.

ands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

ed as 1d.

e cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, suppl

Average Number of Inmates.			1. Fresh Butcher Meat.		2. Cured Butcher Meat.		3. Tinned Butcher Meat.		4. Poultry and Game.		5. Fresh Fish.		6. Cured Fish.		7. Unskimmed Milk.		8. Skimmed Milk.		9. Butter.		10. Suet, Lard, &c.		11. Eggs.		12. Cheese.		13. Bread.		14. Flour.	
Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Pr per
			lbs.	£ s. d.	.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s
383	51	434	108	2 7 6	(2) .	.	(2) .	.	(2) .	.	29	0 11 1	25	1 1 8	46	0 0 8	.	.	14	5 7 1	5	2 11 3	4	3 10 5	8	1 17 7	(2) .	.	274	0
398	45	443	64	2 6 4	(2) .	.	24	2 1 8	(2) .	.	19	1 1 10	6	1 4 9	34	0 0 8	.	.	19	6 0 8	5	1 9 6	3	5 6 4	14	2 18 6	36	0 14 7	207	0
140	16	156	83	3 1 9	(2) .	.	.	.	3	2 2 7	6	0 17 6	3	2 2 11	35	0 0 10	.	.	12	5 9 3		2 16 0		2 15 9	9	1 2 8	422	0 9 0	12	0 1
158	25	183	83	2 19 2	2	4 17 0	9	3 19 4	1	3 16 1	39	0 16 10	7	1 2 2	23	0 1 0	3	0 0 6	13	6 15 11	2	1 17 4	2	4 19 1	9	3 14 8	382	0 10 2	11	1
446	61	507	96	2 4 11	(2) .	.	18	1 16 9	(2) .	.	1	1 5 3	23	0 15 7	32	0 0 7	.	.	16	4 19 1	3	1 6 0	5	4 0 0	19	1 14 8	276	0 7 3	18	0
128	16	144	60	3 4 10	2	4 19 2	5	2 19 11	3	3 5 2	15	0 15 10	2	2 0 10	33	0 0 10	.	.	8	6 10 9	4	3 2 7	6	3 9 11	3	2 18 7	331	0 8 5	21	0 1
410	49	459	106	2 8 0	7	2 2 4	1	1 17 4	1	3 5 6	1	1 16 10	10	0 19 5	36	0 0 10	.	.	14	5 1 6	.	.	3	3 14 6	12	1 16 6	(2) .	.	234	0
231	36	267	81	2 8 11	1	4 15 4	3	1 15 1	(2) .	.	14	1 1 9	22	0 16 10	40	0 0 9	.	.	19	4 10 6	7	1 15 4	2	4 6 7	7	3 1 7	272	0 9 1	28	0
231	33	264	85	2 6 7	1	5 18 2	15	2 1 9	(2) .	.	16	1 0 0	11	1 11 8	32	0 0 11	.	.	16	6 4 3	3	2 3 0	4	4 14 7	10	2 15 1	416	0 8 7	15	0 1
316	41	357	112	2 5 7	33	1 17 9	.	.	(2) .	.	26	0 15 9	4	1 3 1	46	0 0 10	.	.	9	5 12 8	4	1 19 7	8	3 2 2	16	2 6 8	234	0 9 5	22	0 1
237	27	264	92	2 7 5	.	.	7	2 0 1	(2) .	.	35	1 2 1	3	0 19 8	52	0 0 10	.	.	12	5 12 9	3	1 14 7	5	3 13 6	15	2 14 6	323	0 10 2	14	0
499	84	583	64	2 17 1	1	5 13 0	19	2 5 11	(2) .	.	39	1 0 4	2	1 12 8	40	0 0 9	.	.	14	5 8 8	6	1 13 2	6	4 2 6	5	2 1 3	.	.	313	0
3577	484	4061	86	2 11 6	7	4 6 1	11	2 6 5	2	2 4	20	1 0 4	10	1 5 11	37	0 0 10	3	0 0 6	14	5 12 9	4	2 0 9	4	3 19 7	11	2 8 6	(1)332	36 0 9 8	(1)257	18 0

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bre

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part

E XXX.

District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1893–94, and the Price of each article supplied.

	16. Barley.		17. Pease, &c.		18. Rice, &c.		19. Potatoes.		20. Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		21. Fresh Fruits.		22. Dry Fruits.		23. Sugar.		24. Treacle.		25. Tea.		26. Wines and Spirits.		27. Malt Liquors.		28. Tobacco.		29. Fuel.		ASYLUMS.
ice cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
8	15	0 9 1	6	0 9 11	14	0 11 4	355	0 3 0	143	0 5 4	4	0 15 9	1	1 18 2	32	1 0 0	1	0 8 8	5	8 11 2	.	.	.	.	39	20 5 10	49	0 11 8	1. Argyll.
7	10	0 9 2	33	0 8 10	21	0 10 11	349	0 3 0	181	0 9 1	5	1 5 11	2	1 17 7	24	1 0 4	2	1 2 11	5	7 10 7	7	0 13 5	1	0 0 11	55	19 4 1	43	0 8 8	2. Ayr.
2	13	0 9 7	20	0 10 7	12	0 7 2	295	0 2 11	73	0 6 11	5	0 13 2	2	1 9 5	31	1 0 4	3	0 10 0	4	9 6 11	4	0 17 4	38	0 0 9	37	20 11 4	27	0 18 6	3. Banff.
3	28	0 6 0	20	0 5 7	11	0 5 5	255	0 3 3	111	0 9 4	2	0 15 5	1	3 4 5	43	0 11 0	5	0 9 7	7	5 11 1	7	0 18 9	44	0 0 9	78	18 12 6	27	0 17 11	4. Elgin.
9	18	0 9 8	20	0 10 3	18	0 10 11	327	0 2 0	160	0 3 9	6	0 14 4	4	1 6 0	31	0 18 11	1	0 9 4	4	8 9 4	4	0 14 7	3	0 1 2	42	17 11 4	49	0 7 4	5. Fife.
1	23	0 9 10	16	0 9 10	3	0 15 3	196	0 2 9	142	0 5 9	15	1 7 8	2	2 4 2	28	1 0 9	6	0 7 0	4	9 16 6	2	1 10 3	38	0 0 10	36	19 14 9	30	0 11 7	6. Haddington.
7	11	0 9 0	20	0 10 7	15	0 10 9	184	0 3 1	88	0 9 5	1	0 15 0	1	1 13 9	18	1 0 8	(2) .	.	4	7 18 9	3	0 18 4	4	0 1 2	30	19 2 9	52	0 14 9	7. Inverness.
0	10	0 9 3	13	0 10 4	20	0 13 5	200	0 2 6	108	0 3 2	15	0 13 4	3	1 6 0	50	1 0 0	.	.	7	7 8 3	3	0 16 8	5	0 2 0	32	20 8 11	46	0 9 1	8. Kirklands.
10	5	0 8 6	24	0 8 8	14	0 11 7	238	0 3 0	147	0 4 10	15	0 14 7	3	2 11 11	42	1 0 1	.	.	6	7 3 1	9	0 13 3	11	0 1 6	41	20 5 4	67	0 6 1	9. Midlothian.
3	14	0 9 1	28	0 10 1	10	0 14 10	277	0 3 1	143	0 7 11	4	1 1 1	4	1 10 9	21	0 18 4	3	0 10 4	4	8 17 10	5	0 11 5	28	0 0 10	42	18 18 7	42	0 10 2	10. Perth.
9	11	0 8 7	21	0 9 3	15	0 12 0	192	0 3 1	158	0 5 0	10	1 3 11	3	1 2 9	24	1 0 9	1	0 7 6	4	8 2 10	1	1 0 0	13	0 2 0	39	21 3 8	61	0 11 11	11. Roxburgh.
3	9	0 8 10	25	0 10 10	5	1 8 9	412	0 2 9	179	0 4 0	3	1 3 11	8	2 2 0	30	0 19 8	1	1 7 4	7	7 15 6	7	0 17 11	7	0 1 11	46	19 10 7	81	0 6 7	12. Stirling.
5	14	0 8 11	21	0 9 7	13	0 12 8	273	0 2 10	136	0 6 3	7	0 18 8	3	1 17 3	31	0 19 3	3	0 12 6	5	8 1 0	5	0 17 5	17	1 3	43	19 12 6	48	0 11	Totals & Averages.

ectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1893–94; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.	Quantities and Estimated Values of Supplies to Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens.																Prices at which Produce supplied to Asylums has been Estimated.								Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.
	Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.	Total Estimated Value.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	
	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	
1. Argyll,	188	414	32	2	19979	634	.	.	85	2	611	123	470	134	1026	7	86	1402	2 4 1	7 0 0	0 0 8	.	2 12 8	0 4 0	0 5 8	0 15 3	1. Argyll,
2. Ayr,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	40	691	318	1445	17	.	375	.	.	.	.	.	0 4 0	0 9 2	1 6 4	2. Ayr,
3. Banff,	65	210	451	9	5426	226	290	12	522	13	411	59	100	35	660	4	143	711	3 4 7	2 4 8	0 0 10	4 12 8	2 15 9	0 2 10	0 7 0	0 13 7	3. Banff,
4. Elgin,	7	20	121	4	4405	211	705	35	348	15	417	68	181	84	283	1	42	480	2 17 2	3 14 1	0 0 11	5 11 2	4 16 7	0 3 3	0 9 3	0 9 7	4. Elgin,
5. Fife,	27	65	.	.	8228	257	.	.	.	.	1482	148	652	120	2365	14	119	723	2 8 2	.	0 0 7	.	.	0 2 0	0 3 8	0 13 3	5. Fife,
6. Haddington,	21	59	480	14	4693	196	.	.	828	26	252	35	178	51	2054	25	17	423	2 16 2	3 5 4	0 0 10	.	3 10 4	0 2 9	0 5 9	1 7 3	6. Haddington,
7. Inverness,	65	166	248	7	2065	86	.	.	636	17	743	97	369	174	183	1	27	575	2 11 1	3 3 3	0 0 10	.	2 19 11	0 2 7	0 9 5	0 12 3	7. Inverness,
8. *Kirklands,	.	.	30	1	.	.	.	.	437	17	101	14	247	36	2771	18	.	86	.	3 14 8	.	.	4 7 2	0 2 9	0 2 11	0 14 7	8. *Kirklands,
9. Midlothian,	3	8	68	2	8535	391	.	.	817	34	562	85	346	83	3725	22	.	625	2 13 4	3 5 11	0 0 11	.	4 13 3	0 3 0	0 4 10	0 13 3	9. Midlothian,
10. *Perth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	720	120	435	178	975	7	3	308	.	.	.	.	.	0 3 4	0 8 2	0 16 1	10. *Perth,
11. *Roxburgh,	41	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	188	26	371	93	1989	24	15	260	2 9 9	.	.	.	.	0 3 9	0 5 0	1 7 0	11. *Roxburgh,
12. Stirling,	17	45	75	2	.	.	.	.	244	8	2020	280	924	181	363	3	88	607	2 12 11	2 19 9	.	.	3 13 5	0 2 9	0 3 11	0 18 6	12. Stirling,
Totals and Averages,	434	1089	1505	41	53331	2001	995	47	3917	132	7657	1095	4964	1487	17789	143	540	6575	2 10 2	3 1 0	0 0 9	5 5 10	3 15 6	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 18 0	Totals and Averages.

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1893–94; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit + or Loss −.
	Arable or in Permanent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1894.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1893.	2. Rent.	3. Interest on Unrepaid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Argyll,	20	19	39	558	414	2	668	.	2	123	134	7	.	138	15	275	2336	510	.	28	387	35	45	643	.	143	343(1)	2134	+202
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	80	.	.	.	.	.	40	320	17	5	332	1	65	860	100	100	. .	155	41	40	.	15	63	1	515	+345
3. Banff,	192	10	202	1359	210	9	226	12	13	60	35	4	276	254	12	42	2512	1338	191	.	144	92	49	125	90	103	32	2164	+348
4. Elgin,	77	.	77	688	20	4	211	35	15	68	92	1	38	166	.	58	1396	727	160	. .	93	2	45	153	26	42	77	1305	+91
5. Fife,	72	.	72	585	65	.	257	.	.	148	120	14	103	219	.	163	1674	570	167	. .	240	16	31	97	15	207	141	1484	+190
6. Haddington,	116	6	122	822	59	13	196	.	26	92	51	25	266	149	.	266(2)	1965	845	50	.	374	71	33	15	58	193	51	1690	+275
7. Inverness,	106	60	166	544	166	8	86	.	17	97	171	1	4	175	. .	72	1341	508	91	25	154	60	64	51	28	66	36	1083	+258
8. *Kirklands,	6	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	19	14	36	18	.	142	.	9	239	.	.	.	1	2	31	27	2	61	1	125	+114
9. Midlothian,	84	4	88	773	8	8	409	.	36	85	113	22	.	231	.	85	1770	748	90	.	107	162	77	150	38	211	42	1625	+145
10. *Perth,	32	41	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	178	7	.	87	.	3	395	.	26	.	1	16	27	110	23	77	6	286	+109
11. *Roxburgh,	23	12	35	153	102	.	.	.	.	26	93	24	15	77	7	12	509	136	.	. .	85	11	16	1	33	60	5	347	+162
12. Stirling,	217	.	217	1349(3)	45	2	.	.	8	281	262	8	564	718	.	910	4132	2619	303	. .	112	58	79	77	133	347	193	3921	+211

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.
(1) This includes a sum of £234 due under reference by the District Board on Asylum Farm given up, and expenses of reference.
(2) Includes a sum of £124 for sale of stones from Quarry, and House Rent.
(3) During the year 1893–94, the Asylum Farm was reduced in size, and after sale of Stock and implements no longer required, repayment was made to the Providing Account of £964, advanced for the original stocking of the part of the farm now disposed of.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
12th and 13th April 1894.

There are 695 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 234 are private patients, and 461 are paupers. They are all certificated, and are all resident except 10 patients who are absent on probation, and 1 patient who is absent by escape. In the foregoing figures, effect has been given to the transfer of 8 patients from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 patient from the pauper to the private list. It thus appears that the population has increased only by 2 since the 26th of June 1893, when the asylum was last visited.

The changes which have taken place during the same period are shown in the following statement :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	20	38	38	61	157
Discharged recovered, .	5	21	14	20	60
Discharged unrecovered, .	3	7	14	22	46
Dead, ...	4	5	18	22	49
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, ...	1	1	–	–	2
Left, ...	1	1	–	–	2

The 2 voluntary inmates, who are entered as having left the asylum, remain in it, but now as certificated patients.

Of the 49 deaths, 13 are registered as due to brain disease, 7 as due to heart disease, 5 as due to erysipelas, 4 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to kidney disease, 2 as due to bowel disease, and 4 as due to senile decay.

With reference to the 5 deaths from erysipelas, it appears that this disease has been prevalent on both sides of the house, and in connection with this, it has to be noted that 3 cases of diphtheria also have occurred. In consequence of the prevalence of erysipelas there has been a general overhauling of the drains, and some defects have been discovered and rectified. It is believed that when the new buildings are occupied, and the overcrowding has thereby been reduced, diseases of this character will be less numerous.

In view of the whole circumstances of the asylum, the smallness of the number of deaths from phthisis, pneumonia, and other chest affections is noted with satisfaction, as an evidence of careful and liberal general and medical management.

In the cases of 29 of the 49 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 12 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

the seclusion of 7 persons, almost all epileptics, for periods which never exceeded 2 hours.

Four accidents are recorded, each involving fracture of a bone, and each the result of a fall.

The number of patients who have escaped and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, was 5.

The changes among the attendants and servants have not been numerous. Twelve of them resigned and 1 was dismissed for rough usage of a patient.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings which are to form the separate hospital, and the work seems to be of a very satisfactory character. It is suggested that the two courts of the hospital which are enclosed by buildings should be, in part, covered, and well lighted so as to form a place where the feebler patients might take exercise in bad weather, and where they might sit, in all weathers, while working, reading, or amusing themselves.

About 3½ acres of additional land have recently been acquired, with some buildings on them which may prove useful as accommodation for married attendants. It is proposed so to divert the public road which separates this additional land from the land previously in possession of the asylum as to make the new land and the old directly contiguous. The acquisition of this additional land is of great importance in the interest of both the patients and the institution.

The wall of the front airing court on the male side is being pulled down, and it is understood that the wall of the corresponding court on the female side is also to be removed.

It has been decided to introduce the electric light into the asylum as soon as the new hospital buildings are completed, and in the hospital the necessary arrangements are being carried out as the erection proceeds.

There are 87 patients in the succursal asylum at Daviot, and they are provided for in a very comfortable and satisfactory manner. It is in contemplation to make two small but important additions to the main house, namely, an extension of the kitchen, and the erection of a smoking room for the men.

It is felt that, in winter, both of the houses at Daviot, which are about 500 feet above sea level, must often be very cold; and it is suggested that the Directors should consider whether sufficient warmth could not be obtained by the introduction of Musgrave's slow combustion stoves, or by some other means of a similar character.

Everything that was seen during the visit to the asylum disclosed such active progress in various desirable directions as justifies the expectation that the institution may soon equal, and, perhaps, in some respects surpass the most satisfactory asylums in the country. The Directors are congratulated on this prospect: and it is recorded with satisfaction that in all they are doing they appear to have fully in mind the interests of all classes of the insane, that is (1), of the insane who are paupers (2), of the insane who are not paupers, but are, nevertheless, in straitened circumstances, and (3), of the insane who are in comfortable, or perhaps in affluent circumstances, but who, notwithstanding, cannot without difficulty obtain the care and treatment which they need, except in an asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
16*th and* 18*th July* 1894.

There are 714 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 112 males and 130 females are private patients, and 195 males and 277 females are paupers. All are resident in the asylum at present except 11 patients who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 patient who is absent on pass,—250 males and 361 females being in the establishment at Aberdeen, and 51 males and 40 females being in the branch establishment at Daviot.

Since 12th April, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	10	12	21	22	65
Discharged recovered, .	–	5	7	8	20
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	6	3	13
Dead, . . .	2	3	4	4	13

During the period to which these figures refer, 3 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 male and 2 females have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, to phthisis in 4 cases, to cancer of the kidney and of the bowel in 1 each, to exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, and to fracture of the pelvis and internal hæmorrhage in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

Six attendants and servants have been engaged, and 5 have resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients for periods of about 2 hours on each occasion. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back to the asylum. There have been 3 accidents involving fracture of bones : but blame was not attached to those in charge in any of them. The most serious accident was the case of fracture of the pelvis already referred to. Enquiry was made into the circumstances of this accident. It was found to have been due to a sudden access of very violent excitement on the part of the patient, and it occurred in spite of the efforts of the attendant in charge to prevent it. Enquiry into the circumstances has also been made by the Procurator Fiscal.

The hospital buildings continue to make satisfactory progress. The work is being pushed forward, and in view of the overcrowded state of the main building it cannot be pushed forward too rapidly.

The only part of the institution where there is vacant space is the section for the higher class private patients at Elmhill. There is room there for a considerable addition to the number of patients, and the accommodation is excellent. There is nowhere indeed where more satisfactory accommodation can be obtained at the rates of board which are charged.

The south front of the main building at Aberdeen has been much improved by the removal of the male airing court wall, and the patients will benefit by the change.

The supply of water at the Daviot branch has not hitherto been sufficient for its requirements, but arrangements are now being made for gathering a considerable supply of water at a point below the building, and it is hoped that, by means of an hydraulic ram, an adequate supply can be raised thence to the building.

The cheerful appearance of the accommodation at Daviot as usual produced a very favourable impression, and this was enhanced by the profusion of beautiful plants in flower with which it was decorated. Plans have been prepared for the addition to the Daviot buildings referred to in the preceding entry, and it is understood that the work is to be commenced immediately. It was seen with regret that dry rot has attacked the wood of the ground floor of the house for men, but it is hoped this will be got rid of by the steps which are being taken.

The administration of the asylum by Dr Reid, and the treatment of the patients, continue to be conducted with much care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum. *5th and 6th January* 1894.

There are 387 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 10 men and 15 women are private patients ; and 191 men and 171 women are paupers. Five male and five female pauper patients are absent on probation. All the rest are resident and were seen during the visit.

Since 2nd August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	4	3	22	8	37
Discharged recovered, .	–	1	11	9	21
Discharged unrecovered,	1	–	3	–	4
Dead, ...	2	1	9	4	16

One female, formerly a pauper, has become a private patient.

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The deaths are registered as due in 9 cases to pulmonary diseases, in 1 to ulceration of the larynx, in 1 to peritonitis, in 1 to melancholic exhaustion, in 1 to erysipelas, in 1 to measles, and in 2 to influenza. The death from measles occurred in the case of a young woman who was suffering from the disease when she was admitted to the asylum. She was carefully isolated and the disease did not spread. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of restraint on 2 occasions in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no accident of a serious character to any patient. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back to the asylum.

The number of attendants and servants resigned is 12, 1 has been dismissed, and 13 have been engaged.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order. The rooms were comfortably heated and well aired. The patients were orderly in behaviour and remarkably free from manifestations of excitement. Their clothing was suitable and in good condition, and their requirements, in other respects, are well provided for.

Owing to a severe snowstorm most of the patients are at present obliged to remain indoors.

The alterations and additions to the male side of the old building, intended to provide hospital accommodation, are now making satisfactory progress ; and the new building over the coal cellars has been roofed in, and will soon be ready for use.

There was frequent evidence during the visit that the case of each patient is carefully considered and judiciously treated, and that the administration of the institution is conducted with energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6th and 7th June 1894.

At this date there are 395 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 10 men and 16 women are private patients, and 191 men and 178 women are paupers. They are all resident except 2 men and 2 women, all paupers, who are absent on probation.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the 5th of January :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	1	3	13	16	33
Discharged recovered, . .	1	–	2	2	5
Discharged unrecovered, .	–	1	7	4	12
Dead, ...	–	–	4	4	8

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of the deaths which calls for remark. In the cases of 6 of the 8 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The records of these examinations are full, and the case-books are kept with much care.

There are 6 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 1. Three accidents are recorded —none of them of a serious character. Two escapes are registered, nine attendants and servants resigned, and one was dismissed, but not for any grave fault.

Considerable progress has been made with the addition to the asylum. When completed, it will accommodate 34 men. All the mason, carpenter, plaster, and plumber work, and all the painting will have been done by patients and 3 artisan attendants. They will have done everything except the slating—a part of the work on which it would not be safe to employ patients. This is believed to be the largest piece of work which has been executed by patients and their attendants in Scotland. That such a thing is possible, reflects most creditably on the management. A great effort is made to employ the patients usefully. The number of those found working at trades was very large. At the time of the visit 10 patients were working as masons, and doing excellent work, 5 were working as joiners, 3 as tailors, 2 as shoemakers, 2 as painters, 2 as blacksmiths, 1 as a plasterer, 1 as a plumber, 1 as a baker, 1 as a stoker, and 1 as the

storekeeper's assistant. In addition to these, 80 men were engaged at the quarry, in roadmaking, and about the garden and farm. A corresponding success has attended the efforts to find useful employment for the women, though a difficulty has been found in getting them to engage satisfactorily in laundry-work. Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.

All the old water-closets except one have been thoroughly overhauled and put into excellent condition, and the work has been almost entirely done by the patients and their artisan attendants. Royal and District Asylums.

Great and successful efforts are made by Dr Cameron to keep down the growth of the population by the discharge of patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in an asylum, and who can be properly and safely provided for in private dwellings. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. Great ability is shown both in the medical treatment of the patients, and in the general management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined and were found in good order.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd January 1894. Ayr District Asylum.

There are 415 patients on the register of the asylum,—186 men and 229 women. Of these, 3 men are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent on pass. The remaining 411 patients are inmates of the institution at present and were seen during the visit. The presence of so large a number of patients is a source of great anxiety. It is 31 above the number resident on 29th May, the date of last visit, at which time the asylum was regarded as greatly overcrowded. It was then recommended that the District Board should endeavour to obtain immediate relief to the overcrowding by some temporary arrangement, and the necessity for such a step is greater now than it was then. The air in the dayrooms, when all the patients are present, is heavy and unwholesome; and many of the dormitories are crowded to an alarming degree. With regard to the relief that may be expected from the use of the new buildings it has to be kept in view that it will be more than twelve months before the new female wing—the part of the new buildings nearest completion—can be brought into use; and even if all the new buildings at present in progress were ready for immediate occupation, the enlarged asylum inclusive of the new accommodation, would only be sufficient to provide adequately for the present number of inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	48	42	90
Discharged recovered,	12	16	28
Discharged unrecovered,	9	7	16
Dead,	8	11	19

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to diseases of the heart or lungs in 5, to diseases of abdominal viscera in 3, to exhaustion from mania in 2, and to senile decay in 2 cases.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 10 cases.

The changes among the attendants and servants are 25 resigned, 2 dismissed, and 27 engaged.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion gives a record of the use of restraint in the treatment of 5 patients—in 3 of the cases to prevent attempts at suicide, and in two cases for surgical reasons. The other entries in the Register refer to the use of seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries. In neither case was blame attached to those in charge of the patient. Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night each before being brought back to the asylum.

The Daily Register shews 92 of the male patients as engaged in useful work; 22 assisting the attendants in the household work of the wards, 55 working in the grounds, 7 working as artisans, 5 as stokers, 1 as a clerk, 1 as a storekeeper,

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and 1 as a messenger. 203 women are employed ; 24 assist in ward work ; 24 work in the kitchen, 40 in the laundry, 2 in officers' quarters, 67 at needlework and 46 at knitting. Ninety men are idle—4 refusing to work, 53 disabled by their mental condition, and 33 disabled by their physical condition. This proportion of unemployed male patients is large, and efforts should be made to diminish it. Twenty-six women are idle—8 on account of their mental condition, and 18 from physical disability. Eleven men and 18 women are confined to bed by illness or infirmity.

The patients were found during the visit orderly in behaviour. They were suitably clothed and their requirements are adequately provided for.

The wards were found in very good order considering the difficulties occasioned by the overcrowding.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM
12*th October* 1894.

There are 196 men and 230 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these three men and 1 woman are absent on probation and one man is absent on pass. There are thus 421 patients resident in the asylum, or 10 more than when it was last visited on the 3rd of January.

Since the date of last visit 74 men and 48 women have been admitted ; 32 men and 18 women have been discharged as recovered ; 14 men and 12 women discharged as unrecovered ; one man has been discharged as not insane ; and 17 men and 17 women have died.

Of the 34 deaths 9 are registered as due to diseases of the respiratory organs, 9 as due to diseases of the nervous centres, and 6 as due to heart disease. In the cases of 19 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 66 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to 15 persons. One accident is recorded—fracture of 3 ribs, sustained in a struggle with an attendant. The patient recovered, and the attendant was not regarded as blameworthy. Four escapes are registered. Six attendants have resigned, and three were dismissed—1 for intemperance and 2 for immoral conduct.

The new buildings are already partially occupied, and reasonable efforts are being made to complete them and to bring them into full occupation. This remark refers both to the extensions of the main building and to the separate hospital for contagious diseases.

The population of the asylum is still growing, but even if there is no further growth, it will be overcrowded when the new buildings are finished and occupied. In view of this it is recommended that a serious effort be made to transfer all those patients to care in private dwellings, who have ceased to need care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum. The fact that the asylum draws its inmates from so many parishes makes it less easy to give practical effect to this recommendation than would be the case if all the inmates came from two or three large parishes, but it is believed that much may be done in spite of this difficulty, if the effort is earnestly made. In connection with this it must be remembered that it has now been satisfactorily shown that suitable guardians can be found in the county.

In spite of the confusion and makeshifts necessarily resulting from the building operations which are in progress, the asylum was found in good order, and everything is being done that can be done to secure the comfort and safety of the patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Banff District Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6*th April* 1894.

There are 136 patients at present on the register of the asylum—70 men and 66 females. One female is a private patient. One pauper male is at present under surgical treatment in the Banff hospital.

The following changes have taken place since the 28th of June 1893, when the asylum was last visited.

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	16	10	26
Discharged recovered, ...	10	5	15
Discharged unrecovered, ...	3	4	7
Dead, ...	5	6	11

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 1 case, to phthisis in 3 cases, to Bright's disease in 2 cases, and to peritonitis, pneumonia, senile decay, purpura, and influenza in 1 case each. In the cases of 4 of the 11 patients who died in the asylum a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Of the 7 patients discharged unrecovered 5 were transferred to care in private dwellings.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. Two of the entries refer to the use of restraint to prevent the removal of surgical dressings in the case of a woman who had been operated on for cancer of the eye. Two entries refer to the use of seclusion for two hours each day in the case of a male patient who was violent during excitement. There have been two escapes, and in one instance the patient was absent one night before being brought back. Four accidents are recorded, one consisted of a fracture of the tibia due to a fall, and the others were of a trifling character. Three attendants have resigned and one was dismissed, and five have been engaged.

The general health and physical condition of the inmates were most satisfactory. Their appearance was indicative of an adequate dietary and plenty of exercise in the open air. They had an excellent and abundant dinner of Irish stew and bread during the visit; and it was served in a neat and orderly manner. The patients were entirely free from excitement during the meal.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives careful consideration. There are 55 men and 54 women—109 in all—daily engaged in work which is active, useful and interesting.

The dayrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and in admirable order. The beds were clean and well furnished—each bed is provided with a bolster and pillow. Strips of carpet are being laid in the dormitories, and they give a cheerful and comfortable appearance to the rooms. The laundry has been provided with fireclay tubs and the floor has been laid with cement. These improvements add to the comfort of the patients and to the efficiency of the work done there. The doors leading from the main wards to the inner hall are now left open, and the effect of these open doors has proved to be beneficial.

The reconstruction of the drainage and sanitary arrangements is now completed and the refitting of the lavatories and water-closets has been done in a very efficient manner. These improvements cannot fail to have a marked beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the asylum.

The establishment has every appearance of being under able and conscientious management, and the impression left by the visit was of a most pleasing character. No patient made any complaint, and it was evident that the inmates are treated with kindness and consideration.

The books and registers were examined and found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Banff District Asylum,
17*th July* 1894.

There are 135 patients in the asylum—66 being men and 69 being women.

Since 6th April, the date of last visit, 1 man and 5 women have been admitted. Two men have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy, hemiplegia, and cancer. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

There have been two male and 3 female attendants and servants engaged; 1 male and 3 females resigned, and 1 male was dismissed.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident and no escape.

The general health of the patients is excellent. Only 2 patients were in bed, 1, a man in the last stage of general paralysis, and 1, a man recovering from an attack of pleurisy, who only keeps his bed during part of the day. The appearance of the patients showed that they lead largely a healthy, outdoor life.

An excellent dinner of broth, boiled beef, and bread was taken during the

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visit. There were potatoes regularly till about a week ago, and it is expected that the patients will have them again before the end of the month. The dinner was taken in a very orderly manner.

The asylum was found everywhere in admirable order, and it was pleasant to see that cut flowers are freely used to decorate the wards. The refitting of the lavatories and bathrooms has greatly improved the accommodation, both in regard to appearance and healthiness. Repainting and varnishing has been done in several places where they were needed to keep the rooms fresh and cheerful looking.

The clothing of the patients, especially on the female side, was in excellent order.

Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupations of the patients. The farm continues to be a great benefit to the men, as well as a source of profit to the institution.

The general impression produced by the visit was very favourable to the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
16*th and* 17*th January* 1894.

There are 969 patients at this date on the registers of the institution. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—			
(1) Private, ...	158	174	332
(2) Pauper, ...	304	308	612
II. Voluntary Inmates, ...	12	13	25
	474	495	969

These persons are all resident in the institution at present, except 1 male and 1 female private patient, and 2 female pauper patients who are absent on probation, and 1 female voluntary inmate who is temporarily away on a visit.

Since 8th November, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted, . . .	6	8	13	18	45
Discharged recovered, .	2	5	6	9	22
Discharged unrecovered, .	–	–	2	2	4
Dead, ...	2	1	6	6	15
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, ...	1	–	–	–	1
Left, ...	2	–	–	–	2
Dead, ...	1	–	–	–	1

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 8 cases, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The changes among the attendants and servants are—8 resignations, 2 dismissals and 7 engagements.

No patient was found in restraint or seclusion during the visit, and the Register shows that no instance of the use of either of these modes of treatment has occurred since last visit. No accident has occurred, and there has been only 1 case of escape in which the patient was not brought back the same day.

A great increase in the numbers both of private and pauper patients in the institution has taken place during recent years, the increase in the number of pauper patients being almost entirely due to the reception of patients from Lanarkshire parishes. It must be recognised now that the increase from this source has reached its limit. The number of pauper patients in the institution is as great as can be accommodated. The male side of the Second House is indeed overcrowded. The Directors have therefore during the past year discontinued receiving patients from the parishes of City of Glasgow and Govan. Patients from other parishes in Lanarkshire are, however, still received, and

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constitute an important proportion of the pauper patients admitted. Of the 31 paupers shown by the foregoing statement to have been admitted since 8th November, 15 were from Lanarkshire parishes. The demand from these parishes for asylum accommodation in institutions unconnected with their own Districts will cease when the new District Asylums in course of erection have been completed, but the demand will not begin to slacken during the current year.

The establishment was found everywhere in excellent order. The accommodation for private patients, including as it does the original building of the Crichton Institution, and such mansion-houses as Kinmount, Netherwood, &c., is of the highest class. It is understood, however, with cordial approval that the Directors have in view the early reconstruction of the male side of the Second House, which is chiefly used for pauper patients. The accommodation which it at present affords cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and it is out of harmony with the rest of the institution. It is also learned with approval that the Directors have in contemplation the erection of a separate hospital building—a very desirable addition to the resources of the asylum.

A valuable addition to the equipment of the asylum has recently been made by the fitting up of rooms for conducting pathological investigation. This kind of investigation is one which should be specially fostered by such institutions as the Crichton, and it is learned with satisfaction that it is intended to furnish the rooms with a full set of the best modern appliances for conducting it.

One of the most important of the functions performed by the institution, and the one which is most directly in accordance with the spirit of the original foundation, is its charitable function. It is therefore satisfactory to find that the contributions made from the funds towards reducing the rates of board of patients in straitened circumstances, not only continue to be considerable in amount, but have appreciably increased during recent years. The effect of these contributions is to make the payment for accommodation as private patients, in many cases where the nominal rates of board are £40 or £60, amount to only £30, £20, and even smaller sums per annum;—in some exceptional cases the payment being reduced to as little as £5 per annum. The total amount of these contributions from the funds of the institution towards reducing the boards of patients belonging to the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, is at present over £1300 per annum. It should be recognised that one of the results of this must be to prevent the maintenance of many of the patients so assisted from falling on the parochial rates; and thus, not only are many of the insane saved from having the stigma of pauperism attached to them, but the public burdens of parishes in the district are materially lightened.

The general management of the institution continues to be conducted with energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
21st, 22nd, and 23rd May 1894.

There are 968 persons at present on the registers of the institution. Of these, 358 are private patients and 610 are paupers. They are all resident except 10, who are absent on probation—2 private and 8 pauper patients.

Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred from the private to the pauper list.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of the last entry—16th January 1894.

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	12	10	38	45	105
Discharged recovered,	7	4	15	22	48
Discharged unrecovered,	3	4	10	15	32
Dead,	5	4	16	8	33
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	4	9	0	0	13
Left,	4	2	0	0	6

There is nothing calling for observation in the character of the causes to

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which the deaths are registered as due. Fifteen or nearly one-half of the deaths are attributed to disease of the nervous centres, 7 are attributed to phthisis, and 4 to senile decay. In the case of 13 of the 33 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No patient was found in seclusion or wearing any special dress, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion—indeed there is no entry in this Register since 21st July 1893.

Three accidents are recorded. Two of these were of a trifling character, and the third involved the fracture of a rib, which entailed no serious consequence.

No attendant or servant has been dismissed, and there have been only 6 resignations.

The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is only six.

The asylum continues to be managed by Dr Rutherford with great ability, earnestness and courage, and with a very gratifying success. It does a large amount of good work, commands the confidence of the public, and prospers in all directions. The patients may be described at the time of the visit as entirely without complaint, and only one patient showed excitement, and that was due to the presence of the Commissioner. So far as could be seen there is a complete absence of irksome discipline, and a large amount of trust and liberty are accorded to the patients, with the effect of increasing tranquillity and contentment. All the distinctive features of the management not only continue in operation, but grow in width and strength. These distinctive features take their origin and shape in the desire to promote the comfort, happiness, and general well-being of the patients.

The books and registers are kept with very commendable care and accuracy.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
28*th March* 1894.

There are 407 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of the total number 69 are private patients and 338 are paupers. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	6	7	66	64	143
Discharged recovered, .	4	5	21	25	55
Discharged unrecovered	5	5	15	14	39
Dead, ...	1	1	8	15	25

The movement of the population continues to be very active.

The cause of death is registered as brain disease in 14 cases, as cancer of the liver in 2 cases, and as heart disease, erysipelas, œdema of lungs, phthisis, rupture of the bladder, pneumonia, senile decay, syncope, and marasmus in 1 case each. In the case of 22 of the 25 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

One accident is recorded—a fracture of the clavicle while playing at football. The changes among the attendants and servants have been numerous—15 having been dismissed and 21 having resigned. The cause of dismissal in 4 cases was the striking of patients, and in 2 cases drunkenness.

Some addition has been made to the decorative objects in some of the wards, and it is understood that more is to be done in this direction.

There is much room for improvement in the clothing of the patients on both sides, but especially on the female side. Attention has often been drawn to this defect, which refers to the tidiness and also to the sufficiency of the clothing.

The financial position of the asylum is more favourable than it was, and it is hoped that ere long it may be possible to provide more satisfactory accommodation for private patients, either by building a new block for them, or by acquiring on lease some unoccupied mansion in the neighbourhood with grounds attached to it.

The separate block near the laundry, which was originally designed for patients labouring under infectious diseases—to be occupied by quiet workers in the laundry when no such diseases existed—is still used as the asylum hospital. It is unsuited for this purpose from many causes. It is unprovided for instance

with hot water. It is accordingly recommended that there should be a rearrangement of the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms on the female side, by which a suitable and efficient hospital section could be obtained. This would involve a very small outlay of money, and it would constitute a great gain to the patients.

The old farm steading has been removed, and this is a desirable change.

Many of the W.Cs. in the asylum have been renewed in a very satisfactory manner.

The wards were clean and in good order. The men were free from excitement but there was a good deal of excitement among the women.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
10*th July* 1894.

There are 424 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 36 males and 40 females are private patients, and 145 males and 203 females are paupers. One of the male private patients is a voluntary inmate, the rest are under certificates.

Since 28th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F	
Admitted . . .	3	5	27	25	60
Discharged recovered,	–	–	7	12	19
Discharged unrecovered,	2	–	5	5	12
Dead, . . .	–	–	6	7	13

During the period to which these figures refer 2 male patients were transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 5 cases, to heart disease in 3 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, to enteritis in 2 cases, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case except one.

There have been 17 attendants and servants engaged, 2 were dismissed and 6 resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Three accidents are recorded, the most serious being an intra-capsular fracture of the neck of the femur resulting from a fall. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent one or more nights before being brought back to the asylum.

The asylum was found well aired, clean, and in good order. No complaint was made by any of the patients. Some of the dormitories are however overcrowded. The rearrangement of the female side of the asylum, referred to in the preceding entry, by which the building now used as a hospital would be used to accommodate some of the more trustworthy working patients, has not yet been carried out, but one of the dormitories in the part of the main building proposed to be used as the hospital has been enlarged by the removal of a partition. Some improvements have been made in the furniture of the female side which tend to diminish the unhomelike appearance which asylum accommodation must always have to a greater or less degree, and it is hoped that further improvements of a similar kind will be made.

The clothing of the female pauper patients is improved, but that of the male pauper patients was in several cases not in a satisfactory condition.

The medical records are well kept, and this is deserving of special commendation, as the number of admissions is very large in proportion to the number of inmates, the number of patients admitted during last year being as many as 185. Ten years ago the admissions during one year were only 150, and twenty years ago they were only 65. It is recommended that in view of the increased work which thus devolves on the medical staff the propriety of appointing an additional assistant medical officer should be considered by the Directors.

In view of the extent to which the institution has been relieved of its financial embarrassment during recent years, it is desirable that the deficiences and disadvantages under which it has suffered should now be remedied. Among the things required are the erection of a suitable chapel, the carrying of partitions through the roof of the main building so as to divide it into fire proof sections, the reconstruction and improvement of the waterclosets, lavatories, and bath-

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rooms which have not already been dealt with, and the extension of the accommodation for patients so as to provide against overcrowding.

It is understood with approval that the Directors are about to take on lease the neighbouring mansion of Gray House for the accommodation of private patients.

This will not only enable the Directors to provide in a more satisfactory manner for the patients already in the asylum at the higher rates of board, but should lead to a larger number of such patients being received, and should thus be a financial benefit.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
22*nd*, 23*rd*, and 24*th February* 1894.

There are 865 persons at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 362 are private patients and 503 are paupers. They are all certificated except 8 who are voluntary inmates. They are all resident except 7, 6 being absent on probation and 1 being absent on pass.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	29	25	102	113	269
Discharged recovered,	9	14	35	46	104
Discharged unrecovered,	6	6	35	49	96
Dead,	12	10	28	17	67
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	2	1	0	0	3
Left,	4	3	0	0	7

During the period to which the foregoing figures relate, 1 woman was transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 men and 3 women from the pauper to the private list.

The movement in the population continues to be very active. This involves much labour, anxiety, and responsibility in the management.

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for remark. Deaths from general paralysis, brain disease and heart disease, are frequent. Deaths from phthisis and lung diseases are not numerous. In the cases of 49 of the 67 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The staff of the asylum includes a Pathologist. The *post-mortem* examinations are made with great care, and a full record of the results is kept. Indeed the study of insanity in this field is as earnest as is its study at the bedside or in the wards; and Dr Clouston and all his medical assistants take an active interest in the work and researches of the Pathologist.

There are 107 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit, referring to the restraint of one person and to the seclusion of 6 persons many of them for very short periods. Three fourths of the entries refer to one patient, an exceptionally violent and dangerous woman.

Seven accidents are recorded. Six of these were not of a serious character, but the seventh ended in death—a woman, who had not previously shown suicidal tendencies, set fire to her dress intentionally, and, though assistance was immediately rendered, she eventually died of the injuries she had sustained.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 5. Two of the 5 are still absent.

Three attendants or servants have been dismissed since last visit and 27 have resigned. Only one change has taken place among the charge attendants or servants, and that was due to bad health.

A large number of the patients engage in active games, many of them in the open air. A golf club has been established—one fourth of the members being patients—and a golf course has been laid out on the grounds. Only patients, officers, and attendants are members of the club, and members only are allowed to play. In curling, one half of all rinks must consist of patients. So also in regard to outside bowls, one half of those engaging in every game must be patients. The American bowling alley is very popular, and patients constitute

a large majority of those frequenting it. Attendants are not permitted to play billiards with each other till after 9 p.m. There is an official cricket team, but there is also a team almost entirely composed of patients. These details are given in order to show that the trouble which is taken in instituting and keeping up these active games has chiefly in view the well-being and recreation of the patients. In an asylum with so large a number of private patients games of this kind must be regarded as an important means of treatment, and the interest taken in them is believed to lead often to recovery. But they are also of great use to officers and attendants, as tending to keep them in good health and to make them better able to perform their work in a satisfactory manner.

An addition is being made to the laundry. It will provide separate reception and distributing rooms for the clothing of private patients of the higher class. It will also provide a dining-room for the laundresses, a parlour and bedroom for the head laundress, and sleeping accommodation for five of the laundresses.

As often happens, the ventilation of, or current through, the chamber containing the drying horses has proved defective, and the clothes hung on them, even when the temperature is high, are not dried. This defect is to be removed by dividing the chamber into several chambers, and ventilating each chamber separately.

The separate hospital—the mother of all separate asylum hospitals, maintains its high character. It is always visited with pleasure, and every visit yields instruction. The grounds attached, or open, to the female section of the hospital have been enlarged, and the day and sleeping-rooms in it have been made even brighter and more comfortable than they were. Everything about the male section is also highly satisfactory.

Great progress has been made in the erection of New Craig House. South Craig Villa has for a considerable time been fully occupied, and it would be difficult to imagine more comfortable and suitable accommodation for ladies paying the higher rates of board. The East Hospital section of New Craig House is almost ready for occupation, and it is expected that within a few weeks some ladies will be placed in its wards, which are most tastefully decorated; it is hoped that the main buildings of New Craig House, including the Queen's Craig Villa and the Bevan Villa will to a large extent be ready for occupation about this time next year. It is safe to say that, when all the buildings are completed, Edinburgh, or rather Scotland, will possess an asylum for high class patients which will not have its equal anywhere, whether regard be had to the elegance, brightness, and comforts of the accommodation it will afford, or to the completeness of its arrangements and appliances for the treatment and cure of disease.

Increasing attention is paid to the training and teaching of the attendants. All the Medical Officers take a part in the work, and the training is made to reach all the attendants. The results are regarded as very satisfactory. It may not always be possible, by the instruction which is given, to make good nurses out of bad nurses, but it is almost certain that it will always make good nurses better.

The general impressions left by the visit were the same as those which have long been left by visits to this asylum. From every point of view the management shows great ability and energy. The excellence of the general management is shown in the financial prosperity of the asylum. But that prosperity is of course also due to the well-merited reputation which the medical management has acquired, and which leads the friends of the insane to send them for treatment to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be most carefully and accurately kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
2nd, 3rd, and 4th July 1894.

There are 878 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 192 males and 162 females are private patients, and 254 males and 270 females are paupers. All are resident except 3 private patients who are absent on statutory probation, and 2 private patients who are absent on pass. Six gentlemen and 5 ladies are voluntary inmates: the rest are under certificates.

The following changes have taken place since 22nd February, the date of the statistics given in the preceding entry.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted,	13	11	68	74	166
Discharged recovered,	10	14	24	26	74
Discharged unrecovered,	2	5	21	25	53
Dead,	7	2	11	10	30
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	2	3	–	–	5
Left,	1	–	–	–	1

During the period to which these figures refer, 1 female patient was transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 5 females were transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 13 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis in 9 cases, to other diseases of the lungs in 2 cases, and to disease of the liver, to disease of the pancreas and gall bladder, to caries of the vertebrae, to exhaustion from mania, and to senile decay, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

There have been 34 attendants and servants engaged, 3 dismissed, and 22 resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 156 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients. The restraint used was the camisole, for 14 days, on account of maniacal excitement; the other entries under this head refer to the use of the shower-bath on seven occasions in the treatment of maniacal excitement. Seven patients who escaped were not brought back until they had been one or more nights absent from the asylum. Four accidents are recorded,—3 involving fracture of bones, and 1 being a burn.

There is no change to record in the general management of the institution. The effort to render the asylum as efficient as possible makes itself evident in every department. The evidences of this which have been referred to in previous reports were found as complete as on any former visit. The ordinary wants of the patients are well provided for. There is no asylum where it is more fully recognised that the majority of asylum patients require a more than usually nourishing diet; the importance of adapting the clothing of the patients to their individual conditions, especially in regard to those in feeble bodily health, is duly kept in view; and the necessity for comfortable accommodation and cheerful surroundings is given practical effect to.

On the second day of the visit a picnic party consisting of 95 private patients went in carriages to Hopetoun House, and many of them spoke on the following day of how much they had enjoyed it. Excursions of this kind, and other similar arrangements for varying the monotony which is apt to characterise asylum life, are largely indulged in. A certain amount of variety of occupation and of recreation is necessary in most cases to stimulate to healthy modes of thought, and these arrangements are therefore of great value for their curative and ameliorative effect.

The Craig House buildings continue to make progress, and the excellence of the accommodation becomes more and more evident. Two villas for ladies have just been completed, and are being furnished for immediate occupation. These villas, Bevan House and the East Hospital Villa, with the villa of South Craig opened some time since, complete the villa accommodation for the ladies' side of the institution. The East Hospital Villa is specially interesting as being the first instance of the "separate hospital" idea being introduced into an asylum for the higher classes; and it is also deserving of special notice on account of the successful way in which the requirements of a hospital have been combined with the comforts and elegancies of a private residence. It is expected that the greater part if not the whole of the main building will be ready for occupation towards the end of the year.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Elgin District Asylum.

Elgin District Asylum,
3rd April 1894.

There are 160 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 6 are private patients and 154 are paupers.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit on the 1st of July 1893 :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	2	–	16	17	35
Discharged recovered,	–	1	6	3	10
Discharged unrecovered,	1	–	4	5	10
Dead,	–	–	3	7	10

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to phthisis in 4 cases, to bronchitis, heart disease, puerperal mania and hip joint disease in 1 case each. No *post-mortem* examination was made.

On the 6th of February last Mr Pickeman, the Superintendent of the Asylum died. He had been Superintendent for nineteen years, having received the appointment on the 13th of March 1875. He showed much ability in the management of the asylum, and he commanded the confidence of the District Lunacy Board, and of the public. Through his death it is understood that the asylum will also lose the services of Mrs Pickeman, who has been the trustworthy and capable Matron of the Asylum during the whole time her husband occupied the position of Superintendent.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The tidiness and suitability of their clothing attracted favourable notice. During the visit they had an excellent dinner which was neatly served. The dining-hall was full, and there was a complete absence of excitement. No patient made any complaint.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. Two attendants have resigned.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and accurately kept.

Elgin District Asylum,
14*th November* 1894.

There are 151 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Of these, 64 men and 84 women are paupers, and 3 women are private patients.

They are all resident in the institution.

Since 3rd April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	Private and Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	Totals.
Admitted,	18	19	37
Discharged recovered,	13	9	22
Discharged unrecovered,	7	9	16
Dead,	4	4	8

The number on the register at the date of last visit was 160. There is thus a decrease of 9 since that date.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to disease of the heart in 2 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, to tuberculosis in 1 case, and to drowning in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

Five attendants and servants have been engaged and 3 have resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back. The only accident which has occurred is the case of drowning above referred to of a male patient who succeeded in breaking out of a window and threw himself into the Lossie.

Mr and Mrs Hendry, who were previously in the Paisley Burgh Asylum, have been appointed Superintendent and Matron.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. No complaint was made by any of them.

The new buildings have made good progress and will probably be ready for

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

occupation in the course of next year. The attention of the District Board is called to the need of some arrangement for heating the single rooms.

The impression produced by the visit was that the asylum is carefully and judiciously managed and that the requirements of the patients are well attended to.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27*th March* 1894.

There are 208 men and 238 women at present on the register of the asylum. They are all paupers and are all resident except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	41	29	70
Discharged recovered, . . .	17	10	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	8	9	17
Dead, ...	15	13	28

These figures show that the removals from the asylum exceed the admissions by 2, so that since last June there is a reduction.

The death rate has been somewhat higher than usual. Of the 28 deaths, nine are registered as due to brain disease, 5 as due to phthisis, 6 as due to bronchitis or pneumonia, 4 as due to senile decay, and 1 as due to each of the following diseases—enteritis, cirrhosis of the kidneys, scrofula, and cancer of the stomach. Fatal diseases of the respiratory organs thus appear to have been prevalent, and these it is believed will be less frequent when the overcrowding is relieved and the hospital arrangements are improved by the new buildings which are now being erected.

There are 22 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 8 and the restraint of 2 persons for periods varying from 15 minutes to 7 hours. The 2 patients who were restrained are 2 of the 8 who were secluded.

Five accidents are recorded. Each accident involved the fracture of a bone. In all the cases a satisfactory recovery followed, and in connection with the accidents no blame is attached to any one.

Five of the attendants and servants were dismissed and 4 resigned. The cause of the dismissal in 1 instance was rough conduct to a patient.

Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Thirteen men and 11 women were found in bed. No patient was found either in restraint or seclusion. The number of patients wearing some sort of special dress was 18—5 men and 13 women.

The number of patients on parole is large—29 being on parole beyond the grounds and 67 on parole within the grounds.

There are 131 men and 159 women or 290 patients in all, registered as usefully employed.

A considerable amount of papering and painting has been done since the asylum was last seen, and it is understood that more is to be done.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings, and it is hoped that they will be nearly ready for occupation before the year is out. Careful consideration has been given to the warming and ventilation of these buildings, and the execution of the work appears to be very satisfactory. The introduction of the electric lighting is under consideration.

The house was found in excellent order and very clean. The inmates were free from excitement and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
26*th June* 1894.

There are 206 men and 242 women on the register of the asylum. All are resident and were seen to-day except 1 man and 2 women who are absent on pass.

Since 27th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :— Appendix B.

Commissioners Entries.

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	14	17	31
Discharged recovered,	5	6	11
Discharged unrecovered,	9	1	10
Dead,	2	6	8

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, of the heart in 1 case, of the lungs in 3 cases, and to puerperal septicæmia and carcinoma uteri, each in 1 case. The death from puerperal septicæmia occurred in the case of a patient who had been only 7 days in the asylum. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case except two.

There have been 10 servants and attendants engaged; 1 has been dismissed, and 6 have resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the seclusion of 1 patient. The restraint used was the camisole, in 1 case on account of epileptic excitement, and in the other case to prevent the removal of surgical appliances.

Eighteen patients wear special dresses. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back to the asylum. There has been no accident.

Twenty-four patients are confined to bed at present, and 14 were wet last night. The number of patients in feeble bodily health is large.

A considerable and judicious amount of freedom is permitted to the patients; 25 men and 1 woman go on parole beyond the grounds, and 24 men and 43 women go on parole within the grounds.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are well attended to.

The hospital building continues to progress towards completion, and it is hoped that if the work is pressed on, the hospital may be ready for occupation before the end of the year.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, *25th and 26th January* 1894. Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are 488 patients on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	162	177	92	42	473
Absent on probation,	–	1	–	–	1
Absent on pass,	1	–	–	–	1
Voluntary Inmates,	6	7	–	–	13
	169	185	92	42	488

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	46	31	2	1	80
Discharged recovered,	15	15	1	–	31
Discharged unrecovered,	19	14	3	2	38
Dead,	10	7	5	2	24

The deaths among the certificated patients are registered as due in 7 cases to diseases of the brain, in 9 to diseases of the heart and lungs, in 1 to Bright's disease, in 1 to exhaustion from melancholia, and in 5 to senile decay. One death occurred in the case of a voluntary inmate who was suffering from pneumonia when he was admitted, and who died within 3 days of his admission. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been 39 resignations, 6 dismissals, and the engagement of 50.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. In the case of 2 patients who escaped, they were not brought back the same day to the asylum. No accident of a serious character has occurred since last visit.

The asylum was found everywhere in admirable order, and the patients were everywhere suitably and comfortably provided for. The ways in which the different parts of the institution are furnished are very successful in minimising their institutional character, and making their appearance suggestive rather of the arrangements of ordinary life. The sections devoted to the accommodation of patients paying the higher rates of board are furnished in a way suggestive of a high-class private mansion.

The hospital section of the East House deserves special notice for the excellence of its arrangements and equipment.

The extent to which the asylum continues to discharge its function as a charitable institution should be recognised by the public in the West of Scotland.

The circumstances of patients admitted as private patients are always liberally considered by the Directors, and provision is made for many of them in ways corresponding to their habits of life at rates much below their actual cost. Excluding patients received at rates higher than £60 per annum, there are 275 private patients now resident at the following rates:—At £60 and under, but above £40, 106 patients; at £40 and under, but above £30, 123 patients; at £30 and under, but above £20, 38 patients; and at £20, and under, 8 patients. The advantage to the community of having good accommodation available for private patients not in affluent circumstances is very great.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the asylum is administered with great energy and ability, and that the medical treatment of the patients is both careful and skilful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
20th October 1894.

There are 498 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these 488 are certificated and 10 are voluntary inmates.

Of the certificated patients 168 men and 196 women are private patients, and 86 men and 38 women are paupers.

The 10 voluntary inmates include 1 man and 9 women. All the patients on the registers are resident, except 1 certificated patient—a woman who is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit 3 men and 5 women have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 man has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The following statement shows the movement of the population of the asylum since the 26th January:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	45	58	–	1	104
Discharged recovered,	8	12	2	1	23
Discharged unrecovered,	23	18	2	5	48
Dead,	7	5	4	4	20
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted,	5	7	–	–	12
Left,	10	5	–	–	15

These figures show a continued reduction of the number of pauper patients in the establishment.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of 9 of the 20 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 34 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Of these 23 refer to the use of the Protection Bed during night, for surgical treatment, 1 to the use of the hydropathic pack as a therapeutic, and the others to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 20 minutes to 8 hours.

Five accidents are recorded—1 fracture of the femur, 1 an attempt to commit suicide by drowning, and the others of a trifling character. Appendix B.

Only 1 escape is registered. Seven of the attendants and servants were dismissed, and 26 resigned. Commissioners' Entries.

The present staff of attendants includes many who have been long in the service of the asylum and who are much trusted. Royal and District Asylums.

Dr Yellowlees was absent on holiday at the time of the visit, but all parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in every respect satisfactory. Glasgow Royal Asylum.†

There was a remarkable absence of excitement, and no complaints were made.

An excellent well-cooked dinner was served during the visit in a most orderly manner.

The asylum continues to render a most important service to the public by receiving patients who are in more or less straitened circumstances at low rates of board. These patients are treated with great liberality, and a kindly consideration of their history.

The cottage intended for use as a hospital for patients labouring under infectious diseases, when such patients exist, is now occupied by a group of selected women, who much appreciate the trust reposed in them and the liberty they enjoy.

Great ability continues to be shown both in the general and in the medical management of the asylum, which is, as it deserves to be, a very prosperous institution.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be kept with much care and accuracy.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
19*th March* 1894. Haddington District Asylum.

There are 129 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 13 are private and 116 pauper patients. They are all resident except 1 pauper, who is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place: 9 men and 17 women have been admitted, 5 men and 14 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 6 women have died. The deaths include 1 private patient, a woman, and the admissions include 1 private patient, also a woman, who has already been transferred to the pauper list.

The causes of death are phthisis in 2 cases, brain disease in 2 cases, heart disease in 1 case, pneumonia in 1 case, intestinal stricture in 1 case, and senile decay in 1 case. In the cases of 2 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There were 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 4 patients. Two accidents are recorded, but neither of them was of a serious character. Six attendants have resigned, 1 was dismissed, and 1 left without notice.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. There was no excitement among them during the visit, and no complaints were made. A large number of the inmates are usefully employed in active work, and to many of them a large amount of liberty is accorded. An excellent dinner was served during the visit, and it was again observed with satisfaction that the tastes and condition of certain patients were judiciously considered.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24*th December* 1894.

There are 14 private patients and 113 pauper patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of the private patients 6 are men and 8 are women, and of the pauper patients 54 are men and 59 are women. One male pauper is absent on pass.

Since last visit 18 men and 14 women have been admitted, 9 men and 11 women have been discharged recovered, 7 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 3 women have died.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to pneumonia, in 1 case to phthisis, and in 1 case to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all cases except one.

The following changes have taken place in the staff of attendants and servants, 5 have resigned, and 5 have entered the service.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 17 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. There have been 6 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum. No serious accident has occurred.

The patients continue to be well provided for. They are suitably and comfortably clothed, and they bear evidence of being adequately provided with food. An excellent and well served dinner was taken by the patients during the visit. The needs of individual patients are carefully considered, and the treatment they receive is discriminating and judicious.

The house was everywhere clean, and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
4th and 5th April 1894.

There are 431 patients at present on the register of the asylum, 1 of them being a private patient. Of the whole number, 220 are men and 211 women. They are all resident except 9 men and 14 women who are absent on probation, 1 woman who is absent on pass, and 1 man who is absent by escape. The total number of patients resident is thus 406.

These figures show a great and important reduction of the population of the asylum. In August 1892 there were 519 patients in the asylum as against 406 now, but these figures do not fully disclose what has been done in keeping down the population, because they do not show what it would have been at this date if the rate of growth during the 10 or 15 years before 1892 had continued. Not only therefore has the growth been checked, but there has been a large actual reduction.

There cannot be a doubt that this has affected beneficially the condition of the insane poor in the district. It has increased the happiness of many of them by giving them the greater freedom which they were capable of enjoying without any risk to the public, and it is a recognition of the rights of patients to be removed from asylums when they can no longer derive benefit from residence there, and when they cease to need the restraints and discipline which are inseparable from life in asylums, and which must be, and are, very irksome to a large number of patients in that condition. So much for the effect of this reduction of the population of the asylum on the insane poor, but its effect is by no means confined to them. It reaches the ratepayers. It necessarily lowers the total cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, which falls on the payers of the poor-rates in the parishes of the four counties forming the Lunacy District served by the asylum. Those of the removed patients who remain paupers are provided for in private dwellings at a cost which is less than that involved in maintaining them in the asylum, while those who do not remain paupers, and their number is believed to be not inconsiderable, cease altogether to be a burden on the poor-rate. In these ways the payers of the poor-rate are relieved, but there is an equally important relief of the payers of the rate out of which the asylum buildings and their equipment are provided. The evidence of this is clear and striking. Before the reduction of the population took place, the District Board had resolved on making a large and costly addition to the buildings, and this has now become unnecessary. A great saving in this direction has, therefore, been effected. No enlargement of the asylum is at present needed, and it is hoped that it will not be needed for many years, because even if the reduction of the population does not go much further, there is reason to believe that its growth from year to year will not recur, or at least that it will take place at a lower rate.

The large repeated outlays on extensions of the asylum, which were unavoidable in the circumstances, led to the leaving unremedied of several defects in the structural arrangements and equipment of the asylum, and the District Board are asked, in view of the large outlay which has been avoided, to consider whether the defects in question should not now be remedied. Special attention is directed to four of these defects.

1. The two general bath-rooms are very unsatisfactory in many respects, among others in that they are unprovided with undressing and dressing rooms.

2. The mortuary is situated at the farm-steading, and in addition to its position, is otherwise most unsatisfactory. It must be painful to the friends of patients to remove their relatives for interment from such a place. It is also by position and equipment very unsuitable for the carrying on of those researches which lead to increased knowledge of insanity. In all the asylums of the country great attention is being given to this subject, and it is not desirable that the Inverness Asylum should be exceptional.

3. The asylum is not provided with proper shoe-rooms, and in this respect it is behind other asylums. Good, roomy and well-ventilated shoe-rooms would be aids in keeping the asylum clean, but they would also prevent the offensive smell coming from a large number of boots worn by patients at their work.

4. It would be a great improvement, and would add much to the comfort of the patients, if the whole of the grounds in front of the asylum, now tastefully laid out as a pleasure garden, were given up entirely to the use of the patients, and if the entrance of the asylum were from the back. The buildings do not lend themselves to the making of this change easily, but there is no difficulty which could not be overcome. No new asylum is built with its entrance to the front, and of those which were so built several have made the change here recommended.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the 3rd of July 1893, when the asylum was last visited—

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	44	46	90
Discharged recovered, . .	23	25	48
Discharged unrecovered, . .	7	12	19
Dead, ...	19	20	39

Of the 39 deaths 14 are registered as due to brain disease, 5 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to heart disease, and 2 as due to influenza. It is understood that phthisis is less prevalent than it used to be, and during the visit no patient attracted notice as labouring under it. Only 13 patients were found in bed, and of these only 2 were suffering from active bodily disease. Many of them were in bed as the result of feebleness from old age—4 being said to be above 80 years and 2 above 70 years old. Two of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients who were absent on probation—1 from heart disease and the other from pneumonia. In the cases of 36 of the 37 patients who died in the asylum a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 263 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person, and the seclusion of 16 persons. Restraint was employed 6 times in the case of the patient just referred to, in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Eight accidents are recorded, and they included fracture of the neck of the femur in 4 cases, fracture of the humerus in 1 case, fracture of a rib in 2 cases, and a burn on the hands in 1 case. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 17. The changes among the attendants and servants have been somewhat numerous, but such changes are usual, and perhaps not undesirable in the interests of discipline and good order, when there is a change of superintendent. The existing staff appears to be good.

The patients appear to be trusted, and to enjoy a large amount of liberty—33 men and 26 women being on parole within the grounds. One small dayroom on the female side is left without an attendant, and 1 small squad of male workers has no one in charge of them. During the visit few doors required to be opened by a key.

On the first day of the visit 156 men and 189 women, or 345 patients in all, dined together in the hall, leaving only 61 patients to dine elsewhere. The same number dined together on the second day of the visit. Dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner, and the patients were entirely free from excitement. On the first day the dinner consisted of pea-soup and bread, but it is in contemplation to make some change on this dinner. On the second day the

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dinner consisted of roast pork, peeled potatoes, greens, and bread, every patient who desired it having broth in addition. Special dinners were on both days provided for epileptics, general paralytics, dyspeptics, &c. This was an excellent and well-cooked dinner. The supply was abundant, and the patients ate it with relish. Dr Mackenzie has given much consideration to the feeding of the patients, and he appears to have effected many important improvements.

Straw beds have been almost entirely replaced by hair mattresses with Macintosh sheets. The former are only now used for patients who are both destructive and dirty, and the straw is changed and the sacking washed every day, instead of being brought back after being dried, with the solid matters of the urine still in them, and sometimes otherwise filthy.

An upholstery department has been established under the care of an attendant and 6 patients, and this has increased the comfort and tidiness of the beds.

The arrangements for carrying the sewage of the asylum to the sea are now nearly completed.

All the patients are weighed once a month, and when a loss of 4 lbs. takes takes place in any patient, his condition is made the subject of special examination and study.

Very many of the patients are actively engaged in useful work with much benefit to themselves. At the same time amusements and recreation receive much attention, and dances, tea-parties, concerts, and theatrical performances are frequent.

The clothing of the men attracted favourable notice, and that of the women is being steadily improved. Complete tranquillity prevailed everywhere on the male side, but as usual a few of the women were talkative and noisy. No interviews were asked, and no patient made any complaint.

The asylum is managed with earnestness and ability, and the facts given in this entry show that the results are gratifying.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13*th November* 1894.

There are 466 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 235 are men and 231 are women. One of the men is a private patient. All are resident at this date except 13 men and 19 women who are absent on probation, and 1 woman who is absent by escape. The total number resident is thus 433, which is 27 above the number resident on the 4th April, the date of last visit. Some of the patients recently admitted are patients who were discharged during the previous year, and who were found unfit to be out of the asylum.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	51	48	99
Discharged recovered,	26	11	37
Discharged unrecovered,	4	8	12
Dead,	6	9	15

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 5 cases, to general tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to pyonephritis and suicidal hanging each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case except 3.

Thirty-eight attendants and servants have been engaged, 16 have resigned, and 13 have been dismissed.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 114 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 12. The only serious accident has been the suicide above referred to.

There have been 13 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

Since last visit Dr Mackenzie has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent, and Dr Keay, who was Medical Superintendent of the Private Asylum of Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, has been appointed in his place.

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The asylum was found in good order, and the wants of the patients are being well attended to.

The desirability of providing improved bath-rooms and new shoe-rooms which is referred to in the preceding entry is receiving attention from the District Board.

It is understood that the District Board have also under consideration the providing of improved sickroom accommodation. This has long been much wanted, and the alteration which it is understood the District Board have in contemplation, will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

The general impression produced by the visit was extremely favourable to the present management of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
12*th January* 1894.

There are 135 men and 97 women on the register of the asylum at present. Of these, 103 men and 92 women are resident in the main institution at Bothwell, and 32 men and 5 women are inmates of the branch establishment at Hartwood. The total numbers have been substantially the same for the last seven years, which is the period during which the Hartwood branch has been in occupation. They are the full number which can be properly accommodated, and they are therefore 37 more than can be dealt with as patients of this asylum when on the opening of the Lanark District Asylum, the Hartwood branch becomes part of that institution. It is hoped that the new asylum may be ready for occupation before the end of the present year.

The following changes have taken place since 11th May, the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	32	28	60
Discharged recovered, ...	13	11	24
Discharged unrecovered, ...	12	10	22
Dead, ...	7	7	14

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 8 cases, of the heart or lungs in 5 cases, and to gastric ulcer in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The changes among the attendants and servants are 4 resignations, 2 dismissals, and 4 engagements.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 persons. There has been no accident of a serious nature to any patient and there has been no case of escape.

The asylum is in excellent order, and the condition of the patients gives evidence that they receive careful and kindly treatment.

Dr Clark continues to carry on the regular teaching of the attendants which he has from the first made a special feature in his system of management. The advantage of such teaching is now more or less recognised in most asylums, and Dr Clark has taken a leading part in bringing this about. A thoroughly qualified asylum attendant should, in addition to the special knowledge required for the care of the insane, be familiar with the general duties of a nurse in the ordinary sense of the word. The work of an attendant ought indeed to be regarded as only a special branch of nursing, and there is no branch in which careful training is more important. Dr Clark has been prominent in recognising the importance of such training, and much credit is due to him for the successful way in which he conducts it. The doing so takes up a very appreciable portion of his time, and the work is ably done ; but it is evident that, as, in addition to his administrative duties he carries on the medical work of the asylum single handed, only an enthusiastic devotion to the work enables him to accomplish it. Though it is pleasing therefore to note the satisfactory way in which the duties of the Medical Superintendent are performed in this and in other directions, it is seen that the strain on Dr Clark's energies is severe ; and it is suggested to the Committee that the expediency of appointing a medical assistant should be considered. There

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seems to be special reasons at the present time, when the opening of the new district asylums is in the immediate future, for regarding this step as desirable.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
26*th May* 1894.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

There are 134 men and 96 women at present on the register of the asylum, inclusive of 32 men and 5 women who are provided for at Hartwood.

Since last visit 18 men and 8 women have been admitted, 5 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered, 5 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 1 woman have died.

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of 3 of the 10 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place. No attendant or servant has either resigned or been dismissed.

There are 93 men and 71 women engaged in useful work, leaving 41 men and 25 women unemployed. More than one-half of the unemployed are not capable of working in consequence of their mental or bodily condition, but there are 20 men and 11 women who are idle, because in the circumstances of this institution work suitable for them is not available.

Dr Clark has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the asylum which is being erected at Hartwood, but he remains for a short time in charge of the Kirklands Asylum. Dr Skeen has been appointed his assistant and successor at Kirklands, and they are both now in residence there.

Great efforts are being made to complete the Hartwood asylum, and it is hoped that a part of it may ere long be ready for occupation.

The management of the Kirklands asylum, both professional and general, continues to be carried on with great ability.

Dr Clark has made it serve its purpose admirably. Under his guidance, its usefulness has been far beyond what was expected, and this is attributable to the good sense and earnestness of Dr Clark in his endeavours to make the institution supply the needs of the districts to which it belongs, as far as was possible.

The books and registers were as usual found in excellent order.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20*th March* 1894.

At this date there are 244 patients on the register of the asylum; of these, 49 are private patients, and 195 are paupers.

They are all resident except 8—4 private and 4 pauper patients—who are absent on probation. Since last visit 1 female pauper has become a private patient.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the 19th of June 1893 :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	6	26	16	55
Discharged recovered,	1	1	6	11	19
Discharged unrecovered,	2	4	7	6	19
Dead,	1	1	4	4	10

Three of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, 2 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to brain disease, and 1 as due to cancer of the lower jaw. In the cases of 9 out of 10 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons from periods varying from 4 to 8 hours. Two acci-

dents are recorded. One of these was trifling in its character, and the other was a somewhat serious scalp wound in the case of an attendant who was attacked by a recently admitted patient. Two escapes are registered, but both patients were brought back. There have been 5 resignations, but no dismissal among the attendants and servants.

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The overcrowding referred to in the last entry was relieved in October by the removal of 13 women to the Asylum Lodge, where they are under the care of two experienced attendants.

The leak in the new reservoir has been localised; and the escaping water, which is now of small amount, has been led to the rain water tank, and is available for the flushing of the main sewer of the asylum.

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A curling-pond has been made in the boulder clay to the south of the recreation ground, and it promises to be quite satisfactory. The whole of the work was done by patients and attendants.

The wards were found in excellent order, and very fresh and clean. The clothing of the patients was very satisfactory. They were free from excitement and no complaints were made. Everything that was seen during the visit showed great ability and pains-taking in the management, both general and medical.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
27th July 1894.

There are 241 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 17 males and 25 females are private patients, and 103 males and 96 females are paupers. All are resident and were seen, except 14 patients who are absent on statutory probation, and two patients who are absent on pass.

Since 20th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place.

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	3	1	11	13	28
Discharged recovered, .	1	–	5	5	11
Discharged unrecovered,	3	5	1	1	10
Dead, ...	2	–	2	6	10

During the period to which these figures refer, 2 male patients have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 4 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 4 cases, to peritonitis in 1 case, and to exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case of death except one.

The changes in the staff of attendants and servants have been the resignation of 7, the death of 1, and the engagement of 10.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. One man escaped and was absent overnight but he returned to the asylum of his own accord. There has been no accident.

There is still some unexplained leakage either in the water reservoir, or in the pipe leading from it to the asylum. The matter is receiving attention. Some defects in the drainage of the asylum are being remedied. The cricket-field is at present being relaid and improved, the work being done by the patients.

The asylum was found in good order. The patients were remarkably free from irritability and excitement; and everything that was seen was indicative of careful and judicious management.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
14th, 15th, and 16th April, 1894.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

There are 577 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 81 are private patients, and 496 are pauper patients. The figures include 1 voluntary inmate. No patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

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Montrose Royal Asylum.

Since last visit 2 paupers have become private patients, and 1 private patient has become a pauper.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the last visit on 9th and 10th June 1893 :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	12	9	46	55	122
Discharged recovered, .	7	4	13	24	48
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	1	3	8	14
Dead, ...	6	1	18	17	42
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, ...	1	1	–	–	2
Left, ...	2	–	–	–	2

The 2 voluntary inmates who left were certificated and remain in the asylum under the order of the Sheriff.

Of the 42 deaths, 13 are registered as due to phthisis, 11 as due to pneumonia, 7 as due to brain disease, 4 as due to senile debility, 2 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to cancer, 2 as due to intestinal obstruction, and 1 to tubercular pleurisy.

In the cases of 36 of the 42 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. In connection with this, it is recorded with satisfaction that two rooms in the administrative block of the hospital buildings have been fitted up—one as a research room and the other as a pathological museum, and all necessary apparatus for doing good work has been supplied. The research room is lighted from the north, and to secure a full light for microscopic work, some trees have been cut down.

Six patients are registered as having escaped and having been absent, at least one night, before being brought back.

There are 15 men and 31 women on parole beyond the grounds ; and 40 men and 36 women on parole within the grounds. A large amount of liberty is accorded to the patients. Many of the doors and gates are kept open. The wooden fence beyond the hedge on the south side of the grounds has been pulled down, and the hedge is now the only barrier.

There are 33 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 7 persons. Twenty-one of the entries refer to a patient with prolapsed uterus ; and the restraint was intended to prevent self-mutilation. Seven of the entries apply to a patient with bed-sore, who, if permitted, would have removed the surgical dressings.

Only 1 accident is recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur, consequent on a fall in a fainting fit.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been few—7 have resigned and 2 have been dismissed.

The continued use of the new Asylum Hospital has fully established its suitability for the purposes aimed at in its construction. The combinaton of spaciousness and brightness which is so essential to mental quietude and bodily comfort, has been happily secured by the dexterous adaptation of natural advantages. The readiness with which infirm patients can be moved, not only from one part of the building to another, but also from the interior to the exterior, tends to make the grounds immediately without the walls an integral part of the hospital itself. The beauty of design, harmony of colour and breadth of space which impress those who are not insane, have also, without doubt, a soothing effect upon persons mentally afflicted. This effect is here manifested in the placid expression and comfortable appearance of those patients who labour under mental aberration combined with physical disease ; whereas such patients, when they are inadequately provided for, either in institutions or in their own homes, present an appearance of misery which is painful to see.

There are 8 patients at Ravenswood, where they are provided for like persons in affluent circumstances, living in their own homes.

The growth of the population has brought back, or will soon bring back, the state of matters which preceded, and led to, the erection of the separate hospital—the existing population being now greater by 80 than it was at that time. As the result of this, the managers have been considering whether a

separate building for 50 or 60 patients should not be erected. There are at present 40 private patients in the asylum paying the higher rates of board—32 in the main building and 8 at Ravenswood. If the erection of this building is resolved on, there is an admirable site available to the east of the main buildings, protected by belts of trees from the east, west and north; and very conveniently situated for administration from the central block.

The byre at the farm steading has been greatly improved. The work has been cheaply, but well done, by the staff.

All parts of the asylum were in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The asylum continues to be managed with great ability; and the impressions left by the visit were very pleasing.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
12*th and* 13*th July* 1894.

There are 595 patients on the registers of the asylum.

Of these, 37 male and 47 female patients are private patients, and 230 male and 281 female patients are paupers. One female patient is a voluntary inmate; the rest are under certificates. All are resident at the present time except 2 gentlemen who are absent on statutory probation.

Since 16th April, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	1	3	20	22	46
Discharged recovered, .	1	–	12	7	20
Discharged unrecovered, .	–	–	–	–	–
Dead, ...	–	–	5	3	8

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis in 3 cases, and to senile decay in 2 cases. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

Nine attendants and servants have been engaged, and 8 have resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They all refer to the use of the camisole in the case of a patient who could not be dissuaded from removing surgical dressings applied to his face. Eight patients wear special dresses. There has been no accident and no escape.

The asylum was found in admirable order, well aired, clean and comfortable throughout. The patients of all classes are well provided for. As usual, the way in which those in the hospital and in the ladies' villa at Ravenswood are accommodated attracted specially favourable attention. The beautiful grounds about the main buildings never looked pleasanter than they do at present; and such surroundings cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the mental condition of the patients.

The plans for the new building intended for private patients are being prepared. The proposed site was inspected. It is at the upper end of what is now the kitchen-garden, and it seems to be in every way an excellent site. Though it is conveniently near the present asylum buildings, they are not much seen from it, and those resident in the new building will feel that they are in many respects in a separate establishment. The ground in front slopes gently towards the south.

Some useful alterations and improvements are being made in the arrangements of the steam boilers and engines which will conduce materially to their economical and efficient working.

The general result of the visit was to leave a lively feeling of the enlightened and progressive spirit which distinguishes the administration by Dr Howden and the Asylum Managers.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
20*th February* 1894. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

There are 109 patients on the registers of the asylum—51 gentlemen and 50

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ladies are under certificates, and 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. All are resident and were seen except 1 lady who is at Elie.

Since 2nd May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—18 gentlemen and 13 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have died. Of the voluntary inmates 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, 2 gentlemen have left and 1 gentleman has died.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, and to heart disease, bronchitis, nephritis, Raymond's disease, and fracture of the femur, each in 1 case. The fracture of the femur occurred in the case of a man 72 years of age, and was the result of falling out of bed. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

Fourteen attendants have resigned, 1 has died, and 14 have entered the service.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 40 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, in both cases to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

There has been no case of escape, and the only accident of a serious character is the fracture of the femur already mentioned.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The accommodation provided both in the main asylum and at Kincarrathie is comfortable and well suited to persons accustomed to conditions of affluence and refinement. The life of the patients at Kincarrathie is in every way such as is usual in a well appointed private mansion.

The patients are managed with kindly and considerate care, and they receive skilful medical treatment.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
28*th May* 1894.

There are at present 108 patients on the register of the asylum—54 gentlemen and 54 ladies. Of these 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. One certificated lady is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes among the certificated patients have taken place :—7 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died.

The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period have been as follows :—2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have left.

Two of the deaths were due to heart disease, and 1 to epilepsy. In the case of the last a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Four gentlemen and 3 ladies reside at Kincarrathie, and 6 ladies at Elie. There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

One accident is recorded, involving a broken rib but attended with no serious consequence.

Only 1 escape is registered.

The number of attendants and servants engaged has been 10, and there were 9 resignations.

This asylum affords excellent accommodation for patients able to pay the higher rates of board, and the management both general and medical is in the hands of a skilful physician devoted to his work.

The books and registers were as usual found in good order.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
21*st February* 1894.

There are 321 patients on the register of the asylum : 163 men and 158 women. They are all resident in the institution, and were seen during the visit.

Since 3rd May, the date of last visit, 36 men and 33 women have been ad-

mitted, 10 men and 17 women have been discharged recovered, 11 men and 10 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 5 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 9 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to perforation of the gall bladder in 1 case, and to exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case.

Fifteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 14 have entered the service of the asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, and there has been no accident. There have been 6 cases of escape in which the patients were not brought back to the asylum the same day.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements are well provided for. They were well clothed, and an abundant and good dinner was served during the visit.

No patient made any complaint. The industrial occupation, as well as the recreation, of the patients receives due attention, and the bi-weekly classes and lectures are still carried on, and found to be very useful.

The enlargement of the kitchen and scullery, alluded to in the preceding entry, is now being carried out, and it will constitute a great improvement. A new boiler house of a satisfactory kind and in a suitable site has been erected and is now in working order. The erection of the additional buildings required to relieve the overcrowding of the asylum is at present under consideration by the District Board, and it is expected that the work will be begun at an early date.

The acquisition of land for an asylum farm is also under consideration by the District Board. The want of a farm has for a long time been the chief defect of the institution, and it is learned with much satisfaction that there is reason to believe that this want will soon be supplied.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that Dr Robertson and the District Board are making earnest and successful efforts to render the asylum efficient in every respect, and the impression produced by the visit was extremely favourable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th May 1894.

There are 164 men and 158 women, or 322 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Since last visit 11 men and 10 women have been admitted, 6 men and 9 women have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

Three of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease and 1 as due to lung disease. In the case of every patient who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No patient was seen wearing any special contrivance of dress. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Indeed, the last entry in this register was on the 5th of December 1889.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape.

There has been only one change among the attendants this year—the dismissal of a male attendant, who threatened to strike a patient.

There are 48 men and 2 women on parole, and there is no irksome discipline in the management of the patients.

An excellent well-cooked dinner was served in a very orderly manner during the visit.

All the dayrooms and dormitories were found very clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory. There was a complete absence of excitement during the visit, and no complaints were made. The clothing, both of the men and the women, attracted favourable notice. It was not only sufficient and suitable, but it was clean and tidy, and, in the case of the women, tasteful.

The enlargement and improvement of the kitchen and scullery are nearly finished, and the changes made promise to be very satisfactory.

The overcrowding of the asylum will soon be relieved. The District Board

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have resolved to erect two detached buildings—one for 50 men and the other for 50 women. Plans for these buildings have been prepared and accepted. Very careful consideration has been given to the structural arrangements, and these, it is believed, will efficiently attain the purpose for which these buildings are intended, as part of the whole asylum accommodation. This purpose is strongly commended, and it is regarded as a development in asylum construction of a new and important character. It gives a fresh and definite embodiment to the views which have long influenced the care and treatment of the insane in Scotland.

The erection of these two houses is at once to be commenced. As soon as they are ready for occupation, some changes, almost entirely internal, are to be made on the old buildings. These also have been already carefully thought out, and they will put the District Board in possession of a large and admirable hospital, having new and good features.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
26*th March* 1894.

There are 243 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 21 are private patients, and 222 are paupers. They are all resident, except 1 man and 1 woman, both paupers, who are absent on probation.

Since last visit 1 woman, a private patient, has become a pauper, and 2 women, paupers, have become private patients.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	1	4	22	16	43
Discharged recovered, .	1	–	7	8	16
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	1	10	12
Dead, ...	–	2	4	1	7

Three of the deaths are registered as due to heart disease, 2 as due to phthisis, 1 as due to general paralysis, and 1 as due to senile decay. In the case of every patient who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 3 persons for periods varying from half an hour to 8 hours. Five accidents are recorded. One of them was an attempt to commit suicide by getting out of a high window, and might have been serious, but no bones were broken and the patient is doing well. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3. Nine attendants resigned and 3 were dismissed, but not for grave faults.

The supply of water to the asylum has not been increased. Last summer the supply was so insufficient that it was found necessary to discontinue the bathing of the patients, to shut up some of the water-closets, to cut off the water from the lavatories, to curtail the laundry work, and to give up the scrubbing of the floors. Something more or less like this happens every dry summer, and in no summer is the supply sufficient. At all times there is no adequate protection of the buildings against risks from fire. An abundant and sufficient water supply cannot be easily obtained, but it is hoped that the District Board will give serious consideration to the matter.

The question of the water supply becomes increasingly important and pressing in view of the growth of the population, which, there is every reason to believe, will continue. Already the asylum may be regarded as full on the male side, and as more than full—as overcrowded, indeed—on the female side. There are more women than men in the asylum, and there is not so much accommodation on the female side as there is on the male side. Efforts are made to keep down the growth of the population by the discharge of harmless patients who have ceased to need care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum, but there is no prospect of reducing the population in this way, and not much prospect even of retarding its growth. It is feared, therefore, that, at no distant date, the District Board will have to consider whether an enlargement of the asylum is not necessary.

There are 35 acres of land at present in the possession of the asylum. This includes the land on which the buildings stand, the pleasure grounds, and the garden and farm. All the moorland has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation, and the laying out of the pleasure grounds has been completed. It thus happens that there is not now enough of outdoor occupation for the men, especially for the less intelligent of them, who can only do the simpler and rougher kinds of work. This deprives the institution of an important means of treatment. It is therefore recommended that the District Board should, with as little delay as possible, look out for additional land adjoining that already in their possession, and it is hoped that they will be able to obtain an addition of such extent as to constitute a farm on which cows can be kept.

Extensive work has been done in making the sanitary arrangements of the asylum satisfactory, and the work appears to have been well executed. But it is regretted that tiling has not replaced wood work in the water-closets, lavatories, and bathrooms. It is feared that ere long it will be found desirable to replace the wood by tiles, and, if so, it will not be so cheaply done as it would have been while there was a general overhauling of the sanitary arrangements.

The house was found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. Great ability and conscientiousness were everywhere seen both in the general and in the medical management of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found written up to date and very carefully kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24th July 1894.

There are 246 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 12 males and 10 females are private patients, and 108 males and 116 females are paupers. All are resident and were seen, except 4 patients who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 patient who is absent on pass.

Since 26th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	12	7	19
Discharged recovered,	5	3	8
Discharged unrecovered,	2	2	4
Dead,	4	–	4

During the period to which these figures refer, 1 female patient has been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, and to heart disease in 1 case.

Two persons have been added to the staff of attendants and servants and 1 has resigned.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries, all referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for one or more nights before being brought back to the asylum. There has been no accident.

The asylum was found in good order, and the patients are satisfactorily provided for.

Seventy-eight male patients are regularly employed,—10 at household work, 58 at farm and garden work, and 10 as artizans. Ninety female patients are employed,—48 at household work, and 42 at sewing and knitting.

The laying out of the pleasure grounds, which has afforded work for the men for many years, being now, as is stated in the preceding entry, completed, it is evident that the extent of land attached to the asylum is less than could be worked with advantage to the asylum and with benefit to the patients ; and it is recommended that the District Board should endeavour to make an addition to the farm as soon as possible. Of the 35 acres at present in possession of the asylum, only 23 are available for cultivation, and this is considerably less than is attached to any other asylum in Scotland.

The overcrowding of the female side of the asylum has now reached a point

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which renders an addition to the building imperative. There have been, during the last twelve months, an average of about 125 female inmates, the accommodation which the building affords being only suitable for 100, and it does not appear from the character of the patients that any appreciable diminution of the present number can be effected by removals. It is indeed to be expected that the number will increase, as there is a growing tendency among parochial authorities to send to the asylum a larger number of persons of unsound mind, whose bodily infirmity, more than their mental condition, makes them unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings. The character of the additional building which is required does not admit of doubt. There has never been a quite satisfactory hospital section in the asylum, and the need of such a section has, during recent years, been becoming more and more apparent, from the larger proportion of patients requiring hospital treatment who are now sent to the asylum. The addition to the accommodation for females should therefore be a hospital section, and it should be of sufficient size not only to provide adequately for the present number of inmates, but also for a prospective increase in the number.

Nothing has yet been done to remedy the deficiency in the water supply, and this continues to be a source both of discomfort and of danger.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Stirling District Asylum.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th and 13th February 1894.

There are 504 patients at this date on the register of the asylum. Twelve men and 12 women are private patients, and 241 men and 239 women are paupers. They were all seen during the visit, except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation, and 2 men and 2 women who are absent on pass.

Since 8th May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	8	5	67	62	142
Discharged recovered,	1	–	28	20	49
Discharged unrecovered,	4	–	18	13	35
Dead,	2	2	17	17	38

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 13 cases, to diseases of the heart or lungs in 13 cases, to diseases of abdominal viscera in 4 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to exhaustion from mania, progressive anæmia, septicæmia, enteric fever, and pyæmia, each in 1 case. The case of septicæmia originated in uterine disease, from which the patient suffered when admitted to the asylum only 20 days before her death. The enteric fever occurred in the case of a female patient. Two male officials suffered from the disease at the same time. It was believed to be caused by contaminated milk, and after the source of the milk supply was changed the disease spread no further. The pyæmia occurred in the case of a recently admitted patient, and was a sequela of typhoid fever from which he had suffered just before his admission. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 31 cases. Out of the 38 deaths, 24 occurred in the cases of patients admitted to the asylum since the beginning of 1893.

Nineteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 4 have been dismissed; 36 have been engaged. The large number engaged is due to the opening of the new hospital.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 40 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 3 cases, and to the use of seclusion in 9. There have been 7 cases of escape in which the patients were at least one night absent from the asylum. One of the patients who escaped was afterwards found drowned, whether by accident or by suicidal intent was not discovered. There has been no accident within the asylum itself.

The hospital building, which was approaching completion at the date of last visit, is now in full working order and occupied by patients. It is in the highest degree pleasing to find that the expectations in regard to the excellence of the provision for the patients to be treated in this building have been fully realised. The importance of making provision in a more complete way than

was formerly thought necessary for the specially medical treatment of inmates of asylums amenable to such treatment is being more and more adequately recognised by those who have to deal with lunacy administration; and the Stirling District Lunacy Board are to be congratulated on the efficient and liberal manner in which they have made this provision. The hospital is in every way admirable, and in providing it, a boon of the greatest importance has been conferred on the insane poor of the district.

Every section of the asylum was found during the visit in excellent order. The patients are everywhere provided for in a most satisfactory way; and Dr Macpherson's management of the institution, and his treatment of the patients, continue to be characterised by ability and energy of the highest kind.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th October 1894.

There are 567 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 17 men and 14 women are private patients, and 270 men and 266 women are paupers. They are all resident except 1 man and 2 women, who are absent on probation, and 2 men and 2 women who are absent on pass.

The following statement shows the movement in the population which has taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	5	5	80	70	160
Discharged recovered,	1	2	18	26	47
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	14	9	24
Dead, ...	–	–	18	8	26

The death rate has been low, and there is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the case of every patient who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 37 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the seclusion of 7 persons for periods varying from 1 to 12 hours in consequence of great excitement. Two accidents are recorded, neither of them being of a serious character. Only 1 escape is registered.

Fourteen attendants and servants have resigned and 1 was dismissed, but not for a serious fault. Very commendable efforts are made to obtain a trustworthy and efficient staff of attendants by giving them a suitable remuneration and by making their rooms comfortable. In the last direction an excellent example is being set, and the good effect of what is being done is believed to be seen in the smallness of the number of changes among the attendants on both sides of the asylum.

The establishment was found in admirable order. It is managed with great ability and great success. This remark applies equally to the general and to the professional management. In all directions, the inspection of the asylum left most pleasant impressions.

In view of all that has been recently done by the District Board, with so much liberality and enlightenment, to improve and extend the accommodation, and to make the institution occupy a front place among the asylums of the country, there is some hesitation in pointing out that overcrowding again exists, and that something more will soon have to be done. It will require careful consideration to determine what that something should be. There are at present 60 patients in the asylum above the number which it is designed to accommodate. The removal of the private patients and of the pauper patients who belong to other Lunacy Districts would give sufficient accommodation for the present number of pauper lunatics belonging to the Stirling District, but it would not do more than this. It would not provide for the further growth which seems inevitable, and which is partly the result of the increasing population of the District. Before any resolution is come to regarding what, in the circumstances, it would be proper to do, it would perhaps be desirable that a deputation from the District Board should have a conference with the General Board on the whole subject.

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The recent work of the District Board in improving and enlarging their asylum has not yet been quite completed, and there is no hesitation in recommending the further outlay which will be involved in putting the dormitories of the main building into good order. The reporter has no doubt that the District Board will, after examination, go with him in thinking that what he recommends is very desirable.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
6*th March* 1894.

There are 59 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 23 gentlemen and 29 ladies are certificated, and 7 gentlemen are voluntary inmates. All the patients on the registers are resident, except 1 gentleman and 3 ladies, who are absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients :—3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has been discharged unrecovered. No death has taken place. During the same period the following changes have taken place among the voluntary inmates :—6 gentlemen have been admitted, and 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, and no accident is recorded.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order. The day rooms and sleeping rooms are very comfortably furnished, and all the surroundings of the patients are bright and cheerful. Everything that was seen indicated liberality in the management of the asylum, and much ability in the medical and general treatment of the patients. There was a complete absence of excitement during the visit, and no patient made any complaint.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
23*rd August* 1894.

There are 58 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 23 gentlemen and 27 ladies are under certificates, and 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. All are resident in the asylum and were seen, except 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies who are staying at the sea-side villa belonging to the institution at Port Seton, 1 gentleman who is absent on probation, and 1 lady who is absent on pass.

Since 6th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—4 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman has died. The changes among the voluntary inmates have been the admission of 1 gentleman and 5 ladies, and the discharge of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion twice in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was not brought back to the asylum the day he escaped. No accident has occurred to any patient.

Since last visit, Dr Keay has ceased to be Medical Superintendent, having been appointed to a similar position in the Inverness District Asylum. He has been succeeded in this institution by Dr George R. Wilson, late senior assistant physician in Morningside Asylum.

The asylum was found during the visit in excellent order, and it may be expected that it will be well managed and that the patients will receive careful and skilful treatment at the hands of Dr Wilson, who has already acquired a high character for ability.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
15*th March* 1894.

There are 2 men and 10 women at present in the asylum.

Since the date of last visit 1 certificated patient, a woman, has been discharged, and 1 voluntary inmate, a woman, has been admitted and has left. One accident is recorded, but it was not of a serious nature.

The house was found clean and in good order. No patient made any complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
14*th December* 1894.

There are at present 14 patients —2 males and 12 females—in the asylum, all under certificates.

Since last visit 2 females have been admitted. There have been no discharges or deaths.

Mrs G. is not a suitable patient for this establishment—she has attempted escape and is otherwise very troublesome ; it is understood that arrangements have been made for her removal to a Royal Asylum.

The house was found clean and in good order. The patients bear evidence of satisfactory care and they appear to be treated with much kindness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
8*th March* 1894.

There are 70 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 30 gentlemen and 36 ladies are certificated, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place among certificated patients :—5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged as recovered, and 1 gentleman has been discharged as unrecovered. No death has taken place. The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period are as follows :—2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, and 2 ladies have left.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the employment of restraint for short periods in the cases of 2 patients. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. No patient showed any excitement during the visit, and no patient made any complaint. The inmates are very comfortably provided for, and very liberally treated.

The books and registers were found written up to date, and carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
28*th June* 1894.

There are 32 gentlemen and 38 ladies on the roll of the asylum as certificated patients, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients, 1 lady and 1 gentleman are absent on pass, and 9 ladies are living at the sea-side villa at Gullane.

Since 8th March, the date of last visit, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 1 lady has been discharged recovered, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. The deaths were due to carcinoma in one case and apoplexy in the other case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry ; it refers to the use of seclusion for the treatment of a patient on one occasion. There has been no accident and no escape.

The establishment was found in a highly satisfactory condition. The patients are very comfortably provided for, and none of them made any complaint. To a large extent the arrangements are such as are to be found in a well-appointed private residence, and there is a remarkable absence of irksome restriction.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Westermains Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
7*th February* 1894.

There are 2 male and 17 female patients in the asylum. Three of the females are voluntary inmates; all the rest are under sheriff's orders.

Since last visit 1 male and 1 female have been admitted, and 2 females have been discharged. There has been no death.

The house was found in excellent order, and the patients are well cared for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
16*th October* 1894.

There are 16 ladies and 2 gentlemen at present in the asylum.

Since the date of last visit 1 lady has been admitted, 1 lady has been discharged, and 1 lady has died.

The establishment was found in excellent order. The inmates are very comfortably provided for, and they are treated with liberality and kindness.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
13*th March* 1894.

There are 17 patients at present in the asylum—4 gentlemen and 13 ladies. Two of the ladies are voluntary inmates.

The only change since the date of last visit is the discharge of 1 lady. No death has taken place and no accident.

The inmates are most comfortably provided for, and they are treated with much liberality and kindness.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
14*th June* 1894.

There are 16 patients in the asylum at present—4 gentlemen and 10 ladies under certificates, and 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

Since 13th March, the date of last visit, 1 lady has been discharged. There has been no other change.

The establishment presented its usual appearance of comfort and homeliness, and the patients are admirably provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
10*th January* 1894.

There are 48 men and 59 women on the register of the asylum. All of them were seen during the visit except 1 man, who is absent on probation.

Since last visit 15 men and 15 women have been admitted, 8 men and 9 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 4 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 3 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, and to pericarditis in 1 case. In the case of pericarditis a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no accident and no case of escape.

The institution was found in excellent order, and the inmates are very suitably provided for. Many things were observed which shows that a liberal and enlightened view of their duties is taken by the Managing Committee and by the superintending officers. The clothing, both of the male and of the female

patients, especially attracted favourable attention during the visit. More than ordinary care is taken to make the clothes worn by patients, when they are outside the walls of the establishment, of a character which they can wear with satisfaction to themselves, and which give no indication that they are asylum inmates, or that there is anything in their position which is peculiar. A party of 34 men and 18 women were at an afternoon performance at the Paisley Theatre last week, on the invitation of Mr Montefiore, and it is understood that their appearance as well as their behaviour was of the most creditable character. It is pleasing to learn that it is very general, in regard to public entertainments in Paisley, to give the asylum patients who are fit an opportunity of enjoying them. Such indulgences are not only productive of pleasure, but also of real benefit to the mental condition of the patients.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found correctly kept.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
5th October 1894.

There are 48 men and 55 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident except 1 woman, who is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit, 21 men and 21 women have been admitted, 9 men and 14 women have been discharged as recovered, 10 men and 3 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 8 women have died. There is nothing in regard to the causes of death which calls for remark. In the cases of 3 of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has taken place.

Since last visit a great deal of painting has been done, and all of it by the attendants and patients. The work is of excellent quality, and in very good taste.

It is impossible to over-praise the good order and cleanliness of the whole establishment, and the condition of the inmates, as regards clothing and tidiness, and, indeed, in all respects, was highly satisfactory. There was complete tranquillity both among men and women during the visit, and no patient made any complaint. Everything that was seen reflects most creditably on all concerned in the management.

The books and registers are very carefully kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
23rd and 24th January 1894.

There are 626 patients on the register of the asylum—299 men and 327 women. All are resident and were seen, except 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Since last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	68	103	171
Discharged recovered,	27	40	67
Discharged unrecovered,	28	26	54
Dead,	31	13	44

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 21 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 18 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, and to fracture of the skull in 1 case.

One of the deaths registered as due to disease of the lungs occurred in the case of a man who had been only a few days in the asylum, and who was found to have sustained injuries of a serious nature. The case was reported immediately by the Medical Superintendent to the General Board of Lunacy and to the Procurator-Fiscal. It is now under investigation by the Procurator-Fiscal. The fracture of the skull included among the causes of death occurred in the case of a man who succeeded in jumping out of a window, and who fell on his head. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 36 cases.

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Barony Parochial Asylum.

The number of attendants and servants who have been engaged since last visit is 24, the number resigned 17, and the number dismissed 4.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 39 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 17 patients. Three patients who escaped were not brought back to the asylum the same day. Except the case of fracture of the skull already mentioned, the only accident of a serious nature is one of a fall, in which a male patient sustained a fracture of the lower jaw.

The asylum is managed under considerable difficulty at present owing to the central block of the main buildings being to a great extent in the hands of workmen engaged in alterations. Among other important parts of the asylum thus withdrawn from use are the principal stores, the amusement room, and a large portion of the dining hall. This entails a dislocation of the ordinary arrangements of administration and an overcrowding of some sections of the institution.

The occupied parts of the asylum were, however, found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition. It is expected that the more serious of the present difficulties will be removed when the two new blocks of building are fully ready for occupation. This, it is understood, will be the case in less than two months from the present date.

Many things were seen during the visit indicative of the desire of the Committee to make the institution as efficient as possible, and of the liberal and enlightened views which guide their management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
23rd and 25th October 1894.

There are 335 men and 371 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident, either in the main building or in the four small separate establishments. Those last at present give accommodation to 51 men and 10 women. Of the 706 patients on the register of the asylum, 133—61 men and 72 women—are boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire.

Since the asylum was last visited, 146 men and 185 women have been admitted, 47 men and 70 women have been discharged as recovered, 41 men and 49 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 22 men and 22 women have died.

An effort has been made to increase the number of patients discharged as unrecovered, by transferring some of them to care in private dwellings.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the case of 28 of the 44 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 48 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 22 persons for periods varying from 4 to 8 hours in consequence of dangerous excitement.

Four accidents are recorded—2 of them involving fracture of a rib, and 1 fracture of the ulna.

Five escapes are registered, and 16 attendants and servants have resigned and 2 have been dismissed, not, however, in consequence of grave faults.

Great progress has been made with the erection of the new buildings. Indeed, they are to a large extent already in occupation. The planning of these buildings received very careful consideration, and there is every reason to believe that they will prove highly satisfactory. The workmanship is excellent, and the furnishing and decoration of the day rooms and dormitories deserve much commendation, and disclose an enlightened desire on the part of the Committee to ensure the well-being of the patients, and to make the management of this large establishment as free from difficulties and risks as it can be made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
9th February 1894.

There are 126 female patients in the wards.

Since last visit 35 women have been admitted, 14 have been discharged recovered, 12 have been discharged unrecovered, and 10 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to diseases of the heart or lungs in 5 cases, and to cancer of the stomach in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry; it refers to the use of seclusion for 6 hours in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been no escape and no accident.

The wards continue to be exceedingly well managed considering the difficulties of their position, and the patients are treated in a judicious and considerate way.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
19*th May* 1894.

There are 127 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 25 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged recovered, 13 have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no escape has taken place; there has been no change among the attendants; and no accident is recorded.

The staff consists of 9 day attendants and 1 night attendant, and in addition to these there is a laundress whose whole work is in the lunatic department. Miss Beattie, the Matron of the Poorhouse, has the general charge of the wards.

Everything was found in excellent order, and the inmates, who were entirely free from complaint, appear to be treated with kindness and consideration.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
8*th February* 1894.

There are 138 men and 127 women on the register of the asylum at present. All are resident either at Merryflatts or at the farm buildings at Hawkhead except 2 men, 1 of whom is absent on statutory probation and the other on ordinary pass.

Since last visit 56 men and 26 women have been admitted; 17 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered; 15 men and 7 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 men and 8 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 10 cases, to diseases of the heart or lungs in 3 cases, to diseases of abdominal viscera in 2 cases, to asthenia, senile decay, and bedsores following fracture of the femur, each in 1 case, and to melancholic exhaustion in 3 cases. The patient whose femur was fractured was suffering from the injury at the time of admission to the asylum. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The changes in the staff are the resignatian of 9 attendants and servants and the engagement of 9.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 2 escapes where the patients were not brought back to the asylum the same day. There has been no accident.

The wards at Merryflatts were found in good order, and the arrangements at the farm steading at Hawkhead seem to be working satisfactorily. The patients in both places were found in a satisfactory condition.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
18*th October* 1894.

There are 140 men and 127 women, or 267 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 28 men and 3 women who are resident at the farm buildings at Hawkhead, 1 man who is absent on probation, and 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit 26 men and 23 women have been admitted; 8 men and 7 women have been discharged as recovered, 7 men and 8 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 9 men and 8 women have died.

Of the 17 deaths, 7 are registered as due to general paralysis and 3 to other forms of brain disease. One death was caused by suffocation due to the im-

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Govan Parochial Asylum.

paction of food in the œsophagus. In the cases of 6 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 person and the seclusion of 1 person. One escape is registered, and 7 attendants have resigned; 6 accidents are recorded, but they were not of a serious character. They do not include the death from suffocation to which reference has been made.

The wards at Merryflatts were found in excellent order, but there is beginning to be a need of fresh painting and of the renewal of some articles of furniture. The arrangements made for the patients at the Hawkhead farm buildings are working well.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
11*th January* 1894.

There are 283 patients, 150 men and 133 women, at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 44 men and 25 women have been admitted, 31 men and 13 women have been discharged recovered; 10 men and 8 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 13 men and 5 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain, in 5 to diseases of the heart or lungs, in 2 to puerperal mania, in 1 to exhaustion from mania (not puerperal), in 1 to exhaustion from melancholia, and in 1 case to being run over by a railway train. In the last mentioned case, a male patient ran away from a working party in the grounds with which he had been at work, succeeded in getting over the fence which separates the railway from the grounds, and threw himself in front of an advancing train before the attendant in charge could overtake him. None of the other deaths call for remark. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The changes among the attendants and servants are—2 dismissed, 8 resigned, and 11 engaged. The reasons for dismissal were carelessness in one case and roughness to a patient in the other.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 98 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. The mechanical restraint was used to prevent the patient from interfering with surgical dressings. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded besides the suicide already mentioned—one, fracture of the radius from a fall in the case of a female patient, and the other, fracture of the femur in the case of a female attendant who was pushed over by an excited patient. It is stated that the patient who was killed on the railway had never during his residence in the asylum shown an inclination to injure himself. Since the occurrence of the accident the fences in the neighbourhood of the railway have been raised in height so as to make it more difficult in future for patients to get upon the line.

The wards were found during the visit comfortable and in good order. The patients on the male side were remarkably tranquil and orderly in behaviour, but among the females there was a considerable amount of noise and excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6*th October* 1894.

There are 155 men and 129 women at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 man who is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit 64 men and 25 women have been admitted; 40 men and 20 women have been discharged as recovered; 14 men and 5 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 5 men and 4 women have died.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for remark. In the cases of 4 of the 9 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 50 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 4 persons in order to retain surgical dressings in their place, and

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to the seclusion of 2 persons to protect themselves or their fellow-patients from injury.

Six patients have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

No attendant has been dismissed, but 11 attendants have resigned. The changes among the attendants have thus not been numerous, and have not been the result of faults. The wages of the head male and of the head female attendants have been raised.

Only two accidents are recorded, and neither of them was of a serious character.

The small refractory room for women has been tastefully painted, pictures have been hung on the walls, and a mirror has been put over the fireplace. A mirror has also been added to the objects of decoration in the larger refractory room for females. These changes are recorded with much satisfaction. It is understood that other rooms on the female side are also to be supplied with mirrors.

The fence which separates the railway from the asylum grounds has been raised, but not sufficiently so as to prevent the recurrence of such an accident as that referred to in the last entry. The attention of the Asylum Committee will be afterwards directed to this matter.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The state of the clothing both of the men and of the women attracted favourable notice. An excellent and well-cooked dinner was neatly served to the patients during the visit, and many things were seen which disclosed the efficiency of the general and medical management of the asylum.

The books and registers are kept with much care.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
9th January 1894.

There are 218 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 116 are men, and 102 are women. All are at present in the institution except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent by escape.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	47	26	73
Discharged recovered, ...	18	14	32
Discharged unrecovered, ...	15	15	30
Dead, ...	6	1	7

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 3 cases, to consumption in 3 cases, and to debility and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all cases.

Fourteen attendants and servants have been engaged, 9 have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains as usual no entry. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were not brought back the day of their escape. Three accidents are recorded, 2 of them not of a serious character. The other was a fall occasioned by a fit, and it was supposed to be the cause of an apoplectic extravasation which ended fatally. The *post-mortem* examination showed however that there was brain disease of old standing in the course of which apoplexy was not unlikely to occur without the application of external violence; and it seems open to question whether the apoplexy was not the cause of the fall rather than the fall the cause of the apoplexy.

The patients were found suitably provided for. The day being wet, and the ground covered with melting snow, few patients could go out of doors. They were however remarkably free from manifestations of excitement and restlessness. They were comfortably clothed, and the dinner which was served during the visit was of good quality and well cooked. The industrial occupation of the patients, which has for some years received much attention in this asylum, continues, it is understood, to be well attended to.

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Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The house was found in excellent order ; and everything that was seen conveyed the impression that Mr Pirie is conducting the administration with energy and success. The medical care of the patients continues under Dr Fraser to be distinguished by eminent ability.

The books and registers were examined and were found correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
5th October 1894.

There are 111 men and 98 women at present on the register of the asylum, and of these 2 women are absent on probation, so that the total number of patients now resident in the asylum is 207.

Since the date of last visit 33 men and 29 women have been admitted, 13 men and 15 women have been discharged as recovered, 21 men and 14 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 men and 4 women have died.

The death-rate has been low, five of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 2 as due to lung disease, and one as due to shock from injuries. In the cases of 7 of the 8 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons. Only 1 escape has taken place, and 1 accident is recorded. It was of a serious character, and resulted in death. The circumstances were fully inquired into at the time, both by the General Board and by the Fiscal Authorities.

Sixteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 7 have been dismissed. Some of those dismissed had committed grave faults, which led to their punishment. This matter was also fully inquired into at the time by the General Board.

In addition to the Superintendent, the visiting Physician, the assistant Medical Officer, and the Chaplain, the staff at present consists of 1 clerk, 1 artisan attendant, the matron, 3 house servants, 1 dairymaid, 8 male attendants, 6 female attendants, and 4 night attendants, 2 on the male side and 2 on the female side.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order and very clean, and the condition of the patients appeared to be in all respects satisfactory. No complaints were made, and during the visit the patients were free from excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
11*th April* 1894.

There are 43 men and 48 women at present on the register of the establishment. Since the date of last visit 3 women have been admitted. Two women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died. The causes of death were heart disease in 2 cases, and influenza, kidney disease, and peritonitis in one case each.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

One escape has taken place. There has been no change among the attendants.

Of the 3 patients admitted, 2 came from the asylum and 1 from her home. The 2 patients who were discharged were both placed under care in private dwellings.

Due attention appears to be given to the employment of the patients in useful ways.

The fact that few changes occur in the staff of the institution reflects credit upon the management and conduces to the well-being of the patients. The wards were clean and in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The erection of the bath-rooms, which were referred to in a previous entry, is now in progress. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly and carefully kept. Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
14*th July* 1894.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

There are 44 men and 49 women in the wards as patients.

Since 11th April, the date of last visit, 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, one man has been transferred to the Royal Asylum, and one woman has died. The death is registered as due to pulmonary phthisis.

The wards were found clean and in good order and the patients are suitably provided for. No complaint was made.

The building in which the new bath-room is to be constructed continues to make progress.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
14*th April* 1894.

Buchan Poorhouse.

There are 26 men and 26 women in the wards at the present time.

Since last visit 5 women have been admitted, 3 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died. The causes of death were pneumonia and influenza.

Of the 5 patients admitted, 3 came from the asylum, 1 from the lunatic wards of Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, and one from her home.

Of the 3 patients discharged, 2 were sent to the asylum, as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and 1 was placed under care in a private dwelling.

One of the female patients M. M., who is an epileptic, is of dirty habits during night and day, and cannot put on or off her own clothes—is not suitable for treatment in the wards, and should be sent to the asylum.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. The female attendant has resigned, and her place has been filled.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, and the management of the establishment and the condition of the inmates appear to be in all respects very satisfactory.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
14*th July* 1894.

There are 26 men and 26 women in the wards as patients.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been removed to the Royal Asylum. There has been no death.

The only occurence to be noted is the escape of a male patient which took place yesterday. He has escaped before and he is not a suitable case for the wards. He should be removed to the Royal Asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are treated judiciously and kindly. They are provided for well and liberally.

Everything that was seen indicated that the institution is managed with energy and ability, and with very satisfactory results.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
4*th January* 1894.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

There are 47 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 man has died. The death occurred at the age of 76.

The house was found in excellent order, and the patients were found well provided for.

The work on the farm continues to afford useful work to the male patients, and to have a very beneficial influence on their mental condition.

There has been no serious accident to any patient. One patient went away

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

unobserved one day in summer and was not brought back till some days afterwards.

The management continues to deserve cordial commendation.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
11*th October* 1894.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present on the register, and they are all resident. Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, and 4 women have died. These are the only changes that have taken place.

One accident—not of a serious character—is recorded, and one escape has taken place. There has been no change among the attendants.

The patients enjoy a large amount of liberty, and are treated with a kindly consideration of their peculiarities. Many of them are actively engaged in work which is useful and which interests them.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in very good order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
13*th January* 1894.

There are 28 men and 32 women inmates of the wards at present.

The only changes since the date of last visit are the admission of 1 man and of 1 woman. There has been no discharge and no death.

There has as usual been no accident and no case of escape. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion is also without any entry.

The condition of the establishment continues to show evidence of very successful management, and the patients are well provided for.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
3*rd October* 1894.

There are 29 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 3 men have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died. All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, the 2 patients discharged were sent to Ireland, and the 3 deaths were caused by brain disease, pneumonia, and heart disease.

No accident has occurred and no escape has taken place.

The inmates still have a large amount of personal freedom, and much success still attends the efforts to occupy the patients of both sexes in useful work. The management deserves the favourable things which have often been said regarding it.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
29*th March* 1894.

There are at this date 44 men and 56 women in the wards.

Since last visit, 7 men and 10 women have been admitted, 5 men and 9 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

Of the 17 patients admitted, 8 came from the Royal Asylum, 1 from the Baldovan Institution, 4 from private dwellings, 2 from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, and 2 from their own homes. Of the 14 patients discharged, 9 were boarded out in private dwellings, 2 were removed to the Royal Asylum, and 3 were sent to their homes and removed from the poor-roll. Of the 3 deaths, 2 were due to chest diseases and 1 to brain disease.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no escape. There have been two accidents due to falls, one a fracture of the collar bone, and one a contusion on forehead.

The wards were found very clean, bright, and comfortable in appearance, and in good order. The condition of the inmates was very satisfactory, and the state of their clothing attracted favourable attention. There was no

excitement or complaint on the male side, but there was some excitement among a few of the female inmates. There was, however, no evidence that any of these patients were unsuitable for care in an establishment of this kind.

Musical entertainments and dances are held monthly, which are successful in conducing to the happiness and contentment of the inmates.

The employment of the patients receives every attention, only 9 being unable to work from bodily infirmities, and only 3 refuse to work.

Everything seen during the visit indicated ability and care in the management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately and neatly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
9th July 1894.

There are 43 men and 54 women in the wards.

Since 29th March, the date of last visit, 1 man has been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to fistula and phthisis.

The Register of Accidents contains no entry; and there has been no case of escape.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are comfortably provided for. No one made any complaint.

The substitution of chairs for benches in the dining-rooms, which has been recently made, is a great improvement; it not only adds to the comfort of the patients but facilitates the maintenance of order. The employment of female patients in the very excellent new laundry attached to the hospital, instead of in the old Poorhouse laundry, is also a considerable advantage to those patients.

The main corridors in both the male and female wards require new flooring. It is recommended that they should be laid with pitch pine.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
28th March 1894.

There are 35 men and 38 females at present on the register of the establishment.

Since 7th June 1893, the date of last visit, 2 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 6 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 male has died. The cause of death was chronic pneumonia and dropsy.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry relating to the dislocation of the phalanx of a finger due to a fall.

The wards were found clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The condition of the patients was very satisfactory, their appearance was indicative of an adequate dietary, and their clothing was clean, tidy, and comfortable.

The occupation of the patients receives every attention—19 men work out of doors and 10 in the wards, and 10 females work in the laundry, 5 in the kitchen, 5 at needlework, and 3 in the wards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found neatly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
11*th July* 1894.

There are 37 men and 37 women at present in the wards as patients.

Since 28th March, the date of last entry, 3 men have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been removed to private dwellings.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order. No complaint was made by any patient.

Some alterations and additions are proposed to be made in the Poorhouse buildings, which will cut off part of the accommodation in the female lunatic wards; and it is proposed to build an addition to the wards to make up for this. It is hoped that in the new arrangement some useful improvements will be introduced into the wards. An improvement of the water-closet and lavatory accommodation is much to be desired.

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The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
9th March 1894.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

There are 36 men and 33 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 3 men and 7 women have been discharged. Of the 10 patients who have been discharged, 4 have been sent back to the asylum, and 6 have been boarded out. No death has taken place.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The wards were found in good order and clean. The patients were tranquil, and no complaint of any kind was made.

The connection of the shoe-room with the day-room by a glass door is a great improvement. It would be a further improvement if a similar door were placed on the other side of the fireplace.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
15th December 1894.

There are 39 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 15 men and 17 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 11 men and 10 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The death was due to pneumonia.

Two accidents, neither of them of a serious character, are recorded in the register. There have been 2 cases of escape.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients are generally well provided for.

It is necessary, however, to direct attention to the unsuitability of patients of wet or dirty habits for treatment in the wards. Neither the accommodation provided, nor the staff of attendants is adapted to the care of such patients. P. O'C. and G. H. should be at once transferred to the Royal Asylum, and if W. M'L. and P. F. do not improve they should also be transferred.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
27th January 1894.

There are 14 men and 17 women at present on the register of the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged recovered.

The female attendant who was in charge at the date of last visit has resigned, and the attendant who was engaged to fill her place has also resigned. The place has again been filled up.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for, and kindly treated. No complaint of any kind was made.

Two female patients are in the sick-room of the ordinary wards who are not suitable for this establishment, J. G. and M. C. J. G. is of dirty habits and can only be properly dealt with in a fully equipped asylum. Her removal to such an institution as soon as possible is therefore called for. M. C. is bed-ridden, and cannot, therefore, be provided for in the lunatic wards, which have no sick-room accommodation. There seems, however, to be some doubt as to her present mental condition, and a report as to this should be obtained from the medical officer before any other step is taken.

The books and registers were examined, and were found well kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
26th May 1894.

There are 14 men and 18 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

Of the 4 patients admitted, 2 were transferred to the wards from an asylum, and 2 came from their homes. The patient who was discharged was transferred to the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, being certified to have recovered.

The cultivation of the land attached to the wards has been of great advantage to the patients, and it has yielded a profit of £65, 4s. 3d., to the institution during the year ending 14th May.

J. W. became a paralytic about two years ago, and he needs more nursing than can be given by the staff of the lunatic wards. He was found under care in the sick ward of the Poorhouse, but it is recommended that, in view of his present condition and of the prospect of his becoming more helpless, he should be removed to the asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was found in all respects satisfactory. The management continues to merit the favourable things which have often been said of it in previous entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
13*th March* 1894.

There are 16 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit, 2 men have been admitted, and 1 woman has died.

The management of the wards and the condition of the inmates are very satisfactory.

Everything that was seen during the visit left a pleasant impression as to the way in which the inmates are cared for and treated.

The books and registers were found written up to date and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
14*th June* 1894.

There are 16 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

No patient has been admitted, none have been discharged, and none have died since 13th March, the date of last visit.

There is no change to record in the condition of the wards or the way in which the patients are treated. Everything is going on in its usual satisfactory way.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
11*th April* 1894.

At present there are 41 patients in the wards, 21 men and 20 women.

Since last visit 1 man and 5 women have been admitted, 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths were due respectively to heart disease and disease of the knee joint.

There has been no accident or escape, and no resort to seclusion or restraint.

Two aged women were temporarily confined to bed through debility.

The other patients both male and female presented an appearance of health, and were cheerful. They were substantially and tidily dressed.

Their mental state was such as made them quite suitable for treatment in the wards, and both in conversation and by their appearance, they gave evidence of kindly care and abundant regimen. The extension of the dayrooms is still under deliberation. It should be carried out soon so that the health and tranquillity of the patients may be maintained.

Since last visit the dayrooms and dormitories have been repainted in bright and pleasing colours.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
13*th July* 1894.

There are 21 men and 20 women resident as patients in the wards.

There has been no patient admitted, none discharged, and no death since last visit.

The wards were found in exceedingly good order, and the patients are altogether well provided for. They are well fed, and comfortably clothed, and they are managed with great kindness and care.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
1*st February* 1894.

The wards have their full complement of inmates—16 men and 16 women. Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been removed. There has been no death.

The wards were found during the visit in excellent order, and the patients are well cared for.

A male patient T. C., has been confined to bed for six weeks. The Medical Officer should be asked to report whether this patient may be expected to be soon able to be out of bed, and if this is not expected he should be removed to the District Asylum.

A female patient, C. J. M., has shown a tendency to violence, and is unsuitable for treatment in the wards. She should be removed at once to the District Asylum.

A very great improvement has been made in the male wards by the erection of a porch and shoeroom. The alteration has been judiciously and satisfactorily carried out.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
17*th May* 1894.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged. The 2 patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, and the 2 patients discharged were sent back to the asylum, as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. No death has taken place.

J. D. is now of very dirty habits, and his removal to the District Asylum is recommended.

A considerable number of new pictures were seen in the day-rooms, the gift of Mr Dodds, who has long been Chairman of the House Committee. There happened to be striking evidence during the visit of the appreciation of these by the patients. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They appear to be treated with much kindness and consideration by all concerned in the management, and they were entirely free from complaint. Much liberty is accorded to them, and nearly all of them are engaged in useful work. They are comfortably and tidily clothed, and they were all clean in their persons. The visit left very pleasant impressions of the way in which the patients are treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
11*th April* 1894.

There are 29 men and 30 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 10 women have been admitted, 5 men and 6 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 4 women have died.

Of the 13 patients admitted, 7 came from the asylum, 5 from their homes, and 1 from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. Of the 11 patients discharged 7 were placed under care in private dwellings, 1 was transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 3 were sent back to the asylum.

There are a few patients on both sides who are barely suitable for care and treatment in an establishment of this kind, but there are two patients on the male side who need constant nursing, and are therefore quite unsuitable, one of them, R. B., has been continuously in bed since his admission, on the 28th November 1890 ; and the other, A. W., about whose insanity there is some doubt, has been in bed for six months. The removal of these two men is recommended.

The wards were found in good order, and the management continues to be satisfactory.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Commissioners Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *18th July* 1894.

There are 27 male and 31 female patients in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men have been removed to the ordinary wards as recovered, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to pneumonia.

One female attendant has resigned, and 1 female attendant has been engaged.

There has been no accident, and no escape.

The wards were found clean and in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition. No complaint was made.

Due attention is paid to the industrial occupation of the patients. Of 17 men who are employed, 1 assists the attendant in the wards, 4 work in the garden, 10 at cutting wood, 1 at delivering the cut wood, and 1 works as a tailor.

Of 14 women who are employed, 5 assist the attendants in the wards, 6 are employed in sewing, and 3 in knitting. Ten men and 17 women are unable to work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE, *5th February* 1894.

There are 25 men and 25 women now resident in the wards as patients.

Since last visit 4 men and 4 women have been transferred to the wards from asylums, 2 women have been discharged from the wards and sent to asylums, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to softening of the brain.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion : no accident and no escape.

Four of the female patients, viz., M. B., E. H., A. P., and J. R., are of wet and dirty habits and are unsuitable for treatment in the wards, and they should be removed to asylums.

There is reason to believe that J. C. suffers from brain disease which might be cured by surgical treatment. A report as to this should be called for from the Medical Officer.

The wards were found during the visit in excellent order, and the patients are treated with kindness and liberality.

It is recommended that strips of linoleum should be laid in the centres of the 4 large dormitories. This would obviate the necessity for wet scrubbing of the floors which is prejudicial to the health of the inmates.

The cultivation of the land attached to the institution is being found not only beneficial to the inmates but also profitable to the ratepayers.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE, *4th October* 1894.

There are 25 men and 25 women on the registers of the establishment. Of these, 2 men are absent on probation ; 1 of the men on probation, however, escaped about the end of July, and has not since been heard of. There is no anxiety as to his safety. The period for which he is discharged on probation terminates on the 19th June 1895.

Since the date of last visit 1 man and 9 women have been admitted, 2 men and 8 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from asylums. Of the patients discharged 7 were sent back to asylums as unsuitable for treatment in the wards, 2 were sent to their houses, and 1 was discharged recovered. The woman who died was 78 years old, and the registered cause of death was debility.

One accident of a slight character and 1 escape was recorded.

There has been no change among the attendants.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects satisfactory ; a great many of the patients of both sexes continue to be occupied in work which interests them and which is useful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
22*nd February* 1894.

There are 20 men and 20 women resident as inmates of the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, and 2 women have been transferred from the wards to the Perth District Asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order. The introduction of arm-chairs has added greatly to the comfort of the old and feeble patients, and it is understood with approval that more chairs of this kind will be got whenever new chairs are required. The floors are now all stained and waxed, and wet scrubbing is no longer used.

The industrial occupation of both men and women is well attended to, and the patients are suitably provided for in every way. They are treated both kindly and judiciously.

The books and registers were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
28*th May* 1894.

There are 20 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

One of the 2 patients admitted came from an asylum and the other from a private dwelling in which he had been living under the sanction of the General Board. Both of the patients discharged were sent to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards of a poorhouse.

Thirteen men and 13 women are steadily engaged in useful work. Those who are not so employed are idle in consequence of their mental or bodily condition.

Six arm-chairs have been placed in the female day-room, and have manifestly added much to the comfort of the inmates.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was in every respect highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
15*th January* 1894.

There are 15 men and 12 women resident as patients in the wards at this date.

Since last visit, 2 men have been admitted to the wards, 1 man has been discharged recovered, and 1 man has died. The death was due to paralysis of long standing.

The condition of the patients during the visit was satisfactory and many things were seen which indicated that careful and kindly consideration is given to their treatment. They are adequately provided with food and clothing, and both are of good quality.

The wards were found in good order. The wards in the section for females have been much improved and are now very suitable for their purpose. Some chairs better adapted for the wants of the more feeble patients would however be a very desirable addition to the furniture, both in the male and the female sections.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
19*th November* 1894.

There are 14 men and 11 females at present in the wards.

Since last visit, 1 male has been admitted, 1 male has been discharged recovered, and 1 male and 1 female have died. The patient admitted, who was brought from his home in Kirkmaiden, appears to have been unsuitable for care in these wards, but his age and bodily infirmity precluded his removal to Dumfries Asylum. He died within three weeks of his admission, of senile cardiac changes. The cause of the second death was senile decay at the age of 92.

Appendix B.

Entries.

Lunatic Wards

Poorhouse.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of seclusion for an hour on account of hysterical excitement in the case of a female patient. It is not considered necessary to recommend her removal to the asylum, as her excited attacks are infrequent and of short duration.

Four accidents are recorded, but they are not of a serious character. There has been one escape, but the patient was overtaken and brought back within three hours.

The wards were found very clean and in good order.

There are some feeble patients who should be provided with comfortable arm-chairs, and the recommendation made in regard to this matter in last entry is here repeated. Ordinary chairs and benches are not suitable for old and infirm patients. The beds were found suitably supplied with coverings which, on being weighed, were found to be 21 lbs.

The food of the patients was examined and ascertained to be of good quality, and the appearance of the inmates was indicative of a sufficient dietary.

The condition of the patients in regard to clothing was very satisfactory, and the stock of clothing was abundant and of good material.

Every attention is given to the employment of the patients, and only those who are mentally and bodily unfit for work are allowed to be idle.

The impression left by the visit was that these wards are carefully and judiciously managed, and that the patients are treated in a very kindly manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
29th March 1894.

There are 69 pupils at present in the institution. Of these, 47 are boys and 22 girls.

Since last visit, 11 boys and 3 girls have been admitted. Except 1 boy, they are all paupers. During the same period, 3 boys and 1 girl, all paupers, have been discharged, and 2 boys and 2 girls, all paupers except 1 girl, have died.

In August last Mr Sedstrem died. He had been in charge of the institution since 1889, and he did his work conscientiously and well.

He has been succeeded by Miss Butter, who for some years was Matron of the Ward Road Industrial School for girls, and was a teacher there before she became Matron. She has thus experience both as a teacher and a manager.

She does not live in the gate cottage, but has rooms in the main building, and is thus always beside the children. The governesses take their morning and evening meals with her.

Much good is expected from the appointment of a person of Miss Butter's character and experience.

Some of the children will soon pass, or have already passed, the age when removal from the institution is desirable.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
28th June 1894.

There are 48 boys and 22 girls at present in the institution. One of the boys is a private patient, the other children are maintained by parochial boards.

Since 29th March, the date of last visit, 5 boys and 1 girl have been admitted, 2 boys have been removed, and 2 boys and 1 girl have died. One of the deaths was due to spinal disease, the other 2 were due to phthisis.

The institution was found in excellent order, and the children were seen to be well cared for. There seems reason to believe that the Directors have been well advised in appointing Miss Butter to be Superintendent. She has made herself well acquainted with the condition and character of every pupil. She takes an

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

intelligent view of the objects of the institution, and she is showing ability and energy in the management.

Some structural alterations of a judicious kind are being made in the building, and additions are proposed to be made with the view of providing a more satisfactory sick-room, and a play-room, and a dining-room for the children.

Such additions will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

The records of the institution were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
13*th and* 15*th February* 1894.

There are 227 children at present in the institution. Of these, 20 boys and 12 girls are private pupils; 50 boys and 40 girls are elected pupils; and 75 boys and 30 girls are paid for by parochial boards.

Since last visit, 27 boys and 14 girls have been admitted, 16 boys and 9 girls have left, and 6 boys and 2 girls have died.

The institution was found during this visit in excellent order. The cleanliness and tidiness of every part of the establishment commanded admiration as usual.

The children were seen in their day-rooms, at school, and also at dinner, and the impression received in each instance was most satisfactory.

The training of the children continues to be conducted on sound principles, and with practical aims. The capacities of each pupil are carefully studied, and painstaking and sympathetic efforts are made to develop them in useful directions.

The cleanliness and tastefulness of the children's clothing again attracted much attention. The success with which this is attained is remarkable, considering the large proportion of the children who have slovenly and destructive proclivities. The treatment of those who show a disposition to destroy their clothing deserves notice, as it affords an excellent indication of the spirit which characterises the system of training. It might appear reasonable to give specially strong and coarse clothing to destructive children, so as to prevent their destructive efforts from being successful. But the way adopted by Mr Skene is better. Clothing of specially attractive character is given to these children, and if their individual tastes can be ascertained, an effort is made to gratify them. Care is taken also to supply them frequently with new and clean clothing, so as to prevent them from becoming indifferent to what they wear. Efforts are thus made, not merely to prevent the clothing from being destroyed, but to overcome the tendency to destructiveness by a truly educational method; and it is gratifying to learn that these efforts are seldom unsuccessful.

The orderly and cleanly way in which the children are taught to take their food again attracted attention. The orderliness and cleanliness, as it was seen at dinner, was much better than is often seen among children of fully developed faculties.

The way in which the helpless and the sick are cared for in the hospital is very satisfactory.

An oriel window is being constructed in one of the girls' day-rooms similar to one which was constructed not long since in an adjoining day-room, and which has made that room much brighter and more cheerful. It would be an improvement in the central girls' day-room if it had an additional window, and it is recommended that this should be made. It is also recommended that the western boys' day-room should be furnished with chairs instead of benches, as has been done with much advantage in other parts of the institution.

Plans for important alterations in the section of the building occupied by the Superintendent and the private pupils are under the consideration of the Directors, with a view to converting the whole of that section into accommodation for private pupils. A separate house is proposed to be provided for the Superintendent. These alterations should be carried out as soon as possible, as the accommodation for private pupils is insufficient for the present number resident.

The health of the children during the past year has been satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
8th October 1894.

There are 242 children at present on the register of the institution, or twice as many as were on it twelve years ago. Of those now on the register, 20 boys and 10 girls are private pupils, 55 boys and 37 girls are elected pupils, and 82 boys and 38 girls are paid for by parochial boards. They are all resident in the institution except 1 boy and 1 girl, who are absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit, 32 boys and 22 girls have been received into the institution, 14 boys and 14 girls have left it, and 6 boys and 5 girls have died.

Whooping-cough, but not of a severe character, has lately been prevalent among the children. There has been 1 death from this disease, and also 1 death from scarlet fever. The separate hospital for contagious diseases was found in use, and it was regarded as poorly and insufficiently furnished. It is accordingly recommended that such furniture and medical appliances as appear to be desirable to the Superintendent and Visiting Physician be supplied, and it is suggested that it should be put into such a state as to allow of its constant occupation by an elderly nurse and a few selected children, these children to be removed to the main building whenever the hospital is needed for a child labouring under a contagious disease. In the case of asylums, such a mode of using small separate hospitals of this kind has been tried with success.

The drainage of the institution has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now connected with the drainage of the Larbert District. In consequence of this, the filtering tanks are no longer needed, and it is recommended that the hen-house be removed to the site of these tanks, at the north point of the grounds.

The erection of the separate dwelling-house for the Superintendent has been commenced, and it is expected that the mason work will be completed before the arrival of winter. It is very desirable that the erection of this building should be pushed forward, because suitable accommodation for private pupils is greatly needed. The whole of the building in which these pupils now are, after it has undergone the changes which have been resolved on, and after it has ceased to furnish a residence for the Superintendent, will be fully occupied by the number of private pupils at present on the register.

The garden which formerly existed for the use of the Superintendent, should now be laid out in grass and used as a playground. It is hoped the Directors will at once give orders for carrying out this change, so as to avoid the loss of a season.

Instead of covering the roads or paths through the grounds, on which the children walk, with cinders or gravel, it is recommended that they be covered with red blaze, if that can be got at a price which is not high. It will make the walks cleaner, smoother, and more suitable for infirm children.

Every part of the institution was carefully inspected, the clothing of the children and their bedding were examined, the cooking and the serving of the food were looked into, as were also the work done in the school-rooms and the arrangements made for amusement and active play, and a most pleasing impression as to the management of the institution was left on the mind of the reporter. In all directions there was evidence of great ability and conscientious painstaking.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 31*st January* 1894.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

There are at present 40 men and 14 women inmates of the department. Since last visit, 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

H.M. General Prison, Perth

The department was found in excellent order, and everything that was seen was indicative of judicious and considerate treatment of the inmates.

I directed special attention to the case of W. B., whose removal to an ordinary asylum is under consideration by the Prison Commissioners. He has now been for more than 32 years an inmate of the department, having been charged with criminal assault, and being found insane, ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. He is now an old man, and has for many years been regarded as a harmless man. He is still insane, but his insanity is not of a kind involving any danger to himself or others, and I consider him quite fit for treatment in an ordinary asylum. I have no hesitation in recommending his removal to the asylum of his district.

PERTH, 28*th May* 1894.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited to-day the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are 39 men and 15 women at present in the department. Since last visit, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged, and 1 man has died.

The state of the wards, the condition of the inmates, and the management of the establishment continue to be very satisfactory.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Report by Dr Fraser.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit a statement of the amount of visitation performed by me during 1894.

TABLE .

Showing the Number of Patients Visited and Reported on in 1894.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Patients Visited.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Argyll, . .	31	1	5	6	49	60	109	23	17	40	155
2. Banff, . .	15	3	2	5	18	26	44	...	15	15	64
3. Berwick, . .	11	1	3	4	6	15	21	3	6	9	34
4. Clackmannan, .	4	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	6
5. Dumbarton, .	6	2	4	6	1	4	5	2	...	2	13
6. Dumfries, . .	18	1	3	4	14	8	22	1	1	2	28
7. Edinburgh, .	20	21	41	62	33	45	78	3	20	23	163
8. Haddington, .	13	2	3	5	8	13	21	1	3	4	30
9. Lanark, . .	21	10	11	21	45	67	112	24	49	73	206
10. Peebles, . .	5	3	3	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	10
11. Renfrew, . .	14	4	7	11	5	17	22	...	2	2	35
12. Ross & Cromarty,	28	2	2	4	69	60	129	2	...	2	135
13. Roxburgh, . .	8	1	8	9	6	9	15	1	4	5	29
14. Selkirk, . .	3	...	1	1	2	8	10	...	...	...	11
15. Stirling, . .	17	4	8	12	12	14	26	45	83	128	166
16. Western Isles, Skye & Outer Hebrides .	16	...	...	...	8	69	127	...	...	...	127
Totals, .	229	55	101	156	329	422	751	105	200	305	1213

The above Table shows that during 1894 I visited and reported upon 156 private patients, and 1056 pauper patients, resident in the district inspected by

Appendix C.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

me, which comprised 15 counties, Skye and the Outer Hebrides. Of the 1056 pauper patients visited, 751 were provided for singly, and 305 were in specially licensed houses. A report upon the condition and care of each patient was submitted to the Board after visitation.

Report by Dr Fraser.

In accordance with an intimation received from the Board that a long report will not be expected from me, on account of the amount of special work which devolved upon me in addition to my ordinary duties, I present a brief report only for the past year. The condition of the patients in private dwellings remains without material change from year to year, and my previous reports will show that their care as a whole is very satisfactory.

After an experience of seventeen years in visiting the insane in private dwellings, as well as of seven years' previous experience of the insane in asylums, I am able in the most emphatic manner to confirm the conclusions already arrived at by my predecessors, that the mode of care by which a large number of the insane are placed in private dwellings under adequate central and local supervision, as is the case in Scotland, is one which both secures in the best manner the welfare of the patients, and lessens the burden of their maintenance on the public rates. Some of the insane in private dwellings live with relatives, and some with persons not related to them. They equally enjoy privileges and advantages which conduce to their happiness, and I venture to state, broadly speaking, that the sum of happiness enjoyed by these patients far exceeds the happiness which they would enjoy as inmates of institutions, under even the most liberal and enlightened management. Home life with its domestic surroundings and interests has numerous attractions for the loss of which nothing can fully compensate ; and attachment to home is not confined to the insane living with relatives. Those boarded with persons not related to them in many cases soon develope the same feeling of attachment to the home in which they are placed. The enjoyment by the insane of a liberty the same in kind as that enjoyed by their sane neighbours increases their physical and mental well-being; and another marked advantage in this mode of care lies in the fact that it gives patients a full opportunity of realising and developing their individuality. If a patient has a capacity for usefulness he has an opportunity and an inducement to vie with his sane neighbours in showing what he is able to do, and this sometimes goes the length of his becoming an independent and self-supporting man. These favourable features of the mode of caring for the insane in private dwellings, and many others, are to be observed during visitation, and it is impossible to doubt that they conduce to the happiness and welfare of the patients. I do not for a moment deny that in order to prevent abuses, neglect, and improper treatment, careful and systematic supervision is necessary. On the contrary, I affirm that such supervision is absolutely essential to such a mode of care, if it is not to end in failure. No system of providing for the insane is perfect, or ever will be ; but I have no hesitation in saying that the mode of caring for the insane in private dwellings under sound administration and careful supervision has, as regards a certain selected class of the insane, produced results superior to what could be attained for these patients by any other mode of care.

REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

During the year 1894, I made a complete visitation of the pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in the counties of Aberdeen, Caithness, Elgin, Fife, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Nairn, Orkney, Perth, Shetland and Sutherland. All the registered pauper lunatics in these counties were visited at their own homes. I also visited, in these counties, a large number of persons who, as private lunatics or curatory patients, reside (*a*) in their own homes, (*b*) with their relatives, or (*c*) under the care of unrelated guardians approved of by the Board. A small number of private and curatory patients living with their relatives were omitted from this course of visitation, because it had been found at former visits that their complete integration with the family circle guaranteed to the fullest extent the maintenance of their comfort and the promotion of their interests.

I have been prevented by illness from preparing a detailed Report of the work accomplished by me, and of the changes which have occurred in the district inspected by me during the year 1894; but a general survey of the condition and circumstances of the patients indicates that they are, as a whole, satisfactorily cared for. I regret, however, to have to report the occurrence, during the past year, of an unusual number of fatalities. Two patients committed suicide, and one was accidentally killed. My personal knowledge, and inquiries following upon the casualties, supplied clear evidence that the guardians were not deficient in either capacity or vigilance. Each of the patients who committed suicide had been very fully examined by me during the preceding visitation of the districts in which they resided. In neither instance did evidence then exist which indicated the need for special precautions. In the third case the death was in all probability purely accidental. The patient had been paying a visit, and, having missed the train by which he meant to return, he walked homewards along the railway, and was run over by a train.

It would be misleading to base any practical conclusion upon this distressing group of fatalities without taking into consideration that there are successive years during which no fatal accident happens amongst the patients provided for in private dwellings.

Another year devoted to the inspection and supervision of insane persons living under domestic care in Scotland, confirms in my mind two opinions which I have formerly expressed. The first is, that the method of retaining, or recalling from institutions, suitable insane persons to share in the benefits of private life has a rational justification in the social instinct from which springs the desire for a specific home and a circle of habitual associates. The second is, that prolonged experience shows that, in Scotland, a large percentage of those who are registered as lunatics can, from the first or at a later stage of their malady, be provided for and treated in private dwellings in a manner which yields results satisfactory to themselves, and which causes little, if any, departure from the current of daily life of the families and the communities in which they are placed. In short, the system of providing, in private dwellings, for properly chosen patients has the sanction of an elementary instinct; it acts as a boon to many of the insane as well as to the rate-payers, and it causes no appreciable interference with either the performance of the duties or the enjoyment of the privileges of the general public.

ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY NEILL & CO., OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
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1895.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 21*st December* 1894.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th May last, we have now the honour of submitting a Special Report, to be laid before Parliament, respecting 'the 'alleged increasing prevalence of Insanity in Scotland.' Special Report submitted.

As we had some doubts with regard to the lines of inquiry which this Report was expected to take, we print in Appendix H., in order to show clearly the position of the matter, your letter above referred to, the correspondence which followed, and relative documents. Lines of inquiry expected to be taken.

We possess statistics from the time of the institution of the Board in 1857 in regard to the following classes of lunatics:— Scope of Statistics possessed by Board.

(1) All Private Patients in Asylums.
(2) All Private Patients in Private Dwellings who are kept for profit.
(3) All Pauper Patients in Asylums.
(4) All Pauper Patients in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
(5) All Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings.
(6) All Patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children.
(7) All Patients in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

The only class of insane persons in Scotland regarding the number of whom we have no official knowledge are those residing under private care and not kept for profit.

We print in Appendix G. the following Tables:— Statistical Tables appended to Report.

I. Table showing the Number of Lunatics in Establishments and Private Dwellings, classified as Private and Pauper Patients, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1894.

II. Proportions, founded on figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics

and of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and Private Dwellings, per 100,000 of Population.

III. Table showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1894, the Number Placed each year on the Register, the Number Removed therefrom each year by Discharge or Death, and the Proportion of deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

IV. Table showing for each year, from 1874 to 1893, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland registered during the year, who had Never Previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population.

The figures given in these tables do not include patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children, or in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, because these patients are not regarded as falling strictly within the category of 'registered lunatics.' We give, however, the numbers of these classes of patients from 1st January 1858 onwards in Table I.

So far as the statistics contained in these tables go, they may be accepted as complete and accurate. In the case of some of the tables, it has been thought sufficient to cover a period of twenty years. We have not distinguished between the figures relating to males and females, because such a question as the relative liability to insanity of the two sexes does not fall within the scope of this inquiry.

No trustworthy information obtainable in regard to assigned Causes of insanity.

We possess no tabulated information in regard to the assigned causes of insanity. The statutory 'Statement,' which accompanies applications to the Sheriff for Orders for the reception of patients into Asylums, contains the heading 'Supposed Cause,' and a similar query is inserted in the Schedule prescribed by the Board, in connection with the admission of patients by our sanction to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; but we have not thought it expedient to make any use of such information as may be derived from the answers to these queries. Our Third Report,* published in 1861, contains the following passage on this subject:—

'We should have been glad could we have presented a reliable 'statement of the causes of lunacy, but the information at our 'command on this subject is altogether untrustworthy. The state- 'ment which accompanies the petition to the Sheriff is filled up 'either by the patient's friends or the Inspector of Poor. In the 'former case there is frequently an unwillingness to state the 'causes of the malady, although they may be perfectly well known; 'and in the latter case the inspector is commonly ignorant of the 'cause, or else he does not take the trouble to state it.'

Our experience subsequent to 1861 has not led us to modify in any degree the opinion then formed, that statistical tables founded upon the answers to the queries referred to would not only be quite valueless in throwing light upon the causes of insanity, but would be misleading. In addition to the natural disinclination to answer such queries, and to the impossibility of

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answering them where a patient's previous history is unknown, to which the quotation refers, it may be observed that it is often impossible to say with certainty whether the supposed cause of the malady is really its cause or its effect; and that even when willingness to answer questions is present, when opportunities for observation are exceptionally good, and when the fullest knowledge is possessed of the patient's private history, the true origin of the disease must often remain a mere matter of speculation.

We do not know of any way in which it would be possible to obtain information as to the origin of the insanity of the patients on our Register which would be of the smallest statistical or scientific value, and we have not therefore thought that any useful purpose could be served in dealing with the question from this point of view.

Board have for long held and expressed the opinion that there is no statistical evidence that Insanity is increasing.

We have from a very early period of our existence as a Board, expressed the opinion that the increase of the number of registered lunatics did not prove an increased liability in the community to mental disease, but might be accounted for by a process of accumulation of patients, arising from a variety of causes. This view is expressed in our Fourth Report,* published in 1862; and although in every subsequent Report made by us we have discussed questions bearing upon the increased number of registered lunatics, we have never during that period of thirty-three years been able to discover any fact which indicated that the view expressed in 1862 was unsound. We have dealt fully in our Annual Reports with many of the influences which we believe to have been sufficient to account for the increase of registered lunatics. None of them are such as involve the supposition that the increased number of registered lunatics is due to an increased liability to insanity in the community. It is not necessary to go over these discussions afresh in this Report, but we think it may be useful to reproduce a specimen of them here, and for that purpose we have selected and reprinted in Appendix D. a discussion which appeared in our Twenty-fourth Report upon 'The effects of 'the Contribution from Imperial sources towards the Maintenance 'of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland,' together with further observations on the subject which appeared in our Twenty-ninth Report. Too much importance is not, however, to be attached to the effect which the giving of the Grant-in-aid here referred to has had upon the number of the officially reported insane. We are of opinion that the number of pauper lunatics would have greatly increased had no such Grant been given, but we think it serves a useful purpose to show how such a cause has operated in increasing the amount of registered lunacy under conditions which imply no increased liability to mental unsoundness.

Discussions on the Subject in Board's previous Reports.

Our Thirty-fourth Annual Report contains a summary and a further consideration of the many causes, implying no increased tendency to mental disease, which we have held to be of themselves sufficient to account for the increase of registered lunacy. We reprint this portion of the Thirty-fourth Annual Report as Appendix E., and also, as Appendix F., an extract from our

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Thirty-fifth Report, in which we deal with the question of whether the number of registered pauper patients may not be increasing at the expense of the number of registered private patients.

The results of three fresh Researches in new directions submitted.

It appeared to us, when the request for this Report was made, that it would not serve any useful end merely to repeat views and arguments which we have expressed every year in our Annual Reports from 1861 onwards, and that, therefore, if fresh light was to be thrown upon the causes of the increase of the number of registered lunatics, it would be necessary to make researches in new directions, if possible, in the hope that something might be found which would confirm, modify, or disprove the conclusions we had formerly arrived at. We are enabled to submit the results of such researches in the three papers annexed hereto as Appendices A., B., and C.

Memorandum by Sir Arthur Mitchell.

Appendix A.

The first of these is a Memorandum by Sir Arthur Mitchell 'On the Increase of the Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics.'

This paper gives the results of the study of the statistics of the pauper lunacy of a special locality. Sir Arthur Mitchell took the view that it is possible, by studying the statistics of a single limited area which is under one management as regards its insane poor, to eliminate sources of error, and to obtain a clearer and more accurate view of what is really happening than would be possible by studying the combined statistics of many areas under different managing bodies, subject to different influences, and often showing statistical results moving in dissimilar directions. In pursuance of this view, Sir Arthur Mitchell has selected, for the purpose of special study, the lunacy statistics of a large urban community—the Barony Parish, Glasgow.

Sir Arthur Mitchell explains in this paper, which deals with the statistics of the Barony Parish for the ten years from 1883 to 1892, how the number of pauper lunatics maintained by such an area may grow by a process of accumulation, notwithstanding that there is no increased production of insanity within it.

He arrives at the following conclusions with regard to this Parish:—(1) That during these ten years there has certainly been no increased production of pauper lunatics; (2) that, notwithstanding this, the total number of lunatics chargeable to the parish has undergone a steady and considerable increase from year to year; and (3), that this has been due to an accumulation, which results from the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll being every year less than the production or crop of pauper lunatics.

Memorandum by Dr Sibbald.

Appendix B.

The second paper, which is by Dr Sibbald, is a Memorandum 'On the Increase in the Number of the Insane on the Register of 'the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, with special reference 'to the Allegation that it indicates an Increased Prevalence of 'Insanity.' This paper gives an historical summary of the condition of the insane in Scotland prior to the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857, and of the attitude of public opinion in regard to insanity during the first half of the present century. It then

deals with the influences upon the increase of numbers due to the effects of the Act of 1857, the change in the character of asylums, the change of public opinion in regard to insanity, the change of medical opinion in regard to the degree of mental unsoundness which justifies certification, and the giving of the Grant-in-aid. It draws attention to the distribution of pauperism and pauper lunacy in different areas of the country, and the different rate of growth of the number of pauper lunatics in these areas,—showing, for instance, that the Highland and Insular area, when compared with the rest of Scotland, restricting the comparison to pauper lunatics in establishments, will be found to have had its position completely reversed during the thirty years from 1861 to 1890.

Dr Sibbald further shows that if we are to accept the mere numbers of the insane poor in establishments who come upon the Register of the Board as a proof of the extent or growth of mental disease, we should be driven to such a conclusion, for instance, as that mental disease was greatly more prevalent in the county of Edinburgh than in the rest of Scotland in 1855, and that, while Edinburgh has since that date stood comparatively still as regards the growth of pauper lunacy, its growth in other parts of the country has greatly increased—so greatly indeed as to have left Edinburgh far behind. Dr Sibbald points out that it is not consistent with reason to accept this as the true explanation of what has occurred, and that the only reasonable explanation of such a reversal of statistical results as appears in this case, and in that of the Highland and Insular area, is to be found mainly in the gradual approximation of the conditions of one part of the country, as these affect lunacy administration, to those of another.

The paper further deals with the question of the death-rate of the insane, and similar matters, as affecting the accumulation of patients on the Register; with the light which the Census Returns throw upon the amount of insanity in the community; and with the reasons which have, at various times, been given to account for the alleged increase of insanity.

The conclusion which he arrives at, from a study of the statistics, in the light of all the subjects referred to, is that they afford no evidence that mental unsoundness is to-day more prevalent in Scotland than it was in 1858.

Memorandum by Mr Spence.

Appendix C.

The third paper is a Memorandum by Mr Spence, 'On the 'bearing of the Statistics relating to Registered Private Patients, 'upon the Question as to whether Insanity is Increasing.'

This paper deals solely with the question of the production of lunacy in a special section of the community,—that is, the class which is sufficiently wealthy to maintain its insane at its own cost. In pursuance of this inquiry, which is in a direction in which it is believed no research has before been made, Mr Spence has employed statistics furnished by the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, covering a period of fifteen years, and by the Census Reports covering a period of twenty years, and he obtains from these statistics groups representative of that section of the population from which private patients are drawn. The size of

these groups, and their growth, is shown from year to year, and the figures obtained are compared with the number of private lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year dealt with, and also with the number admitted during the year.

The results of these comparisons all point to the conclusion that, in the section of the community from which private patients are drawn, no increased production of mental disease has taken place during the periods dealt with.

The three fresh Inquiries all reach similar conclusions.

These three inquiries have been made in entire independence of each other, and have proceeded upon altogether different lines, and all of them reach similar conclusions. The first paper, which deals with the insane poor in a special area, and the third, which deals with the insane in a special section of the community, reach conclusions which are of a more or less positive character. The conclusions reached by the second paper, which covers a very wide field of inquiry, are negative rather than positive. It must necessarily be so. The statistics which at present exist do not make it possible to state positively either that insanity is increasing or that it is not increasing in Scotland, as a whole, and we know of no statistical or other method of inquiry by means of which a definite conclusion on this point, as regards the entire population of Scotland, can be arrived at.

Directions in which further light may be sought.

Statistics such as we now possess, if continued into years to come, may themselves go far to answer the question, and additional light may yet be thrown upon the subject by a more minute analysis of trustworthy statistics already collected, and also by a further study of the statistics of limited areas.

No ground at present for the belief that Insanity is increasingly prevalent.

At present we can only repeat the conclusion arrived at in many of our former reports,—a conclusion the soundness of which we do not think has been called in question by any authority in Scotland—that the facts and figures, so far as they have been already collected and studied, afford no ground for a belief that insanity is to-day more prevalent in Scotland than it was when we entered upon our functions over thirty-six years ago.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOS. D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL, *Chairman.*
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN,
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, SCOTLAND,

On the Increase of the Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics.

By SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., Commissioner in Lunacy.

THE number of persons registered as pauper lunatics in Scotland has for many years been steadily and largely increasing. The same thing has been taking place in England and Ireland, but attention is only drawn in this memorandum to the increase which has appeared in Scotland. The following statement shows the extent and progress of that increase:—

Number of Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics in Scotland—			Increase.
On 1st January	1859	4,980	—
Do.	1864	5,320	340
Do.	1869	5,994	674
Do.	1874	6,529	535
Do.	1879	7,690	1,161
Do.	1884	8,889	1,199
Do.	1889	9,897	1,008
Do.	1894	11,041	1,144
Total increase,			6061

At first sight this appears to show that all through this period of thirty-five years there must have been a growing liability to mental disorder in that part of the population of Scotland which yields pauper lunatics, if not in the whole population. Indeed, it is admittedly difficult to see how the number of persons registered as pauper lunatics can have so largely increased, if there has been no increased yearly production of pauper lunacy. Yet a careful study of the facts, by many competent persons, has led to the conclusion that the great increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics* is

* It is desirable to keep the registration of lunatics in evidence in this memorandum, and for the sake of shortness I speak often of *registered pauper lunatics*. By this is meant *persons who are registered as pauper lunatics*. To some, however, it may seem to mean that there are unregistered pauper lunatics in Scotland, but no person can be technically a pauper lunatic, who is not registered. When I speak in this memorandum of the pauper lunatics of Barony Parish or of all Scotland, I refer to the total number of pauper lunatics, that is, both to those who are in asylums and to those who are otherwise provided for with the sanction of the General Board.

not due to a greater prevalence of insanity, and that it can be otherwise accounted for and explained. This opinion, indeed, is now generally accepted as correct. Nevertheless, efforts are still being made to throw additional or stronger light on the subject by investigations on lines which are regarded as more or less new. What follows constitutes such an effort.

It is thought that the statistics of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, especially those for the ten years 1883 to 1892, if studied separately, may yield results of value in regard to this question. Among other reasons for thinking that Barony Parish offers a favourable field for an inquiry into the origin and nature of the increase of pauper lunacy are the following:—(1) During the period to be studied the parish has possessed asylum accommodation of its own which has been sufficient for its needs. It has neither had a large amount of unoccupied asylum accommodation, producing a desire to have it occupied, nor a scarcity of accommodation producing a desire to repress the admission of patients, though for the last half of the period, the sufficiency of the accommodation has perhaps been maintained by a somewhat extensive, but in every respect desirable, removal to private care of patients who were incurable and easily managed and who had ceased to need the appliances of an asylum for their proper care and treatment. (2) It is believed that it may be correctly said that, during the whole of the ten years to be studied, special care has been taken in this parish in examining the mental condition of claimants for parochial relief on account of lunacy. This ripened a few years ago into the appointment of a special medical man to examine and report on the mental condition of every such claimant.* (3) The population of Barony Parish is about 300,000, and is thus sufficiently large to give results of practical value in regard to the occurrence and amount of pauper lunacy in the parish. (4) The social condition of the population of the parish has undergone no important change during the ten years 1883 to 1892. The industries and occupations of the people have been practically the same. There have been no bursts either of prosperity or of depression. The growth of the population has been considerable, but it has been going on from year to year at about the same rate. (5) It is possible to examine the statistics of an area of this size with more minuteness than those of a larger area.

The appended Tables I., II., and III. embody those statistics of pauper lunacy in the Barony Parish for the ten years 1883 to 1892, which are to be studied and discussed in this memorandum.

* For this special duty the Parochial Board were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr Carswell, and they have supplied him with the means of placing under observation those claimants whose mental condition did not clearly show that care and treatment in an asylum was necessary, so as to do for poor people living in small houses, what is habitually done for people in good circumstances who live in roomy houses. Dr Carswell has published very instructive reports of the work he has done under this appointment.

TABLE I.—Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Barony Parish

(*From the Registers of the General Board of Lunacy.*)

A	B	C			D			E			F			G		
Year.	Population of Barony Parish estimated to the middle of the year.	Number of persons placed on the Register during each year, as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, including persons who became chargeable to Barony by transference from other parishes.			Number of persons included in Column C who ceased to be chargeable to Barony Parish by transference of liability to other parishes.			Number of persons included in Column C, after deduction of those in Column D, who had been previously on the Register as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish.			True number of persons registered during each year as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, who were found to be really chargeable to that Parish, and who had not been previously on the Register, being the figures in C, minus those in D and E.			Proportion of figures in F, that is, of persons registered as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, to 100,000 of population.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1883	274,087	68	89	157	10	5	15	14	22	36	44	62	106	16·1	22·6	38·7
1884	278,454	99	95	194	11	8	19	23	21	44	65	66	131	23·3	23·7	47·0
1885	282,892	91	85	176	9	9	18	24	23	47	58	53	111	20·5	18·7	39·2
1886	287,399	78	76	154	3	9	12	12	17	29	63	50	113	21·9	17·4	39·3
1887	291,979	98	87	185	12	5	17	20	23	43	66	59	125	22·6	20·2	42·8
1888	296,632	74	110	184	8	13	21	17	25	42	49	72	121	16·5	24·3	40·8
1889	301,358	92	105	197	6	10	16	15	32	47	71	63	134	23·5	20·9	44·4
1890	306,160	87	82	169	4	6	10	17	25	42	66	51	117	21·6	16·6	38·2
1891	311,039	96	85	181	13	12	25	20	22	42	63	51	114	20·3	16·4	36·7
1892	315,995	89	87	176	7	3	10	18	20	38	64	64	128	20·3	20·3	40·6

TABLE II.—Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Barony Parish.

(From the Registers of the General Board of Lunacy.)

A	B			C			D		
Year.	Number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish at 1st January of each year.			**Mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year—being the mean of the number chargeable on the first and on the last day of the year.**			**Proportion per 100,000 of population of the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year as given in Column C.**		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1883	215	256	471	220·5	262·5	483·0	80·4	95·8	176·2
1884	226	269	495	232·5	271·5	504·0	83·5	97·5	181·0
1885	239	274	513	248·5	281·5	530·0	87·9	99·5	187·4
1886	258	289	547	269·0	294·0	563·0	93·6	102·3	195·9
1887	280	299	579	293·0	308·5	601·5	100·3	105·7	206·0
1888	306	318	624	309·5	328·5	638·0	104·3	110·8	215·1
1889	313	339	652	312·5	349·5	662·0	103·7	116·0	219·7
1890	312	360	672	318·5	363·0	681·5	104·0	118·6	222·6
1891	325	366	691	328·0	367·5	695·5	105·5	118·1	223·6
1892	331	369	700	336·0	379·5	715·5	106·3	120·1	226·4
1893	341	390	731	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table III.—Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Barony Parish.

(From the Registers of the General Board of Lunacy.)

Year.	Number of persons who became chargeable to Barony Parish by transference of liability from other parishes.		
	M.	F.	T.
1883	4	7	11
1884	5	12	17
1885	5	7	12
1886	6	2	8
1887	5	3	8
1888	1	5	6
1889	4	7	11
1890	4	4	8
1891	5	3	8
1892	4	8	12

oses of this inquiry I regard the Barony Parish as a dwelling or area occupied by a large family of about 300,000 individuals, and the inquiry relates to the lunacy which occurs or exists in this family.

But the inquiry does not deal with all the lunacy which occurs or exists in the family. A part of the existing lunacy and of the annual production of lunacy, in the whole Barony family, affects those members of it who do not require or receive assistance from the poor-rate. The present inquiry relates only to the lunacy which affects those members of the family who become paupers in connection with lunacy. It cannot be wider than this, because we have no information regarding the whole amount or the annual production of non-pauper lunacy either in this or in any other area of Scotland. Indeed, all that is known of the number of non-pauper lunatics in Scotland is the number of those who are in asylums or are in private dwellings under the care of the Board, and it is necessary to bear in mind that some of them have been sent to Scotland from England and Ireland.

An inquiry, however, which relates only to pauper lunatics, is really what is proper and what is wanted. When we speak of the increase of lunacy in the country, we practically refer to pauper lunacy. Registered non-pauper lunatics have increased from 35 per 100,000 of population in 1858 to 45 in 1892, being an increase of 28·5 per cent., but, as already stated, a part of this increase does not belong to Scotland. Registered pauper lunatics, on the other hand, have increased during the same period from 157 to 263 per 100,000 of population, being an increase of 67·5 per cent. The absolute increase from 1858 to 1892 has been 795 for non-pauper and 5,905 for pauper lunatics. The population of Scotland has increased during the same period by 1,035,787.

The statistics used in this inquiry, therefore, refer only to those members of the Barony family who, in connection with lunacy, are paupers,—that is, to the pauper lunatics of Barony Parish. But it will be afterwards seen that these statistics which relate only to a portion of the Barony family are nevertheless compared with the whole of the family,—that is, with the whole population of the parish. No other comparison is possible, because, though we know that there are two sections of the family, one yielding non-pauper and the other yielding pauper lunatics, we do not know the numerical strength of each section. A comparison of pauper lunatics, however, with the whole population, supplies information which will be trustworthy in its teaching, providing the proportional numerical strength of each of the two sections has remained steady during the period under examination,—that is, providing the proportion of the population which yields non-pauper lunatics and the proportion which yields pauper lunatics have remained substantially the same throughout the period. It seems to me that the steadiness of these proportions, in the case of the Barony population, may be accepted as reasonably certain, and may be properly assumed.

The figures in Table I. are intended to disclose, (1) as accurately as possible, the number of persons who became chargeable to Barony Parish as lunatics in each of the ten years 1883 to 1892,

and who may be regarded as the yearly production, or crop, or harvest of pauper lunacy; and (2), the proportion which the number of such persons in each year bears to the population of the parish for that year,—in other words, to the whole of what I call the Barony family.

In order to show the purpose of the figures in columns D and E of Table I., it is desirable to make the following remarks:—

(*a*) Persons who really belong to the Barony family may and do become pauper lunatics, who are not, when that occurs, resident in the home of the Barony family, and many of these become temporarily pauper lunatics of other parishes or families. It is certain that some persons who are really a part of the Barony family will always be found resident in other areas. When they become insane and need parochial aid, they eventually, though perhaps not immediately, fall on Barony Parish, as the family to which they really belong, for care and treatment. When the absenteeism, however, is of a certain length and character, with some few exceptions, the connection with the family is broken, as a result of the law of settlement.

(*b*) On the other hand, all the persons resident in the Barony home or area do not belong to the Barony family. Persons from other areas will always be found there. They are, so to speak, guests. When any of these become insane and need parochial assistance, they are usually in the first instance placed on the Register as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, and are afterwards removed to the register of the parish to which they properly belong. When the residence of such guests, however, is of a certain length, they are, with some few exceptions, absorbed into the Barony family.

(*c*) If lunacy occurs among the absentees, and if pauperism follows, their connection with the Barony family is soon discovered; and if lunacy occurs among the guests, with pauperism as its consequence, it soon becomes known that they do not belong to the Barony family.

(*d*) It is clear, from what has been said, that members of the Barony family, who become insane while absent from the Barony home or area, and who need to be pauperised, are properly regarded as a part of the production or crop of pauper lunatics of the Barony family. They are accordingly so treated, and are included in column C of Table I. The number of persons so included for each year is shown in Table III.

(*e*) It is also clear that persons, who become insane while guests of the Barony family, and who need to be pauperised, though at first placed on the Register of pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, cannot properly be regarded as a part of the production or crop of pauper lunatics of the Barony family. Their number for each year, which is given in column D of Table I., has therefore to be deducted from the figures in column C, in an effort to disclose the true yearly production of pauper lunatics in the Parish.

(*f*) A further deduction, however, has to be made from the figures of column C of Table I. before the real production of pauper lunatics is shown. Those persons placed on the Register

in any year as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, who have previously been on the Register, are not regarded as properly forming a part of the production or crop of pauper lunacy for that year, and they thus fall to be deducted from the figures in column C. The number of such persons for each of the ten years under examination is given in column E of Table I.

(*g*) When the two deductions referred to are made, we get the figures in column F, which show the true yearly production of pauper lunacy in the Barony family during the decennial period 1883 to 1892. The production or crop of pauper lunacy, furnished by the Barony population in any year, thus consists of the total number of persons who are placed on the Register in that year as chargeable to Barony, *minus* the number of those afterwards found to be chargeable to other parishes, and *minus* also the number of those who had previously been on the Register.

(*h*) It must be kept in mind that it is the time of becoming chargeable and not the time of the occurrence of lunacy which is being dealt with here. Nothing else is possible. The time of the appearance of lunacy cannot be given. It may have existed for some time before the pauperism, but we have to deal here with the time of its co-existence with pauperism.

Having made these explanatory remarks I am now able to show the outcome of the inquiry as it is presented in columns F and G of Table I. The figures in these columns, which relate to the sexes combined, I shall for convenience reproduce here. For the present purpose it is unnecessary to discuss the figures relating to the sexes separately.

Year.	F. (Part of Column F of Table I.) Number of persons of both sexes registered as pauper lunatics of Barony Parish, showing the yearly production or crop of pauper lunacy.	G. (Part of Column G of Table I.) Proportion of the figures in F to 100,000 of the population of Barony Parish.
1883	106	38·7
1884	131	47·0
1885	111	39·2
1886	113	39·3
1887	125	42·8
1888	121	40·8
1889	134	44·4
1890	117	38·2
1891	114	36·7
1892	128	40·6

The absolute numbers in column F are chiefly of importance when seen in their proportions to population in column G. It may be useful, however, to point out that they show the yearly average of the absolute production of pauper lunatics, *irrespective of population*, for the ten years 1883 to 1892, to have been exactly 120,—117

for the first five years and 123 for the last five years. The population during the period had increased by about 42,000.

The figures in column G are those of most significance and value. It will be observed that they vary from year to year,—the range of variation being from 47·0 in the second year to 36·7 in the ninth year. There is no steady progress from year to year, either up or down. There is neither a steadily progressive increase nor a steadily progressive decrease. The figures give no indication that there is anything at work tending to produce either increase or decrease. The variations appear to be just what should be expected when nothing is operating in either of these directions, and they are not greater than they should be, regard being had to the fact that the population which yields them is not larger than 300,000 or thereby. If the population of the area had been twice or thrice 300,000, the fluctuations would almost certainly have been less.

So far as the figures do show any change in the rate of production, it is in the direction of a decrease. This is seen by dividing the decenniad into two quinquenniads, and looking at each separately, when it is found that the last is somewhat less than the first,—the average yearly production being 41·4 to 100,000 of population for the first, as against 40·1 for the last. So far as the teaching of the statistics of this decenniad goes, from 40 to 41 per 100,000 of population may be regarded as the yearly expectancy of the crop of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, providing there is no change in its circumstances or in its lunacy administration.

The broad outcome of the inquiry is that, during the period of ten years from 1883 to 1892, there has been no increase of the production of lunacy in that part of the Barony family which yields pauper lunatics. The annual contribution of the mentally unsound, which is made by this section of the family, has shown no tendency to grow. The whole circumstances of the Barony Parish, to which reference has been made, and in particular the commendable character of its lunacy administration seemed to indicate that this might be found to be the case, and led to the opinion that a study of the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the parish might give results of value. What immediately follows will show that the opinion was well founded.*

Notwithstanding the fact that there was no increased production of pauper lunacy in Barony Parish during this decenniad, there was a steady and very considerable increase of the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish. The amount of this increase is shown by the figures in Table II., which refer to the same decennium. The parts of columns B, C and D, which refer to the sexes combined are for convenience reproduced here.

Column B of this Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish on the 1st of January of each year of the period. That number rose from 471 at the beginning of 1883

* I have dealt with what seems most correctly to represent the true annual production of pauper lunacy, that is, with persons who never before had appeared as registered pauper lunatics. But it so happens that if I had not excluded those previously on the register, there would have been no material difference in the conclusions reached.

to 731 at the end of 1892. The progress of the rise may be called steady, though it is somewhat less rapid in the last than in the first half of the period.

Year.	B. (Part of Column B of Table II.) Number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish at 1st January of each year.	C. (Part of Column C of Table II.) Mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year—being the mean of the number on the first and on the last day of the year.	D. (Part of Column D of Table II.) Proportion per 100,000 of population of the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish for each year as given in column C.
1883	471	483·0	176·2
1884	495	504·0	181·0
1885	513	530·0	187·4
1886	547	563·0	195·9
1887	579	601·5	206·0
1888	624	638·0	215·1
1889	652	662·0	219·7
1890	672	681·5	222·6
1891	691	695·5	223·6
1892	700	715·5	226·4
1893	731	...	...

Column C shows the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony for each year, being the mean of the numbers chargeable on the first and on the last day of the year. These figures show an increase from 483 for the first year to 715·5 for the last year. In like manner the upward progress here may be called steady, though the rise is somewhat less rapid in the later years.

The figures of column C are those used in the calculations given in column D, which show for each of the ten years the proportion per 100,000 of population of the mean number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony for that year. The proportion for the first year is 176·2, and for the last 226·4. Every year shows a rise over the year which goes before, but the rate of rising is slower during the last five than during the first five years. The whole rise from the beginning to the end of the period is very considerable, and, as has been already pointed out, it has taken place notwithstanding the fact that there was no increase but rather a decrease of the production of pauper lunacy during the period.

The question arises—How can this happen? What I believe to be a fairly correct answer has often been given. It has been pointed out that the increase is very largely due to an accumulation of pauper lunatics on the Register, caused by the fact that in every year the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll does not equal the production. It is in this way certainly that the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony Parish has risen from 471 at the beginning of 1883 to 731 at the end of 1892, and not because the occurring cases of

insanity in the part of the population which yields pauper lunatics were from year to year more numerous. How this took place may be thus illustrated :—

If a man starts with a capital of £471 in 1883, that is, with a sum equal in pounds to the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to Barony at the beginning of that year, and if, during the next ten years, he has the varying incomes and the varying expenditures (equal in pounds respectively to the crop of pauper lunatics and to the removals by death, recovery, &c.), which are shown in the following tabular statement, his capital (without any consideration of interest) will at the end have risen to £731.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Year.	Amount of income.	Amount of income expended or got rid of.	Amount of income not expended or got rid of, and constituting additions to capital.
1883	£106	£82	£24
1884	131	113	18
1885	111	77	34
1886	113	81	32
1887	125	80	45
1888	121	93	28
1889	134	114	20
1890	117	98	19
1891	114	105	9
1892	128	97	31
		Total additions to capital, ...	£260
		Original capital, ...	471
		Capital at the end of the ten years, .	£731

It seems to me that this satisfactorily illustrates the nature of the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in the Barony Parish, without an increased production of pauper lunacy.

The figures of the second column of the foregoing tabular statement are taken from column F of Table I., and the figures of the third column* are derived by calculation from the figures in columns F of Table I. and B of Table II.,—the difference between the production and the increase of stock each year representing the amount got rid of or expended.

The inquiry thus shows, and does so beyond question so far as I can see, the three following things with regard to Barony Parish :—(1) That during these ten years there has certainly been no increased production of pauper lunatics; (2) that, notwithstanding this, the total number of lunatics chargeable to the parish has undergone a steady and considerable increase from year to year; and (3), that this has been due to an accumulation, which results from the number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the

* The calculated figures in the third column may not be exactly the same as the counted number of recoveries, deaths, and removals of unrecovered patients from the poor-roll, and I therefore had these picked out of the Registers and counted. Their total number so ascertained is 267 instead of 260. The two figures may be regarded as remarkable for the closeness of their agreement.

poor-roll being every year less than the production or crop of pauper lunatics.

It thus appears that the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the Barony Parish do throw light on the inquiry into the increase of pauper lunacy. The Parish furnishes what was wanted, namely, an area in which there has been, during the ten years 1883 to 1892, so far as the number of persons who annually become pauper lunatics can disclose it, a diminished rather than an increased liability to insanity in that part of the population, which yields pauper lunatics, yet in which there has nevertheless been a steady and considerable increase from year to year of the stock of pauper lunatics,—that is, of the total number of lunatics registered as chargeable to the parish.

In the statistics of the pauper lunatics of the Barony Parish the question as to whether there are or are not new social or other conditions which are increasing the liability to insanity does not arise. Whether such new conditions exist, or do not exist, they do not in this area lead to an increased production of pauper lunacy. It may be said that they do exist, but that they are overruled or counteracted by the care exercised, and increasingly exercised, in the certification of patients. This may to some extent be true, but it matters nothing. The fact remains that, without any increased production, there is here a greatly increased stock. It was in the expectation that Barony might furnish an area of which this was true, that it was resolved to study its statistics separately, and they appear conclusively to show that there can be a largely increased stock without any increased production, and they also show how the growth of the stock is brought about in such circumstances. A definite illustration of this is what seemed to be wanted.

The statistics for all Scotland would not show this quite so clearly, as will be seen from the following Table, dealing with the same ten years:—

Statistics of Pauper Lunatics for all Scotland.

Year.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the year.	Total number of pauper lunatics registered, in whatever way provided for, who had never previously been registered.			Proportion of pauper lunatics who had never previously been registered per 100,000 of the population.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1883	3,798,961	801	820	1621	21·1	21·6	42·7
1884	3,827,478	766	782	1548	20·0	20·4	40·4
1885	3,856,307	736	795	1531	19·1	20·6	39·7
1886	3,885,155	731	725	1456	18·8	18·7	37·5
1887	3,914,318	715	801	1516	18·3	20·4	38·7
1888	3,943,701	755	834	1589	19·1	21·2	40·3
1889	3,973,305	806	825	1631	20·3	20·8	41·1
1890	4,003,132	832	839	1671	20·8	20·9	41·7
1891	4,033,180	842	897	1739	20·9	22·2	43·1
1892	4,063,452	889	944	1833	21·9	23·2	45·1

The figures in this Table relating to all Scotland show a fall in the production of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population from the first to the fourth year. After the fourth year up to the end of the period there is a steady rise of production. The mean annual production for the first five years is 39·8, while that for the last five years is 42·2.* The figures indicate, therefore, that during this decenniad there was some growth of production when Scotland as a whole is under consideration. But this increased production can only account for a small part of the increased stock, which rose during the decenniad from 8,719 to 10,837. The increased stock was largely—indeed, it would scarcely be inaccurate to say almost entirely—brought about in exactly the same way as that which led to the increased stock in the Barony Parish, where there was no increased production. But the small increased production arrests attention, and is readily credited with causing the increased stock by those who have difficulty in seeing how the stock can grow with a diminution rather than an increase of production. It was of importance, therefore, to find an area in which there was a considerable growth of the stock without any increase of production, so as to be able to demonstrate how, in such circumstances, the growth of the stock took place. That area has been found in Barony Parish, and the demonstration has been given.

General Remarks.

It has elsewhere at various times been abundantly shown that new things have been operating in Scotland, during the last twenty or thirty years, as causes of an increased production of pauper lunacy. For example, the contribution from Imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics—the change of medical opinion as to what constitutes certifiable lunacy—the diminished unwillingness to place persons in asylums as the result of the improved condition of these institutions—the easier access to asylums from their being more numerous and more widely spread over the country,—these and other things of a like character certainly tend to increase the production of registered lunatics, and some of them the production exclusively of registered pauper lunatics. They do not, however, cause any increased liability to insanity. That is plain and certain. They only tend to bring persons on the Register of lunatics who were not formerly brought on that Register. They have no influence on their mental condition, and are in no sense the cause of their insanity. They are merely the cause of their registration. It has been said that "human power cannot multiply the lunatics of a country." But this is certainly wrong, if by lunatics we mean registered lunatics. It would be easy, for instance, to frame an Act of Parliament which would increase their number. It would also be easy to frame an Act which would diminish their number. Again, a change of opinion as to what constitutes certifiable insanity must

* So far as the teaching of this decenniad goes, the expectancy of the yearly production of pauper lunatics for all Scotland would be from 40 to 42 per 100,000 of population, nearly the same as, but a little higher than, that for Barony Parish.

either raise or lower the number of registered lunatics. Such a change easily occurs, because insanity, like lameness or blindness, is relational. It will show what I mean by this, if I point out that in times of peace recruits are rejected as being lame or as having defective sight, who would at once be accepted in times of war as being sound in both respects. A man may be lame *quoad* some occupations, who is not lame *quoad* others. So men can be and are held to be insane in certain circumstances or positions, and for certain objects, who would not be so held in different circumstances and without such objects. It seems desirable to direct attention to these things, but nothing more than a brief reference to them here seems necessary.

It is difficult to show the extent of the operation of such causes of an increased production of pauper lunatics as those just referred to; but when we attempt to deal with causes of an increased liability to insanity in the community, yielding non-pauper as well as pauper lunatics, it is nearly always impossible even roughly to estimate their strength, and it is often impossible even to prove their existence. Fresh causes of mental disorder must, no doubt, from time to time come into operation, and causes long in operation must at times receive additional strength from new conditions; but, on the other hand, some exciting or predisposing causes of lunacy must occasionally, for a like reason, be weakened or perhaps made to disappear. The alleged occurrence of changes in the causes of insanity often rests on nothing better than a mere impression or loose second-hand observation, and scarcely deserves serious consideration.

It happens, occasionally, that something fresh attracts attention by presenting itself with frequency as the exciting cause of, or in close connection with, occurring cases of insanity, and there may thus appear to have arisen a fresh cause of insanity. Influenza may serve as an illustration. This disease, after a long absence, has been present among us for some years, and insanity has been regarded by many, and perhaps properly regarded, as one of its sequels. But no one supposes that all those persons, in whose cases insanity has appeared in seeming connection with an attack of influenza, would have remained in a state of mental health if they had not been attacked by influenza. It is all but certain that some, if not many, of them were persons with a proclivity to brain disease, who would, sooner or later, have broken down in some other way. And, further, in looking at influenza as increasing the production of insanity, we must not forget that it is a fatal disease, and that, as it so often seriously affects the nervous centres, there would be some among the many whom it killed with a constitutional instability of mental health. It might thus appear to diminish the production of insanity—as it appears to increase it in the cases of those whom it has not killed. Other and perhaps better illustrations could be given.

Whatever tends to weaken or injure the bodily health must have a more or less bad effect on the mental health, and must, therefore, influence the production of insanity. Nothing would

tend so much to lessen that production as to make every one the intelligent guardian of his mental and bodily health, and so to make old age a chief cause of death, and perhaps also of insanity. But the ignorant and the vicious, as well as the poor, we shall always have with us, and the laws of health will not cease to be broken in countless ways, with disease of body and disease of mind as the outcome. Men will continue to eat and drink what injures them, to gratify their passions to excess, to over indulge in religious or political excitement, to work beyond their strength in the furtherance of projects of ambition, to clothe and house themselves without regard to health, and in many other ways to neglect or violate the laws of health. All these things, of course, influence the production of insanity.

At times attention may be attracted to the frequency of breaches of these laws in special directions, and superficial observers are then apt to attribute to them an exaggerated strength, and to think that they are doing much more than they are really doing, and that they largely account for the increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics. And no doubt such violations of the laws of health may increase that number, but the extent of the increase is always small, when compared with the increase which is caused by the annual excess of the production of pauper lunacy over recoveries, deaths, and removals from the poor-roll. It is the purpose of this memorandum to show that in this way a large increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics may and does take place without any increase of the yearly production of pauper lunatics, and without the need of assuming any greater prevalence of insanity. The stock may go on increasing, not because the yearly number of recruits has been increasing, but because those who have joined the ranks have each year out-numbered those who have been withdrawn. In the fullest sense this has been shown to be true of the Barony Parish, during the period under investigation and in nearly as full a sense it is believed to be true of Scotland as a whole during the same period.

It does not fall within the scope or purpose of this memorandum to show whether the increase of the number of persons registered as pauper lunatics could or could not be checked—in other words, whether too many persons are admitted to the register, or too few removed from it.

But it may be useful to point out that the difference between the yearly number of pauper lunatics produced and the yearly number got rid of by recovery, death and removal from the poor-roll is not kept up, unless to a very small extent, by a diminishing death-rate. This being so, it may be asked whether, as the number of persons yielding the deaths is growing so rapidly, the absolute annual number of deaths may not in time become so large as to make the discharges by recovery, death and removal from the poor-roll equal to the production, providing the production does not increase beyond what is due to population. If that balance were reached, the growth of the number of pauper lunatics by accumulation, in the way I have been describing in this memorandum, would

cease, and the stock of pauper lunatics would become stationary. Up to this time, however, so far from the difference between production and clearance (using these words for the sake of brevity) having become less, either from this or any other cause, it has become greater, as will be seen from the figures in the following Table:—

Decenniads.	Average number of pauper lunatics on register in each decenniad.	Absolute number of pauper lunatics placed on register in each decenniad.	Absolute number of pauper lunatics removed from register in each decenniad.
1860–1869	5,507	12,080	11,110
1870–1879	6,857	17,110	15,420
1880–1889	9,077	21,210	18,870

The figures in this Table show* that the persons removed from the register were 91·9 per cent. of those placed on it in the first decenniad, 90·1 per cent. in the second, and 88·9 per cent. in the third. We possess no material, therefore, for calculating when a balance between production and clearance might be reached through an increase of the absolute number of deaths. Indeed the progress of the figures shows the opposite of a tendency to lead to such a balance, and if that progress were repeated during the next three decenniads (1890–1919), the clearance during the last decenniad (1910–1919) would fall to 83·7 per cent. of the production.

* The figures of the Table also show that the persons removed from the register were 20·1 per cent. of the average number on the register in the first decenniad, 22·4 per cent. in the second, and 20·7 in the third.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, *On the Increase in the Number of the Insane on the Register of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, with special reference to the Allegation that it indicates an Increased Prevalence of Insanity.* By JOHN SIBBALD, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy.

Increase in the Number of the Insane under Official Cognizance.

The official figures seem to justify apprehension, but they need to be carefully examined.

According to the English Commissioners, there were in England and Wales 28,574 lunatics under official cognizance in the year 1852, and there were 89,822 in the year 1893. The proportions to the population represented by these numbers were 157 in every 100,000 in 1852, and 302 in every 100,000 in 1893. According to the Scottish Commissioners, there were in Scotland 5,795 lunatics under official cognizance in the year 1858, and there were 13,300 in the year 1894. The proportions to population were 192 in every 100,000 in 1858, and 325 in every 100,000 in 1894. There has thus been in each country an average annual addition, since 1852 for England and 1858 for Scotland, of about 3·5 to the number of lunatics under official cognizance in every 100,000 of the population. These figures are, it must be admitted, calculated to excite reasonable alarm, but the more carefully they are examined, the more does it become evident that other things than the amount of mental disease in the community have contributed largely to determine the numbers contained in the Commissioners' Reports. The object of the present paper is to indicate what seem to have been the circumstances which have chiefly influenced the figures, to help towards an understanding of their true nature, and to endeavour to correct some of the erroneous impressions that have been formed. It will, I think, be made evident that the administrative and other changes which have taken place during the past half century, made it probable that there would be a large increase in the number of

Other things than the amount of mental disease have contributed to determine the numbers.

It can be shown that a great increase must have occurred,

persons classed as insane, and that this increase was likely to take place even though there might be no increase in the amount of mental disease. If only this proposition is satisfactorily established, the figures in the Reports will be divested to a great extent of their alarming character.

even though insanity had not increased.

Condition of the Insane during the first half of the present Century.

About the middle of the present century, when the existing system of lunacy administration was introduced into this country, a great change took place in the way in which the insane were treated. To understand that change the previous condition of the insane must be recalled to mind. The revelations of the House of Commons Committees, of the years 1815 and 1827, are now well-nigh forgotten, and the inhuman treatment to which the inmates were subjected in the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, in the old York Asylum, and in many other establishments, both public and private, is seldom brought to mind. The cold damp cells, the holes in the wall to serve for windows, the accumulations of filth, the whips, the manacles, and the chains, the meagre food, and the insufficiency and sometimes the entire absence of clothing; all these things are passing into oblivion; but they cannot be left out of view if we wish to understand the results of the change which has been brought about under the administration of the last fifty years. Dr Hack Tuke when describing the insane before this time, says they were 'too often under the charge of brutal keepers, chained 'to the wall, or in their beds, where they lay in dirty straw, and 'frequently in the depth of winter without a rag to cover 'them.'* Such was the condition of the inmates of many asylums, up to the time that the Boards of Commissioners in Lunacy were created. Even after the managers of asylums became aware that their establishments were to be subjected to official inspection, the condition of many asylums was such that persons who only know of asylums as they are now may have difficulty in believing that it was possible. The following is, however, an extract from the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1859, by the late eminent Earl of Shaftesbury, who took a leading part in reforming the treatment of the insane, and who was the first Chairman of the English Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. 'When we first 'began our visitations,' he said, 'one of the first rooms that we 'went into contained nearly 150 patients, in every form of 'madness, a large proportion of them chained to the wall, some 'melancholy, some furious, but the noise and din and roar were 'such that we positively could not hear each other; every form of 'disease and every form of madness was there. I never beheld 'anything so horrible and so miserable.'

Neglect and ill-treatment to which the insane were formerly subjected.

Description by Lord Shaftesbury.

All over the civilised world the condition of the insane at this period was deplorable. Miss Dorothea L. Dix, to whose exertions the reform of the treatment of the insane in the United States was due, writes in a memorial presented to Congress in 1848:—

* Chapters in the 'History of the Insane in the British Isles,' by Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P., page 44.

Description by Miss D. L. Dix.

'I have myself seen more than 9000 idiots, epileptics, and insane 'in these United States, destitute of appropriate care and pro-'tection; and of this vast and miserable company, sought out 'in jails, in poorhouses, and in private dwellings, there have 'been hundreds,—nay, rather thousands,—bound with galling 'chains, bowed beneath fetters and heavy iron balls attached 'to drag-chains, lacerated with ropes, scourged with rods, and 'terrified beneath storms of profane execrations and cruel blows.' After the reforms in America had been well begun, Miss Dix chanced to visit Scotland, and in her earnest manner made inquiries as to the condition of the insane in this country. The result of these inquiries is given in the following extract from the speech of Mr Ellice, when supporting the passage of the Lunacy Bill of 1857 in Parliament:—'Her suspicions 'were aroused by the great difficulty she experienced in 'penetrating into the lunatic asylums of Scotland; but when 'she did gain access she found the unfortunate inmates were in 'a most miserable condition. She came to London and placed 'herself in communication with the Secretary of State for the Home 'Department and with the Duke of Argyll; and at her instance, 'and without any public movement on the subject, a Royal 'Commission was appointed to inquire into the state of the 'lunatic asylums of Scotland. No one, we feel sure, could read 'the Report of the Commission without feeling grateful to that 'lady for having been instrumental in exposing proceedings which 'were disgraceful to this or to any civilised country.' The Royal Commission was appointed in 1855, the year of Miss Dix's visit; and the following is a quotation from the Report which they made in 1857, showing the state of many private asylums even after it had been made known that they were to be inspected:—

Description by Scottish Royal Commission.

'Proprietors of licensed houses endeavour to fill their premises 'by offering to take patients on low terms; gross deceptions are 'practised by them with a view of screening defects, abuses, and 'mismanagement, and those patients who, by reason of their malady, 'are rendered incapable of making complaints, endure much de-'privation and oppression. . . . The premises are in most cases 'totally unsuited for the purpose of asylums, and are crowded 'in an extreme degree. The patients are badly lodged within 'doors, and are scarcely ever allowed to walk beyond small yards 'surrounded by high walls. They are generally scantily fed and 'clothed, and are provided with but a meagre amount of bedding, 'which is often of the worst kind. They are frequently subjected 'to mechanical restraint and seclusion, and are occasionally stripped 'naked and placed to sleep together on loose straw, cast into 'rudely-constructed bed-frames.'*

The neglect and ill-treatment which has been described did not, of course, affect rich and poor alike. The temptations to neglect and ill-treatment which made the condition of the insane poor so deplorable, did not exist in regard to patients belonging to the richer classes. Where ample payment was made to the managers of asylums, there was no serious temptation to withhold sufficient food, adequate clothing, and comfortable accommodation.

* 'Report of Royal Commission,' pp. 248, 249.

The managers would, in their own interest, require to gain and preserve a character for kindness as well as skilfulness in the treatment of their patients. And there were liberally-conducted institutions where the treatment and accommodation was as good as according to the ideas of the time it could be made.

Lunacy Legislation in the Past.

The legislation of bygone times in regard to the insane was not dictated by kindly feeling towards them.

It is not pleasant to dwell on the horrible details of cruelty and neglect which form so large a part of the early history of the insane, but if we are to understand what has occurred in regard to the insane during the latter half of the present century, it is necessary to apprehend clearly their position during the period immediately preceding. It must not be hastily assumed that the harsh treatment that has been described was due to a special hard-heartedness of those in whose immediate keeping they were. It would be difficult to show that the keepers of the insane were much worse than other people at the time. The treatment of the patients, indeed, was in accordance with the views then generally taken of the nature of insanity. This is shown in the legislative action of the period. The laws of Great Britain did not, like the French laws previous to the first Republic, speak of the insane as a class allied to mischievous and ferocious animals;* but they were conceived in the same spirit. The only English Act of Parliament, up to the year 1808, which relates to the care of the insane poor, was the Act of 1744 (17 Geo. II. c. 5). This statute dealt with those who were so far disordered in their senses as to be too dangerous to be permitted to go at large; and it authorised any two justices to have them apprehended, securely locked up, and chained. Towards the end of last century a more kindly feeling to the insane began to be shown, and some men, chief among whom was William Tuke of York, gave effect, so far as their influence extended, to views which were as full of sympathy with the insane and as distinguished by noble and intelligent philanthropy as any that have been set forth up to the present time. In accordance with these benevolent views, efforts were made to establish new asylums and to improve others already in existence; but though these efforts were not unattended with success, they left the treatment of the insane during the first half of the present century to a large extent, and, in regard to the insane poor, with few exceptions, such as has been described in the preceding paragraphs; and public opinion as a whole was satisfied if care was taken that the dangerous insane were securely locked up and chained. A few members of Parliament animated by enlightened and humane ideas, attempted to induce the legislature to make laws which should have in view not merely the protection of the public from the insane, but should seek to protect the insane from ill-usage and provide for their

Better views began to be held at the close of last century,

* The French law of 1790 entrusts to the municipal authorities "le soin d'obvier ou de remédier aux événements fâcheux qui pourraient être occasionnés par les insensés ou les furieux laissés en liberté et par la divagation des animaux malfaisants et féroces."

remedial treatment. Committees of inquiry were appointed, and bills for the improvement of the law were introduced again and again; but it was not till the year 1845 that an Act was passed for England and Wales, and not till the year 1857 that an Act was passed for Scotland, which laid the foundation of a benevolent and effective system of lunacy administration.

but did not take full effect till the middle of the present century.

Public opinion in regard to Insanity during the first half of the present Century.

A knowledge of the way the insane were treated, may be of use, when trying to ascertain the kind of condition formerly classed as insanity.

The importance of the account here given of the condition of the insane before the establishment of the present system of lunacy administration depends, for the purpose of the present inquiry on the light which it sheds on the question who the persons were that were regarded as insane when the new system came into existence. A very superficial glance at the inmates of asylums at the present day is sufficient to show that they include a large number of persons who would not have been thought fit subjects for incarceration in asylums forty or fifty years ago; and it is at once felt that when we speak of the insane now, we have in our minds a large class of persons who were not thought of as insane at that time. This is a fact which has evidently an important bearing on any comparison of the numbers referring to the two periods. The popular view of what is required to constitute insanity has indeed undergone a remarkable change, and it will be shown that this was an inevitable result of the new system of administration. According to the popular view of insanity, at the earlier period, it was a condition differing from bodily disease, not merely in the fact that the mental functions were disordered, but that the subjects of it were under a mysterious influence which was supernatural as well as malign. The belief in demoniacal possession was waning but was not extinct. There was still a certain stigma of disgrace attached to the individual and to the family affected by insanity. The feeling excited in the popular mind by the statement that a person was insane, was one of repulsion rather than of sympathy. When the insane were seen to be harshly treated public feeling was not outraged. In cases of mental disorder recognised as due to bodily disease, those persons who were bound by ties of affection to the patients were glad to save them from harsh treatment by countenancing views which drew a distinction between mental disorders due to bodily disease and the condition recognised as insanity. Strong motives were thus furnished by the bad state of asylums for restricting the meaning attached to the term 'insanity,' and a large number of persons affected with morbid mental excitement, depression, or enfeeblement, and of persons suffering from other forms of mental unsoundness would be usually omitted from consideration when the persons classed as insane were spoken of. According to the practice of the time, the term 'insanity,' or 'madness' which was the more usual term, was used chiefly to indicate those kinds of mental disorder which involved danger and inspired fear, and in

Views as to the nature of insanity which were prevalent.

'The insane' did not mean *all* persons of unsound mind

which it was thought that the protection of others required that the patients should be kept in safe custody.

Concealment of cases of insanity.

Another influence which contributed to restrict the number of persons known to be insane was the disposition which prevailed to conceal the existence of cases of insanity. This disposition affected all classes of society; but it was stronger amongst the poor than amongst the rich. The influence of superstition was greater amongst the less cultured classes, and the fate of the insane poor, if placed in an asylum, was more terrible. Parochial authorities also, even when not deterred by motives of economy from dealing with cases of insanity, might be excused for ignoring them when there was no means of adequately providing for them.

Some progress towards better ideas was made in first half of present century.

It would not be correct to infer, from the foregoing statement, that public opinion as to the nature of insanity, and the provision required for the treatment of the insane, had made no progress during the first half of the century. The change of public opinion which made the legislation of 1845 and 1857 possible, had shown itself in broader and more intelligent views of the nature of insanity, and in the growth of more humane ideas of the way in which it should be treated. But the important facts remain that the existence of insanity was widely deemed to involve a stain on the character of the individual and the family, and that harsh treatment and neglect were still prevalent in asylums; and these circumstances had a very substantial influence in restricting the number of persons who were included in the class recognised as the insane.

The Number of Persons regarded as Insane in Scotland in the year 1855.

The numbers as given in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1855.

Before entering on a discussion of the changes effected in Scotland by the legislation of 1857, it is necessary to show what was known as to the number and position of the insane before the Act of 1857 came into operation. The fullest information that we have in regard to this, is contained in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1855, appointed to Inquire into the State of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. In that Report the total number of the insane is given as 7374,—2732 being private or non-pauper patients and 4642 being paupers. The distribution of the two classes, as between establishments * and private dwellings, is shown in the following statement:—

	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	Totals.
In Establishments, ...	932	2644	3576
In Private Dwellings, ...	1800	1998	3798
	2732	4642	7374

* The word 'establishment' is largely used in this paper instead of the word 'asylum,' because all public institutions which receive lunatics are included in the statistics of the Scottish Lunacy Commissioners, whether the institution be technically an asylum or only such as is known as the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

The number of pauper lunatics in establishments is the most important number, because it is this class which has largely increased.

The most important number contained in this statement is the 2644 pauper patients in establishments; for it is in this class of patients that the great increase has taken place which is shown by the Annual Reports of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. These Reports do not attempt to give the number of private patients in private dwellings, and this class must therefore be left out of consideration. The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings given in the Reports do not show any greater increase than is accounted for by the increase in the population of Scotland from the year 1855 to the year 1894; and though there is a considerable increase in the number of private patients in establishments, the total number of this class of patients above what is accounted for by the increased population of Scotland is small compared with the corresponding increase of the number of pauper patients in establishments. The following statement shows the actual numbers of these three classes given in the Reports for the years 1855 and 1894, and the difference between the actual numbers for 1894 and the numbers as they would have been, had no increase taken place since 1855 beyond what would be accounted for by the increased population of Scotland. The population of Scotland given by the Registrar-General for 1855 was 2,978,000, and the population for 1894 is 4,124,691.

Classes of Patients.	Actual Numbers in 1855.	Actual Numbers in 1894.	Calculated Numbers showing what they would have been in 1894 if the proportions of Lunatics to Population were the same as in 1855.	Difference between Actual Numbers for 1894 and Calculated Numbers.
Private patients in establishments,	932	1801	1291	+510
Pauper patients,				
(1) In establishments,	2644	8476	3662	+4814
(2) In private dwellings,	1998	2565	2767	—202
Total	5574	12,842	7720	+5122

The statement shows that the numbers for 1894 given in the Reports of the Board exceed the numbers given by the Royal Commission for 1855 and that the excess is 5122, beyond what is accounted for by the increase in the population of Scotland. It also shows that 4814 or 94 per cent. of the 5122, is due to the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments. In view of the fact that this class of patients contributes so largely to the total increase of the numbers, special attention will be given

in this memorandum to the statistics which refer to them. In the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission a table is given showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland in the year 1855, distinguishing between those provided for in establishments and those provided for in private dwellings; these numbers show most remarkable differences.* An example of these differences is shown in the following statement, in which the numbers for the counties given are reduced to proportions per 100,000 of population for the purpose of comparison :—

Counties.	Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Population in 1855 calculated on Population of 1851.		
	In Establishments for the Insane.	In Private Dwellings.	Totals.
Edinburgh, ...	177	25	202
Forfar, ...	135	27	162
Ayr, ...	39	43	82
Caithness, ...	30	113	143
Shetland, ...	29	35	64
Scotland, ...	88	47	135

Remarkable differences as to the numbers in different counties.

From this statement it appears that the counties of Edinburgh and Forfar had a much larger proportion of their population dealt with as pauper lunatics and kept in establishments than was the case in Scotland as a whole, and that in some counties, such as Ayr, Shetland and Caithness, the number so dealt with was comparatively insignificant. It will be seen that these differences are by no means so great if the total amount of pauper lunacy be taken into account; but it will be shown further on that while the proportional numbers in private dwellings have continued up to the present time without great change from what they were in 1855, changes of a very remarkable character have occurred in the proportional numbers of patients in establishments; in other words, these changes are not merely the result of the gathering into asylums of patients who in 1855 were reported to the Royal Commission as under private care. The difference between the proportions of patients in establishments for the counties of Edinburgh and Forfar and those for the other counties given in the statement is so great as to suggest at once the idea that it is more than could be the result of a difference in the numbers of the insane poor suitable for asylum treatment. A consideration of the numbers themselves is indeed sufficient in itself to lead to the conviction that

* The numbers refer here and throughout the memorandum to the lunatics *chargeable* to parishes in each county irrespective of the counties in which they were *resident*.

they must be the outcome of differences referring more to modes of administration than to the greater or less amount of insanity; and there is evidence in what we know, both of the circumstances of the time and of what has occurred since, which shows that differences such as these constitute the true explanation.

The number of persons counted as insane was largest where asylums were within easy reach.

One of the first reflections which a perusal of the table in the Appendix to the Report by the Royal Commission suggests is that the counties of Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Elgin, Nairn, Perth, Peebles, Renfrew, Aberdeen and Fife, which stand highest as regards their proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments, had public asylums either within their borders or within very easy reach of them, and that the counties of Inverness, Sutherland, Ross, Ayr, Orkney, Banff, Shetland and Caithness, which stand lowest in this respect, had no asylums within their boundaries, and that in most cases their geographical position was such that an insane pauper could only be sent from them to an asylum by a long and troublesome journey. The presence of an asylum is shown to have been associated with a high proportion of patients for the county, whether the county contained an important centre of population or not. The counties of Elgin and Perth, which possessed asylums, had in proportion to population a large number of persons in asylums as pauper lunatics, while the proportion of such patients in the county of Ayr which had no asylum was small. The planting of a public asylum in a district was not always dictated by the circumstances of the district. The localisation of these institutions was indeed largely influenced by the fact that they were all erected out of funds provided voluntarily. The asylums of Perth and Dumfries, for example, owed their existence to the munificence of James Murray and James Crichton, and the asylum at Elgin to the initiative of the trustees of Gray's Hospital. As far as the statistics are concerned, it is sufficient to note the fact that the table shows that wherever asylum accommodation for the insane poor was of easy access, previous to 1855, the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was specially large. The county of Edinburgh held a position of special predominance in that respect. This was probably due to several causes, such as to the fact that it was the metropolis, to its being the seat of the greatest medical school of Great Britain, and to the leading position which it then held in regard to all philanthropic enterprises. The Report of the Royal Commission shows that the accommodation for the pauper class of patients in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum was more than usually satisfactory, and that there was asylum accommodation of one kind or another within the county capable of receiving more than 1000 pauper patients, that is, not far from one-half of all the pauper lunatics then in establishments in Scotland.

The number of private patients was not much affected by nearness to asylums.

It will be readily understood that the number of private, or non-pauper patients in establishments, was not influenced to any great extent by the circumstances that have been referred to as influencing the number of pauper lunatics. Persons of means were not deterred by distance from being sent to asylums, and there was little difficulty in finding accommodation for patients able to make remunerative payment. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the greater facilities of access to asylums, and the large increase in their number, which was one of the results of

the Act of 1857, would have results as to this class of patients such as will be shown to have taken place in regard to the pauper insane. The number of private lunatics in establishments in 1855 was shown on page 22 to have been 932, and the number in private dwellings to have been 1800. This last number deserves attention chiefly because it is the only occasion on which this section of the insane has been separately enumerated. Very few such patients are included in the statistics of the General Board, with which we are about to deal.*

Scope of the Lunacy Act of 1857.

Creation of General Board of Lunacy, District Boards of Lunacy, and District Asylums.

We are now in a position to consider the effect of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act of 1857. It made a great change in the position of the insane; but, as has been already indicated, the change bore specially upon the class of the insane requiring parochial aid. It for the first time laid on local authorities the duty, and furnished them with the means, of providing adequate asylum accommodation for the insane poor. This duty was entrusted to District Boards of Lunacy created for the purpose. It also laid on parochial authorities the duty of sending every insane person to a District Asylum, or to one doing duty as such, if the person was not in a position to be provided for out of private funds. The only exception to this was in cases where insane persons were otherwise provided for to the satisfaction of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. And it created the General Board of Commissioners to superintend and regulate the management of all establishments for the insane, and to supervise the treatment of the insane of every class, both rich and poor, if they were subjected to restriction of liberty. This may be accepted as a sketch in broad outline of the scope of the Act of 1857. It is unnecessary for the present purpose to fill in the details by which, under the provisions of that Act and of subsequent amending Acts, this new system of administration was made effective.

The Direct Effect of the Act of 1857 *on the Number of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.—Levelling up.*

The providing of District Asylums wherever they

The first effect of the new law was an increased activity of parochial authorities in dealing with the insane poor, and this was largely displayed in an increase of the number of paupers sent

* There is a not uncommon misapprehension as to the registration of the insane by the Board and as to the results of that registration which are published in the Annual Reports. The Registers are sometimes referred to as if they constituted a census of the insane, and that the insane, who are omitted from the Register, constitute a reserve which will be gradually absorbed as registration becomes more accurate. It is therefore necessary to say that this view proceeds upon an entire misconception of the functions of the Board. As has just been stated a considerable number of insane persons are not included in the statistics, and they are not intended by the statutes to come under the cognizance of the Board. The law does not require the registration of any of the non-pauper insane who are neither inmates of asylums, nor subjected to coercion or restraint, nor kept for profit. Few, therefore, of the class to which the 1800 persons above-mentioned belong, come on the Register. On the first of January of the present year (1894), only 108 such persons were on the Register.

were needed took several years.

to asylums. On 1st January 1858, when the Act came practically into operation, the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was 2953. In the year 1860, that is, in the course of two years, they had increased to 3379, being at the rate of 213 annually. During the next five years they increased more slowly, the number in 1865 being 3783, representing an increase of about 80 annually. This comparative slowness of increase was due, not so much to the demand for asylum treatment having fallen off, as to the want of asylum accommodation. The District Asylums, the erection of which was authorised by the Act, could not in any case come into existence at once, and from various causes considerable delay occurred in some of the districts before the District Boards began to erect them. It was not indeed till the year 1874 that all the District Asylums now in operation were opened for the reception of patients. In that year the number in establishments had, however, reached as many as 5088, showing an average increase during the nine years 1865–74 at the rate of about 145 annually. The chief part of the increase was during the first five of these years, being at the rate of 189 annually during these five, and only at the rate of 90 annually during the four subsequent years.

Levelling-up of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments to the Edinburgh proportion.

We may now look more in detail at the way in which this gross result was brought about. It was shown, when looking at the statistics of pauper lunatics in establishments for the year 1855, that great differences existed among the statistics of different counties, and that the numbers showed a larger proportion to population in those counties which possessed asylums or had easy access to them. It was to be expected therefore, when asylums were more equally distributed over the country, as was the case after the erection of the new District Asylums, that there would be an increase of the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to those counties which had not previously been within easy reach of asylums. It was to be expected that there would be a general levelling up of the proportions for the different counties: that is, that the statistics of the other counties would tend to approximate to those of such a county as Edinburgh, which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments in 1855. And this is what actually occurred. The extent to which the levelling up took place during the period before the year 1874 may be shown by dividing the counties of Scotland into three groups, taking first the counties which had the highest proportion in 1858,* when the Act came into operation, next those which had a medium proportion, and last those which had the lowest proportion. The division is made so as to divide the population of Scotland as nearly as is practicable into three equal parts, that is, each containing about a million inhabitants. In the first group there were in the year 1858, for every 100,000 of population 138 pauper lunatics in establishments; in the second group there were 88, and in the third group 61. In the year 1874 the proportions were,

* The statistics of the year 1855 were taken to show the position of the numbers before the passing of the Act of 1857. As the following discussion deals only with lunatics on the register of the Board, the numbers for 1858 are now taken. They are, however, substantially the same as the numbers for 1855.

in the first group 180, in the second 130, and in the third 142. The comparison will be easily made in the following statement:—

Counties of Scotland in three groups according to their position in 1858:—
I. Those which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments.
II. Those which had a medium proportion.
III. Those which had the lowest proportion.

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the populations of 1861 and 1871.		
	1858.	1874.	Increase per 100,000 of Population.
I.	138	180	42
II.	88	130	42
III.	61	142	81
Scotland.	96	151	55

The proportion in the first group is here seen to have risen to 180 per 100,000, which is an increase of 42; and it will be remembered (see page 23) that this is not much above the proportion which the Royal Commission gave for the county of Edinburgh in the year 1855. The increase in the second group is also 42 per 100,000, and the rise in the third group is no less than 81 per 100,000. The increase in the counties which had the lowest proportion in 1858 was thus twice as great as the increase in the other two groups of counties. Taking the county of Edinburgh separately there was substantially no change from 1858 to 1874, the proportion in the earlier year being 186, and the proportion in the later year 187.

During the period between 1858 and 1874 there was a decrease in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, but the decrease was small in comparison to the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments; the decrease for the whole of Scotland being only 15 per 100,000 of population, while the increase of patients in establishments was 55. The decrease for each of the three groups of counties is shown in the following statement.

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings per 100,000 of Population calculated on the populations of 1861 and 1871.		
	1858.	1874.	Decrease per 100,000 of Population.
I.	52	42	10
II.	26	17	9
III.	94	71	23
Scotland.	58	43	15

The proportion between the increase of patients in establishments and the decrease of patients in private dwellings is seen by comparing the two tabular statements to be nearly the same for each group of counties, the increase being in each case about four times the amount of the decrease. The decrease was partly due to the

removal to asylums of patients under private care who were found unsuitable for private dwellings; but it was also in a great degree the result of an unwillingness on the part of parochial authorities to place paupers of unsound mind upon the register of the Board, which made the supply of new cases insufficient to counterbalance the number removed from private dwellings by death or otherwise. When a pauper was sent to an asylum registration was inevitable, but when a pauper of unsound mind was left in a private dwelling registration did not take place unless the case was reported to the Board; and an unwillingness to report such cases was common previous to the year 1875, when the government grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics was first given. The reason of this unwillingness of parochial officials to report was that the patients after being reported came under the supervision of the Board, and there was a feeling, frequently well founded, that this Board would not be satisfied with the way in which patients were provided for. That the unwillingness here referred to existed, was a recognised fact, and that it was a cause of the decrease in the number of this class of patients on the register was shown when the establishment of the Government Grant subsequently made it the interest of the parishes to place paupers on the register. The decrease was then arrested at once, and it eventually changed into an increase.

The increase up to 1874 was no more than might be due to administrative changes.

So far as we have traced the numbers relating to pauper lunatics in establishments, they admit of only two explanations. Either (1) that there was in the year 1858 a much larger amount of insanity among the poorer classes in Edinburgh than there was among the poorer classes in the rest of Scotland, and that insanity had since that time been spreading in the rest of Scotland while it remained stationary in Edinburgh, or (2) that the administration of pauper lunacy in the rest of Scotland had been approximating to the administration in Edinburgh, the increase in the numbers shown in the Annual Reports of the Board being entirely accounted for by administrative changes. The latter alternative, it will be admitted, is the only one consistent with reason. It lends no support to the view that insanity had been increasing, and in this it is in accordance with the statistics of private patients in asylums. Those patients were a proportion of 34 to every 100,000 of population in 1858; and they were 37 in every 100,000 in 1874,—no greater increase than was likely to result from the confidence which had been growing in the public mind in regard to the treatment given to patients in asylums.

The erection of the District Asylums and the improvements in lunacy administration resulting from the Act of 1857, tending as they did to bring the statistics of pauper lunatics in establishments all over Scotland into line with those of the county of Edinburgh, were sufficient during the earlier years of the Board's administration to cause a large increase of the number of pauper lunatics in Scotland, and it has been shown that up to 1874 the increase was chiefly brought about in this way. The year 1874 has been chosen as the close of a period which might be separately examined, not because what I have called 'levelling up' came to an end at that time, but because all the District Asylums now in operation had then been provided, and because in the year 1875 the government

grant in aid of the cost of pauper lunatics was introduced, which has had an important effect in increasing the numbers since that time. The process of levelling up still continued, but it ceased to occupy the predominant place which it had occupied at first. Improvements in the structure of asylums and in the treatment of the insane took place under the administration created in 1858. More or less progress in this direction has been steadily made, and is still going on, but the most important improvements were introduced before 1874. One of the effects of the improvements was to modify opinion as to the uses which might properly be made of asylums. At the same time a change was taking place in opinion as to the nature of insanity, and each of these changes tended to increase the number of patients sent to asylums. Their full effect on the numbers did not however occur at once, and it has only been fully felt within the last ten or fifteen years. During recent years they have led to a very considerable increase of the numbers, and in view of this, it will be useful to indicate the character of the changes to which I refer.

Change in the Character of Asylums.

Improved structural arrangements of asylums led to improved treatment of the patients

The main purpose of the Act of 1857 was to provide asylums where all persons belonging to the poorer classes, who were believed to require asylum treatment, could be accommodated, and to secure that their treatment should be humane. In carrying out this purpose, several new asylums were erected, and existing asylums were enlarged and improved. But other results than those directly contemplated by the legislature followed these changes. Asylums became changed in character. It was in accordance with the purpose of the Act that the ill-usage and neglect with which the insane had been so often treated should be put an end to, that the new and the improved institutions should be comfortable to live in, well lighted, and well aired; that they should have cheerful surroundings, and that the special arrangements adapted to the abnormal mental condition of the inmates should be as little irksome as possible. It was also intended that the food of the patients should be good and plentiful, and that their clothing should be satisfactory. And it was further intended that all establishments for the insane should be under regular official inspection, the results of which should be duly made known to the public. But when these purposes of the Act had been fulfilled, the foundation was laid for other and important results. Changes in the mode of managing the patients were introduced. It was found that under the improved conditions as to the structure of asylums and as to the comforts of the patients, coercive discipline came to be less needed, irritating restrictions could to a large extent be removed, and a greater number of the patients than had previously been thought possible could be engaged in healthy and congenial occupation. It was found that the patients could be relieved from the sense of imprisonment involved in the constant locking of doors; that perambulation within high-walled airing courts was not the most beneficial form of out-door exercise; and that much of what had made

Improved modes of treatment led to further improvement of structural arrangements.

life in an asylum vexatious and disagreeable could be done away with. These changes in the mode of managing the patients next led to advances in the views of asylum administrators in regard to the structural arrangements of asylums; and the advanced views found expression in the character of the alterations, and of the additional buildings which were called for from time to time. The use of the key was largely discontinued, ordinary handles were fitted to doors, the walls of airing-courts were removed, and many of the other specially asylum features which were thought indispensable when the first District Asylums were built, came to be regarded as not merely unnecessary, but undesirable. The decoration and comfortable furnishing of asylums came in course of time to be regarded not merely as concessions to the demands of kindly feeling, but as important aids to curative treatment. It was found, for instance, that destructive tendencies and degraded habits could be more easily checked and corrected when the surroundings engaged pleasurable attention or tended to excite admiration, than when care was limited to the exclusion of everything that might be dangerous or could be destroyed. A significant change has during recent years taken place in the character of asylum buildings, in the remarkable development of their hospital features. Asylum administrators have been led to devote more and more attention to the nursing, not only of the patients suffering from acute disease, but also of those in conditions of mere physical or mental feebleness. This has led in some cases to great enlargements and improvements of the existing hospital sections of asylums, and in other cases to the erection of large separate hospital buildings of excellent design and equipment.

Asylums became suitable places for a class of patients not previously sent to asylums.

It will be seen that these changes in the structural arrangements of asylums and in the mode of treating the patients must have had the effect of greatly altering the character of these institutions. They became less and less mere places of detention for dangerous persons, and more and more hospitals for the curative treatment of persons suffering from disease. Instead of being places destitute of many of the comforts of a private dwelling, they came to be furnished so as to provide, for the special requirements of the patients, greater comfort than can easily be obtained in the houses of the poorer classes. These changes were in the beginning the result of efforts to make better provision for the class of persons who constituted the inmates of asylums in the earlier years of the present system of administration. But they had consequences which went further than their immediate purpose.

Change of Public Opinion in regard to Insanity.

Public views as to the nature of insanity became more intelligent.

The change in the character of asylums had an important influence on the public mind by helping to modify the view taken, not only of the kind of treatment that is suitable to the insane, but also as to the nature of insanity. According as asylums assumed more the character of hospitals, insanity became more clearly recognised as nothing more than one of the results of disease or defective organisation. But other influences contributing to establish

this view have during recent times been acting on public opinion. Scientific knowledge has been greatly extended; the nature of the processes which constitute health and disease are now more fully understood; and the dependence of soundness of mind on the unembarrassed action of the brain has been put beyond question. Under such influences, the belief in the supernatural nature of insanity has died out; the view that there is a form of insanity distinct from the mental disturbance due to disease or faulty organisation, has disappeared; the idea that the existence of insanity involves a stigma of disgrace has faded away; and the feeling of repulsion which insanity formerly created, has given place to a feeling of sympathetic interest. As indications of this change in the way of looking at the subject, the insanity of relatives is now more freely spoken about; the concealment of insane persons has become rare; many persons in morbid mental conditions now voluntarily seek admission to asylums, and the law has been amended so as to make their admission possible. The change of feeling is also shown by the way persons of weak moral constitution are regarded. The victims of inordinate craving for alcohol and other stimulants are discussed as suffering from a species of insanity; even the habitual offender against the law is often spoken of as more fit for the asylum than the prison. Such views are, it must be recognised, of recent growth, and they imply a marvellous change in the attitude of public opinion. The change is, however, only one of the phases of a great philanthropic movement. It has been developed simultaneously with a much wider recognition of the duty of the public to provide for the relief of suffering of all kinds. It is only part of the great movement which has made hospitals for the relief of every form of disease more abundant and more liberally equipped, and which has led to the nursing of the sick being transferred from the hands of a class inferior in character and ability to the ordinary domestic servant, to those of persons of education and refinement, and which has in many other directions elevated the standard of civic duty.

Change of Medical Opinion in regard to Certifiable Insanity.

There is no fixed standard of what constitutes insanity.

The teaching of medical science played an important part in leading the general public to alter its way of looking at insanity. But there is one aspect of the subject where medical opinion followed public opinion rather than guided it. This is as regards the degree of mental unsoundness which justifies certification of insanity and relegation to an asylum. The position of the medical practitioner in regard to this question should be clearly understood; for it is apt to be supposed that there is some fixed standard of mental unsoundness which constitutes certifiable insanity, and which a medical man is able to estimate and diagnose. If this were so the answer to the question whether insanity has or has not increased, would be deprived of more than half its difficulty. It would then be almost as easy a task as to ascertain whether the proportion of persons over six feet in height has increased. There is no such fixed standard, and it therefore becomes necessary to understand the basis on

which certification rests if we are to avoid falling into serious mistakes in interpreting the statistics which are built upon it.

When a person is about to be placed in an asylum the medical certifier requires to state that such person is of unsound mind and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment; and it is specially desirable that we should perceive clearly that this statement is nothing more than a professional judgment which the certifier is satisfied will be supported by public opinion. We should fail to grasp the real character of this judgment if we did not perceive that the degree of deviation from complete mental capacity which would justify a certificate in one set of circumstances, would not necessarily justify a certificate in all circumstances. This is a case, like many others, in which precise definition is impossible. The distinction between soundness and unsoundness of mind is exceedingly vague. It is as impossible to fix the position of the line which divides them, as to say where daylight ends and darkness begins. A judgment must therefore be in accordance with public opinion; it must be arrived at on what may be called practical considerations, and these will not at all times be the same.* In the case before us the main practical consideration is usually whether an asylum is the most suitable place for the patient, having regard both to the welfare of the patient and the interests of the public; and the character of the asylums of the time must materially affect the decision. At a time when asylums were mere prisons, and prisons of the worst kind, little except a regard for the safety of the public could well enter into the question; but at a time when asylums offer the advantages of a comfortable home, and if need be, the best kind of hospital treatment, a large number of persons will properly be certified who could not in other circumstances have been properly certified. The change in the character of asylums has thus altered the views, not only of the public, but also of medical men as to the conditions which justify the sending of a patient to an asylum; and as a consequence many persons now come upon the register as lunatics who would not formerly have been so placed. Many persons in poor circum-

Certification might be proper in one set of circumstances though not in another.

A certificate to be authoritative must be in accordance with public opinion.

Many persons now certified who formerly would not have been certified.

*An illustration will perhaps make this clearer. Suppose that the law required that a list of the well lighted streets should be kept. It is evident that such a list would be made according to a very different estimate of the required amount of light under conditions such as prevailed in the time of George III., when oil lamps were the illuminating apparatus than at the present day when we have experience of the vivid brilliance of the electric light. What would have been tabulated as a well lighted street in the days of George III. would be classed as an example of darkness visible at the present day. The expert who had to certify to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the amount of light would adopt an altogether different standard at the one period from what he would think sufficient in the other period. His action would however be founded on the same principles in the two cases. He would be aware from experience what streets are regarded by public opinion as well lighted; he would measure, as his scientific or professional knowledge would enable him to do, the amount of light given in such streets, and he would adopt that as the standard by which he would determine his certificate. In other words, he would give professional and authoritative expression to what was in accordance with the public opinion of the day, and the more closely he coincided with public opinion the more efficiently would he perform his duty. His special fitness for giving an authoritative opinion would lie, not in his knowing better than other people what amount of light should be provided, but in being better able to judge what amount of light was in any individual case actually provided. A medical man when certifying as to insanity is in a similar position.

stances, for example, whose unsoundness of mental condition does not in itself require that they should be sent to an asylum, and who are supported without parochial aid so long as they are at home, become pauper lunatics and are sent to asylums chiefly on account of their bodily infirmity. Such persons are frequently in paralytic conditions, or in other states of physical degradation and decrepitude which can be benefited by hospital treatment. They are of unsound mind, but their mental unsoundness is rather the excuse than the reason for their being sent to an asylum.

Exclusion of Paupers of Unsound Mind from Poorhouses.

Under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857 and the subsequent amending Acts, the superintendence of pauper lunatics was removed from the Board of Supervision and placed in the hands of the General Board of Lunacy. One of the results of this has been a greater strictness in excluding paupers of any degree of unsoundness of mind from the register of ordinary paupers. Previous to the year 1858, and to a less extent for several years after that date, many of the inmates of the ordinary wards of poorhouses were persons of weak and more or less unsound mind. It was not in accordance with the law that any persons who were properly regarded as insane should be in these wards, and the Board of Supervision therefore, issued an instruction in the year 1871 to Inspectors of Poor, requiring them to obtain a medical certificate in the case of every pauper sent to a poorhouse. This certificate required to state, among other details, whether the pauper was 'lunatic, insane, 'idiot, or a person of unsound mind'; and it was pointed out in the instruction that no person so described could be legally received into the ordinary wards. This instruction had the effect of excluding, with greater strictness than previously, from the ordinary wards of poorhouses, those paupers who manifested any degree of unsoundness of mind; and as a necessary consequence such persons were relegated to asylums. It had also the effect of strengthening the tendency among parochial authorities and their medical officers to regard under all circumstances the slighter degrees of mental unsoundness as justifying the resort to an asylum. The widening of the view of the degree of mental unsoundness justifying relegation to an asylum, has had a further effect as regards poorhouse authorities. Many of the restless, discontented, and troublesome inmates of poorhouses are on the borderland between sanity and insanity; and any widening of the view of what constitutes insanity affords a means of getting rid of some of these troublesome persons. It is not suggested here that such persons have been improperly sent to asylums. The matter is only referred to because it indicates one of the ways in which the number of inmates of asylums has been increased.

The Grant in aid.

Among the things which have tended to induce parochial authorities to treat persons as lunatic paupers rather than as

Government Grant in aid of the mainten-

ance of pauper lunatics increased the number of pauper lunatics.

ordinary paupers, the grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics from funds derived from general taxation cannot be left out of consideration. By this grant, which was first given in the year 1875, a contribution amounting to nearly one-half of the total cost of maintenance is given to parochial boards in respect of every pauper lunatic. This can not have been without influence on the number of persons treated as pauper lunatics. It may not have led to any one being placed improperly on the register of lunatics; but it must at least have tended to remove such disinclinations as may have existed on the part of parochial authorities to placing paupers on that register; and it must be borne in mind that it is the parochial officials who have by statute the responsibility for placing paupers on the register. The statistics favour the view that the grant has had this effect.* It has already been stated (see page 26) that during the four years preceding 1874, the annual average increase in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was 90. The average annual increase in the succeeding five years was 240, making a total increase of 1200 at the end of these years, being 750 more than there would have been had the rate of increase been the same as it was during the preceding four years. It cannot be doubted that this large addition was due to the grant; and the grant has continued to influence the numbers to a large extent since 1880; but it is impossible from the statistics to estimate the amount of that influence.

Further levelling up.

We are now in a position to take up the thread which was dropped on page 29, and to follow the course of the statistics after the year 1874. In dealing with the numbers up to that date, those referring to pauper lunatics in establishments were the chief subject of discussion. It was explained that the reason for this was, that the increase in the total number of lunatics on the register, except so far as it is to be accounted for by the increase in the population of the country, consisted for the most part of an increase in the number of this class—the pauper lunatics provided for in establishments. The Edinburgh numbers we have found, as far as we examined them in a previous part of the paper, to exhibit a stability which was useful as furnishing a standard of comparison, and we shall find them useful still. But the stability of these numbers has been interfered with in more recent years by a circumstance which it is necessary to explain. This has reference to a movement which has in a special manner affected the administration of pauper lunacy in Scotland, which movement is commonly spoken of as 'boarding out.' It has shown itself chiefly in the administration of some of the most populous parishes, and the City parish of Edinburgh was not only the first to board out its pauper lunatics, but has continued to be one of the most active in doing so. This 'boarding out' consists, as far as it will be referred to

Boarding out.

* There had been nothing in Scotland of the nature of the English Union Chargeability Act to forestall the effect of the Government Grant.

here, in the removal from an asylum, of patients whose mental condition has undergone improvement or modification so as to make them no longer in need of the special treatment which only an asylum can furnish, and whose bodily condition is such as will not be benefited by the hospital treatment which an asylum affords. The patients so removed are boarded out, under careful regulations for management and supervision, with persons in their own rank of life, and are thus restored, so far as their condition will permit, to the associations of ordinary life. This system has year by year come more into favour with the Edinburgh parishes, and it has had a considerable effect on their statistical position. This will be seen by a comparison of the numbers in 1858 and those in 1894. The numbers per 100,000 of population are taken in both cases, and, for a reason which will immediately appear, the numbers for the parishes included wholly or partly within the city of Edinburgh (including Leith) only are taken, excluding the other parishes within the county, which are for the most part rural in character. What immediately follows refers to these city parishes and not to the whole county. The numbers are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Number of Pauper Lunatics of Edinburgh and Leith per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861 and 1891.		
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1858	199	20	219
1894	160	93	253

Levelling-up in Glasgow.

It will be seen from this statement that though an increase has taken place in the total number of pauper lunatics of Edinburgh and Leith, there is a decrease in the number in establishments, the balance being made up by an increase in the number in private dwellings. The number, that is, the proportion to population of pauper lunatics as a whole, has thus, owing to the influences which have been described, somewhat increased; but the number in establishments has diminished owing to the operation of the boarding-out system. It was necessary to explain this effect of the boarding-out in order to prevent the decrease in the number in establishments from being misunderstood. The numbers which have been given in the above statement have been taken from the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Leith alone, so as to permit of a comparison which is about to be made between the statistics of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. These statistics which follow are an illustration of what has previously been referred to as the process of levelling up. The total number of pauper lunatics, that is, both in establishments and in private dwellings, belonging to the two cities, are taken so as to get rid of the complication due to boarding out. These numbers for the

two cities and for the whole of Scotland are given in the following statement:—

Areas.	Total Number of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861, 1871, and 1891.			
	Year 1858.	Year 1874.	Year 1894.	Increase from 1858 to 1894.
Edinburgh and Leith, .	219	218	253	34
Glasgow, ...	114	151	237	123
Scotland, ...	157	190	270	113

The numbers in this statement show that the process of what I have called levelling-up continued after the year 1874. In the year 1858 the proportion of pauper lunatics for the whole of Scotland was 62 less than the proportion for the city of Edinburgh and in the year 1894 it was 17 more than that for Edinburgh, the number for Scotland having increased by 113, while the number for Edinburgh had only increased by 34. The numbers for Glasgow are given in order to compare the statistics of Edinburgh with those of an area resembling it in general character. No two areas can be precisely similar in every respect; but Edinburgh along with Leith are as nearly similar to Glasgow as any we can expect to find. They have both grown considerably in population, the population of Edinburgh and Leith having increased 62 per cent. between the census years of 1861 and 1891, and the population of Glasgow having increased 73 per cent. in the same period; they are both sea-ports and are both in the immediate neighbourhood of coal mining districts. There is one important difference between the two in the more unequal distribution of wealth among the inhabitants of Glasgow; but as has been said no two places can be exactly alike. They are sufficiently alike for the present purpose, which is to show how the introduction of a uniform system of administration tends to approximate the statistics of such a condition as pauper lunacy, which, before that system had been introduced, were widely dissimilar. The pauper lunatics in Glasgow were in the year 1858, 114 in every 100,000 inhabitants, which was 48 per cent. below the proportion in Edinburgh; in 1874 they were 151, or 31 per cent. below; and in 1894 they were 237 or only 6 per cent. below the proportion in Edinburgh.

Levelling-up all over Scotland.

The following statement shows the progress of levelling-up for the three groups of counties which were given at page 27, that is (1) the counties which had the highest proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments in 1858; (2) those which had a medium proportion and (3) those which had the lowest proportion.

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the Populations of 1861, 1871, and 1891.				
	1858.	1874.	1894.	Increase from 1858–1894.	
				Per 100,000 of Population.	Per cent. of Number in 1858.
I.	138	180	224	86	62
II.	88	130	185	97	110
III.	61	112	226	165	270
Scotland.	96	151	211	115	120

Increase during recent years of the total number of pauper lunatics, *i.e.*, both in establishments and in private dwellings, all over Scotland.

It will be observed in the statements we have been considering, that there was, in recent years, something more than mere levelling-up of the numbers to the Edinburgh standard. There was a general increase in the total numbers in Scotland beyond the increase necessary to place the whole country on a level with Edinburgh, and in this increase Edinburgh, which had remained stationary up to 1874, also took a share. The number for Edinburgh from 1858 to 1874, which we have used as in a certain sense a standard number, was 218. In 1894 the number for Scotland had risen to 270 or 24 per cent. above that standard, and the number for Edinburgh itself had risen to 253 or 16 per cent. above it. These increases during recent years may be taken as due to the changes which we have seen to have occurred in the character of asylums and in the purposes they were made to serve, to the modification of public and medical opinion in regard to insanity, and to such influences as the government grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Pauper Lunacy and Pauperism.

The conditions which produce ordinary pauperism also favour the production of pauper lunacy.

It will naturally be asked why it is that Edinburgh, after having for so many years exceeded every other part in Scotland in the number of her pauper lunatics, should now have a smaller proportion than the average? Why when the process of levelling-up was complete, and a general increase in the numbers all along the line began, did not Edinburgh increase at as high a rate as the rest of Scotland? Two reasons may be given for this. One of them is that during recent years Edinburgh has not increased her asylum accommodation so freely as other districts have done. This has somewhat retarded the increase, just as previously her abundance of asylum accommodation had led to the number being large; but as this repressing influence is probably only a temporary condition, it is unnecessary to do more than mention it. The other reason deserves somewhat fuller consideration. It is, that after the whole country had been supplied with asylum accommodation so that it was available, with nearly equal convenience in every district, the effects

Preponderance of pauperism in the Highland and Insular counties, as compared with pauperism in the Central counties.

of certain influences which did not act with equal force in every district and which had less effect in Edinburgh than in some other districts began to show themselves. These had not previously produced appreciable results because the effect of the unequal distribution of asylum accommodation was so great as to overshadow the effects of other influences. The chief of these influences are the conditions which produce other forms of pauperism besides pauper lunacy. The relative degree to which these conditions exist is shown by the number of registered paupers in different places. In Scotland the paupers are most numerous in the Highland and Insular counties, and least numerous in the central counties between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. By dividing Scotland into three parts consisting of (1) the Highland and Insular counties,* (2) the central counties, and (3) the counties not included in either of these groups, we can therefore obtain a general view of the relation of pauper lunacy to the conditions producing ordinary pauperism. The counties taken as the Highland and Insular group are Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Argyle, and Bute. The counties taken as the central group are Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Peebles and Selkirk; and the remaining or unselected counties are Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Perth, Roxburgh and Wigtown. These groups form a classification of the counties which may be used to illustrate the influence of social conditions of many kinds; and one of these which may be kept in view here, is the influence of town life as compared with country life. According to the census of 1891, the Highland and Insular counties had 22 per cent. of their inhabitants living in towns with populations of more than 2,000; the unselected counties had 52 per cent; and the central counties had 80 per cent. As the special conditions of modern life are most strongly marked in towns, the influence of these conditions on the numbers may be noted. The following statement † shows the number of registered paupers in the three groups calculated per 100,000 of population for the census years of 1861, 1871, and 1891:—

Groups of Counties.	Number of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population.		
	1861.	1871.	1891.
Highland and Insular, . . .	3,700	3,436	2,795
Unselected, ...	2,590	2,505	1,440
Central, ...	2,208	1,994	1,125
Scotland, ...	2,561	2,360	1,403

* These are cut off from the rest of Scotland by a line drawn from the east of Elgin to the Firth of Clyde.

† Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Board of Supervision.

This statement shows that though pauperism as a whole has decreased in Scotland during the thirty years from 1861 to 1891, the three groups of counties have preserved their relative proportions with something like regularity during that period, the decrease being less, however, in the Highland and Insular counties than in the other two groups. The differences among the three groups are similar in character in every period, and they are sufficiently well marked to show that the conditions which produce pauperism are persistently present in the three groups in a descending scale from the Highland and Insular group, where they are highest, to the Central group, where they are lowest. The course of the statistics of pauper lunacy, including pauper lunatics both in establishments and in private dwellings, during the thirty years, is shown in the following statement:—

Groups of Counties.	Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.					
					Increase from 1861–1891.	
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Per cent. of Numbers in 1861.
Highland and Insular,	226	243	339	438	212	94
Unselected . . .	199	222	251	291	92	46
Central, . . .	136	150	177	212	76	56
Scotland, . .	172	187	221	260	88	51

Here we find that pauper lunacy was in the year 1861 much more frequent in the Highland and Insular counties than in the central counties, and that the unselected counties occupied in this respect an intermediate position between the other two groups. The differences among the groups were thus in 1861 of the same character as those exhibited by pauperism of all kinds, and we see in the statement that the groups preserve the same relative positions in 1871 and 1891. The difference between the Highland and Insular group and the other two groups becomes, however, greatly intensified in 1891; the proportion for the Highland and Insular group being only 66 per cent. more than the central group in 1861, and being as much as 107 per cent. more than that group in 1891. A very interesting and instructive fact is thus disclosed. Pauper lunacy, though influenced by circumstances not identical in every respect with those which produce ordinary pauperism, has, from the first, been most prevalent in those parts of the country where pauperism in general is most frequent, and it has increased to a larger extent in those districts than in the others. This greater rise where pauperism most prevails, has amounted to 94 per cent. against 46 and 56 per cent. for the other two groups of counties. The increase, it will be observed from the statement, has in each case been chiefly after 1871. As a matter

Preponderance of pauper lunacy also in the Highland and Insular counties.

of fact it was chiefly after 1874, when the influences which have been frequently referred to began to operate. But taking the numbers as they appear in the statement the increases for the three groups, taking them in their order, were only 17, 23, and 14 per 100,000 of population, from 1861 to 1871; and from 1871 to 1891 these were 195, 69, and 62. This great preponderance of increase in the group with the largest proportion of general pauperism, and with the smallest proportion of town life, is important with reference to an impression which exists, that the increase in the numbers on the register of the Board is due to the hurry and worry of modern life. The figures show that it is precisely in those parts of the country where the special conditions of modern life are least accentuated that the most remarkable increase in the numbers has occurred.

Before we pass from the consideration of the statistics of the three groups of counties now under review, it is well to show their position as regards the number of pauper lunatics in establishments separately from the number in private dwellings. This is given in the following statement:—

Groups of Counties.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.							
	In Establishments.				In Private Dwellings.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Highland and Insular,	88	140	217	272	138	103	122	166
Unselected,	133	167	205	229	66	55	46	61
Central,	107	129	157	169	29	21	20	43
Scotland,	114	144	180	198	58	44	41	62

In Highland and Insular counties the number of pauper lunatics in establishments was lower than the rest of Scotland in 1861, and higher than in the rest of Scotland in 1891.

This statement shows what has been so often alluded to in this paper, how largely the increase in the number of pauper lunatics consists of an increase in the number in establishments, and that this is true as a general statement in regard to different parts of the country as well as of Scotland as a whole. It is necessary to keep this in mind because so much of this paper has dealt with the statistics of patients in establishments. This statement also shows that in 1861 the Highland and Insular counties had a much smaller proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments than the other counties, and that the proportion had so much increased during the period up to 1891 that the Highland and Insular counties have now a much larger proportion than the rest of the country. The smallness of the number for 1861 was of course due to the difficulty of access to asylums in these counties at that time. The largeness of the present number is probably due in these poorer counties to the disposition of the inhabitants to free themselves from the burden of taking care of their insane relatives now that they have

ceased to regard an asylum as a place where patients are unkindly treated, to the greater willingness of parochial authorities to grant relief in cases of insanity, and to the inclination on the part both of relatives of patients and parochial boards to obtain a share in the benefits of the government grant.

Increase of the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings after 1875.

It has been already indicated (see page 27) that the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings decreased during the earlier years of the Board's administration, and that the decrease was arrested on the introduction of the government grant. In the poorer districts the number of this class of patients began to increase immediately after 1875 when the grant was first given. In the rest of the country the increase did not begin till after 1881, and since that time a considerable part of the increase, especially in the central counties, has been due to the extension of the system of boarding out from asylums. The greatest increase in the number of patients in private dwellings has occurred in the Highland and Insular counties, and this is notwithstanding the great increase for these counties in the number in establishments. In this case the increase in private dwellings is almost, if not entirely, due to the grant. The disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the poorer districts to apply for relief on account of insane members of their families and the willingness of parochial authorities to give it, since the institution of the grant, may be illustrated by a comparison between the numbers for a prosperous locality like the adjacent parishes of Melrose and Galashiels, and those for the Island of Skye. Since 1875 the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Melrose and Galashiels has varied from one to six, the highest of these numbers being a proportion of 2·6 per 10,000 of population. In the year 1875 there were in the Island of Skye eighteen lunatics in private dwellings in receipt of parochial relief, being a proportion of 9·9 per 10,000 of population, and in 1894 there were fifty-six, or 33·8 per 10,000. This means, according to a report by Dr Fraser, one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy, who recently inquired into the facts, that in Skye almost every person who is in any degree insane, has now been admitted to the poor-roll, and has thus become a registered lunatic; while in Melrose and Galashiels, according to a statement by the Inspector of Poor of Galashiels, a considerable number of persons of unsound mind, belonging to the working classes, continue to be maintained at home by their relatives, and do not become registered lunatics.

Is the Increase in Number due to a diminished Death-rate, an augmented Rate of Production, or to Accumulation independent of either of these?

a. Influence of the Death-Rate on the Numbers.

The Death-Rate among the Insane is probably lower now than it used to be

The opinions to be formed as to the increase in the numbers of the registered insane depend to a considerable degree upon the way in which the increase has occurred. It has been suggested that the increase in the number of the insane may depend largely on a

reduced death-rate, due to the greater care which they have received in recent years. It can scarcely be open to doubt that the death-rate must be less now than it was when many of the insane were either ill-used or utterly neglected; and, in so far as the lives of such persons are longer now than they were then, there must be a larger number of insane persons living now than formerly. It is impossible to tell the extent to which this has occurred, as no records exist from which an estimate of the death-rate among the insane previous to the year 1858 can be made. But any appreciable increase in the number which was due to the cessation of neglect and ill-treatment cannot have had much influence on the numbers during recent years. We have, however, full information as to the death-rate among the registered insane onwards from the year 1858. The registers of the Board contain the name of every private patient in an asylum, of those private patients in private dwellings who come under the supervision of the Board, and of every pauper lunatic, whether in an establishment or a private dwelling, since the beginning of 1858; and the following statement gives the death rates per cent. of all patients on the registers for each year of the period:—

The Death-Rate has not varied much since 1858.

Death-rate per cent. of all Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, on the Registers of the Board from the year 1858 to the year 1893.

Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.	Years.	Death-rate per cent.
1858	8·3	1868	7·8	1878	7·3	1888	7·1
1859	7·3	1869	8·4	1879	7·5	1889	6·8
1860	8·1	1870	8·3	1880	7·1	1890	7·4
1861	7·5	1871	8·0	1881	7·4	1891	8·9
1862	8·5	1872	7·7	1882	7·6	1892	7·8
1863	7·4	1873	8·6	1883	7·8	1893	7·8
1864	7·8	1874	7·7	1884	7·4		
1865	6·9	1875	7·9	1885	7·4		
1866	7·8	1876	7·9	1886	7·3		
1867	8·8	1877	7·4	1887	7·0		
Averages,	7·8		8·0		7·4		7·6

It will be seen, from this statement, that the death-rate remained substantially the same during the whole thirty-six years. This may not mean that the increased care given to the insane has done nothing to prolong their lives; it may only mean that the prolongation of the lives of some has been counterbalanced by some other circumstance, such as the admission to the register, during more recent years, of a larger number of persons who have been sent to asylums suffering from more fatal forms of disease. It may also be counterbalanced to some extent by the fact that the average age of the inmates of asylums has slightly increased, and they might thus have been expected to yield a somewhat higher death-rate. The average age in 1877 was 44·6 years, and the average age in 1887 was 45·4 years; and the proportion of the inmates over forty-five

years of age in 1877 was 47·4 per cent., while in 1887 it was 49·3 per cent. It is evident, however, that any prolongation of the lives of the insane, which may have occurred, is not sufficient to account for more than a very small increase in their number. The steadiness of the death-rate has characterised both the patients in establishments and those in private dwellings. During the whole period embraced by the statistics of the Board,—that is, from the year 1858 to the present time, the death-rate of patients in private dwellings has been lower than the death-rate of patients in establishments, the average rate having been under 6 per cent. and the highest rate having been 7·4 per cent., which it was in 1873. It will be seen that this highest death-rate for the insane in private dwellings is below the average rate for the insane both in private dwellings and in establishments in the statement given above. This is, of course, what should be expected, as patients suffering from the more fatal forms of disease will generally be inmates of establishments.

b. An Augmented Rate of Production.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and average numbers for each year on the Register, of all lunatics, private and pauper, since the year 1858.

A comprehensive view of the statistics furnished by the registers is given in the following statement (see next page), for quinquennial periods, of the average numbers on the registers for each quinquenniad, the average annual numbers of persons placed on the registers, the average annual numbers removed by recovery or otherwise, the average annual number of deaths, and the numbers on the registers at the end of each quinquenniad. The last period, being still incomplete, only includes four years. In the second half of the statement the numbers are reduced to the proportions for every 100,000 of population, so as to permit of the figures of one quinquenniad being compared with those of another. A Table,* giving the detailed numbers for each year since 1874, is given in Appendix G. to this Report (Table III.).

The increase in the number up to the year 1879 accounted for by increased production.

The column in this statement which refers to persons placed on the registers during each period, gives the annual production or occurrence of registered lunacy in Scotland. If the numbers per 100,000 of population are looked at, it is seen that the annual production is represented by 48 in every 100,000 for the years 1860–64. From that period till the quinquenniad 1870–74, which we know as the time when District Asylums were being opened, it rose to 58. During the next quinquenniad, 1875–79,—that which followed immediately on the establishment of the Grant-in-aid,—it rose to 66. Thus, in a period of about twenty years,—that is, from 1860–64 to 1875–79, it increased by 18. After that time it has

* If this Table is compared with any similar Table for England or Ireland, it must be kept in view that the Scottish register contains not only the registered private lunatics but also all the pauper lunatics,—that is, all paupers regarded as insane, whether in asylums, poorhouses, or private dwellings. Lunatics admitted to asylums from poorhouses or from private dwellings do not, therefore, in Scotland, necessarily come at that time on the register. Lunatics in poorhouses in Scotland are in special departments of the buildings licensed by the Board, and are subject to similar rules to those for asylums, and all such lunatics are on the register. The transference of a lunatic from a poorhouse to an asylum is thus in a similar position to a transference from one asylum to another. Pauper lunatics in private dwellings are also on the register, and, when removed to asylums, they also count as transfers. It must also be kept in view that transfers of all kinds are excluded both from the numbers given as admissions to the register and also from the discharges.

fluctuated, being 68 in 1880–84, 66 in 1885–89, and 72 in 1890–93. The rise which took place in the numbers up to 1874,

Periods of Years.	The Registered Insane in Scotland, including both Private and Pauper Patients, and both Patients in Establishments and Patients in Private Dwellings.					
	Absolute Numbers.					
	Average Numbers on the Register in each series of Years.	Average Annual Numbers placed on the Register in each series of Years.	Average Annual Numbers removed from the Register in each series of Years.			Numbers at the end of each series of Years.
			By Recovery, or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	By Death.	Total.	
1860–64	6329·2	1489	941	498	1439	6468
1865–69	6880·9	1746	1011	547	1558	7409
1870–74	7725·0	1963	1215	623	1838	8033
1875–79	8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	9384
1880–84	10,112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	10,627
1885–89	11,245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	11,998
1890–93	12,487·0	2915	1682	995	2677	12,950
Numbers per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the mean population of each series of years.						
1860–64	204	48	30	16	46	205
1865–69	212	54	31	17	48	228
1870–74	227	58	36	18	54	231
1875–79	244	66	40	19	59	257
1880–84	268	68	42	20	62	277
1885–89	287	66	38	21	59	302
1890–93	310	72	42	24	66	317

and on to 1879, is what we were prepared for by our inquiry into the process of levelling-up, and by the influence of the Grant-in-aid, and it is unnecessary to reiterate the statement that it does not involve the assumption that there was any increase of mental disease.

The chief outstanding fact which is disclosed by this column of the Table is that the number of persons annually added to the register during 1860–64 was an average of 48 for every 100·000 of the population at that time, and that in 1890–93 the number for every 100,000 of the population was an annual average of 72. This is a large increase, being no less than 50 per cent.

The numbers of persons placed for the first time on the register, as distinguished from those who have merely been replaced after

having been removed by recovery, or for some other reason, present certain points of interest, and these numbers have therefore been ascertained and given in for the year 1874, and subsequent years, in Table IV. in Appendix G. They have been accepted by some writers as indicating approximately the number of first attacks of insanity; and they do, of course, indicate the number of persons who have for the first time been certified as insane, and who thus have, for the first time, been in a condition which was thought to require that they should be officially dealt with as insane. It appears, however, to me, that the significance of this has been sometimes misunderstood. If, as I believe, many persons come on the register now, who would not have been dealt with officially as insane at these earlier periods, it does not bring us any nearer a knowledge of the amount of mental disease that is being produced to know whether they come on the register for the first or the fifth time. For example, it is believed that cases of senile insanity come on the register now which would not formerly have been brought upon it. To know that they have not been previously on the register does not make us regard them in any greater degree as evidence of a real increase in the amount of mental disease than if they had been upon it on some previous occasion. Indeed, cases of senile insanity are a class likely to be certified as insane in larger numbers than formerly, owing to the improved hospital character of asylums and the improved nursing which is given there, and though the registering of such cases is no indication of an increase in the occurrence of mental disorder, they are generally cases not only of first admissions but also of "first attack." I have used senile insanity as an illustration; but it is clear that, whatever the form of insanity, anything tending to increase the number of patients placed on the register must also increase the number of first admissions. If the numbers on Table IV. of Appendix G. are compared with those on Table III. it will be seen that this is so, the number of first placements being always something near 75 per cent. of the total number of placements in each year.

Significance of cases of "first attacks" of insanity.

c. Accumulation.

There are two ways in which the certified insane may accumulate. One is when the accumulation is due to an increasing number annually placed on the register, and when the accumulation keeps pace with, or at least does not proceed more rapidly than the increase of the annual numbers placed on the register. The other is when an accumulation occurs, though there is no increase in the numbers annually placed on the register; or, if there is an increase in the annual numbers, it is an increase at a lower rate than the rate at which the accumulation takes place. It is in the second of these senses that the term is generally used in inquiries such as the present, and it is in that sense that it is used here. The importance of this kind of accumulation rests on the circumstance that an increase of the *numbers on the register* due to it does not involve the idea that the registration of insanity, or the *production of* registered insanity, is greater than formerly. It is evident also that this kind of accumulation cannot go on intermin-

The term *accumulation* is used to denote an increase in the number of registered lunatics which is not accounted for by an increase in the number of admissions to the register.

ably. When the rate of production ceases to rise, the increase by accumulation must gradually become less and less, and must ultimately cease altogether. It will be seen, by an examination of the figures in the Table on page 44, that they do not show that there was any accumulation up to the quinquenniad 1870–74, but they show that there has been accumulation since that time. The first period is that in which we have seen that the process of levelling-up chiefly occurred, and the second is since that time. The rates of increase in the annual numbers placed on the register, and the rates of increase in the numbers on the register, in the two periods, are given below:—

Periods.	Rise per cent. in the Numbers *placed on* the register.	Rise per cent. in the Numbers *on* the register.
1860–64 to 1870–74, . . .	32	22
1875–79 to 1890–93, . . .	22	43

Accumulation accounts for a great proportion of the increase since the year 1875.

The difference shown here, between the two periods, is that in the earlier period the increase in the number *on* the register was fully accounted for by the increase which took place year after year in the number *placed on* the register, and that in the later period the increase in the number *on* the register is not so accounted for. The effect of this is important. The average number *on* the register in the quinquenniad 1860–64 was 6329; and in the quinquenniad 1870–74 it was 7725, which is an increase of 22 per cent. The average number annually *placed on* the register in 1860–64 was 1489, and in 1870–74 it was 1963, which is an increase of 32 per cent. The number of annual *placements on* the register was thus much larger in the later than in the earlier quinquenniad, but a comparison of the numbers *on* the register in the two quinquenniads shows that though an increase took place in the numbers *on* the register it was not so large as the increase in the number of *placements*. In other words, the increase in the number on the register is more than fully accounted for by the increased number of placements. The average number on the register during 1875–79, the first quinquenniad of the second period referred to in the tabular statement, was 8742. It increased to an average during 1890–93 of 12,487, being an increase of 3745 or 43 per cent. on the number for 1875–79. If it had only increased by 22 per cent., which was the increase in the number *placed* annually on the register, it would have been 10,666 in the last four years. The increase due to accumulation was thus 1821, or nearly one-half the total increase. The rise in the numbers on the register from 1880–84 to 1885–89 illustrates, in the simplest form, the increase due to accumulation. The average numbers annually *placed on* the register in these two quinquenniads were almost identical, yet the average number *on* the register in 1885–89 was 1132 above the average number in 1880–84. This increase was therefore wholly due to accumulation. In other words, there

was an increase of 1132 in the number of registered lunatics from 1880–84 to 1885–89, although the numbers annually placed on the register in 1885–89 were no greater than they were in 1880–84. It was shown, in a previous part of this paper, that the increase in the numbers on the register was almost entirely an increase in the number of lunatics in establishments. The increase due to accumulation is therefore mainly a result of what has occurred in establishments. The cause of accumulation is a disproportion between the numbers admitted to establishments and those discharged and dead. With a rising admission-rate, the number removed by discharge or death may be expected to be less than the number admitted in the same year; for the majority of removals refer to patients admitted in previous years. But when accumulation occurs, the numbers removed are still less than can be accounted for in this way. It will result from such a condition that there will, year by year, be a surplus of patients who remain in asylums; and there will, year by year, be a larger number of patients who have been for a considerable time resident in asylums. It may be expected from this that a larger number will be found, as years go on, who are in the more advanced periods of life; and this has really happened. The ages of patients in establishments are given in the Annual Reports of the Board for the years 1870, 1877 and 1887, and the following statement is compiled from the numbers there given:—

Accumulations in Asylums leads to an increase in the proportion of inmates at advanced periods of life.

Age Periods.	Lunatics in Establishments at different Age Periods per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period.				
	1870. (calculated on population of 1871.)	1877. (calculated on population of 1871).	1887. (calculated on population of 1881).	Differences.	
				From 1870 to 1877.	From 1877 to 1887.
15 to 25 years, . .	66	76	70	+10	- 7
25 to 45 ,, ...	319	382	430	+63	+48
45 and upwards, .	415	507	617	+92	+110

It is worthy of notice, that the above statement shows a decrease from the year 1877 to the year 1887 of 7 for every 100,000 of the population among inmates of asylums below twenty-five years of age. It will be shown further on that the Census enumerations also represent the insane as having decreased during recent years for the earlier periods of life.

Private Lunatics.

The number of persons admitted to Asylums as

It has been repeatedly stated in this paper that the increase in the number of the insane on the register consists mainly of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics. It is desirable, therefore, to show the position of the numbers referring to private

private patients has not increased.

patients. The number of these patients resident in private dwellings is very small and will not be considered. They have increased from 20 in the year 1858 to 108 in the year 1894. This increase is entirely due to a change in the regulations which bring persons of this class under the supervision of the Board, and implies no increase in the number of the insane. The statistics of patients in asylums is shown in the following statement:—

Periods of Years.	Absolute Numbers.		Numbers per 100,000 of Population, calculated on the mean Population of each Series of Years.	
	Average Annual Numbers placed in Asylums.	Average Numbers resident in Asylums.	Average Annual Numbers placed in Asylums.	Average Numbers resident in Asylums.
1860–64, . . .	385	1024	12·4	33
1865–69, . . .	431	1139	13·3	35
1870–74, . . .	436	1252	12·8	37
1875–79, . . .	486	1348	13·5	38
1880–84, . . .	450	1426	11·9	38
1885–89, . . .	477	1554	12·2	40
1890–93, . . .	539	1739	13·4	43

It is shown by this statement that the number of private patients in establishments has increased from a proportion of 33 in every 100,000 of the population to 43 in every 100,000 of the population. This increase is, however, entirely due to accumulation. The number admitted annually has not appreciably increased in proportion to population, although there is reason to believe that there has been in recent years a larger number of English and Irish patients sent to Scottish asylums than there used to be. If, therefore, any inference can be drawn from the figures in regard to the prevalence of mental disease in the community, it is that mental disease is no more prevalent now than formerly. The increase in the numbers resident in asylums is evidently due to a prolongation in later years of the average period of detention. Accumulation has taken place in the same way as has been shown to have occurred in regard to pauper patients. This absence of any increase in the number of annual admissions is one of the strongest indications that there is no real increase in the amount of mental disease in the country. If mental strain, and the other evil influences alleged to be characteristic of modern life, is producing an increase in the amount of insanity, it ought to show itself especially in the classes above the ranks of manual labour. That it does not do so is a strong reason for believing that the influence

of modern life, taken as a whole, do not tend to produce more insanity than the influences which were previously in existence.

The Census Numbers.

It will be convenient here to take into consideration the numbers of the insane given in the Census Reports of 1871, 1881 and 1891. In each of these Reports, the number which is given is the result of an enumeration of all persons regarded as lunatics or imbeciles in Scotland at the time the Census was taken. They thus differ in an important way from the numbers on the registers of the Board. It has been already stated that the registers of the Board do not profess to contain all the insane; and it should be kept in mind that they are not intended to do so. They include, as has been already explained, only those certified lunatics who are also paupers, those non-pauper lunatics who are in asylums, and a few non-pauper lunatics who are not in asylums. They do not include, and they are not intended to include, the greater number of the insane, who are neither paupers nor resident in asylums. But these last are included, and are intended to be included, in the Census numbers. It is probable that they also include among those classed as imbeciles a certain number of persons who would not be certified as lunatic. The Census Reports give the numbers classified under two headings, (1) lunatics, and (2) imbeciles. The distinction is, however, in a large number of cases, an arbitrary one, and it often means nothing more than the active and inactive phases of the same condition. As a general rule, insane persons in asylums appear to have been classed by the census enumerators as lunatics, and those not in asylums have been classed as imbeciles, though an examination of the detailed numbers shows that the rule has been departed from occasionally in both directions. The total number classed as lunatics is always somewhat larger than the number of lunatics in establishments as given in the Reports of the Board; but the numbers are sufficiently near each other to show that, as a general statement, they may be said to refer to the same class of persons. The number of persons classed as imbeciles, on the other hand, greatly exceeds in number the lunatics not in asylums as given in the statistics of the Board. The statistics of the Board do not, for example, deal with more than a mere fraction of the number of juvenile imbeciles who are included in the Census numbers.

The Census enumeration is intended to include all persons of unsound mind.

As a rule, the Census "lunatics" are patients in establishments, and the Census "imbeciles" are patients not in establishments.

The numbers in the Census Reports are somewhat remarkable in their bearing on the question of the increase of insanity. For the purpose of showing their relation to this question in their broad features, the following statement is given :—

No increase in the number of the Insane from 1881 to 1891 shown by the Census numbers.

Lunatics and Imbeciles according to Census Reports.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population.				
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Difference between 1871 and 1881.	Difference between 1881 and 1891.
Lunatics, . . .	202	225	259	+23	+34
Imbeciles, . .	138	160	125	+22	−35
Total, .	340	385	384	+45	−1

These numbers show a total increase in the numbers of the insane, during twenty years, of 44 for every 100,000 of the population, or 13 per cent. But the whole increase took place during the first ten years. During the second ten years, there was no increase. If the numbers could be regarded as a true indication of the amount of mental disease in the community, they would be satisfactory, as showing that mental disease is not now increasing, whatever may have been the case in the past. The details of the figures appear still more satisfactory than the totals. Indeed, they could hardly be better suited for any one in search of figures to prove that there is a probability of a decrease in the number of the insane in the future. The following statement of the numbers at different age periods will show this :—

Age Periods.	Lunatics and Imbeciles according to the Census Reports per 100,000 of Population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Under 15 years, . . .	65	79	55
15 to 25 ,, . . .	240	253	211
25 to 45 ,, . . .	528	567	589
45 and upwards, . .	708	868	890

The Census numbers show a decrease below the age of twenty-five, from the year 1881 to the year 1891.

These figures represent the numbers above twenty-five years of age as increasing both from 1871 to 1881 and from 1881 to 1891. But the increase during the last ten years is considerably less than during the first ten. The numbers for the ages below twenty-five show a decided decrease. The number under fifteen years of age,—that is, the juvenile imbeciles and idiots, increased by 14 in every 100,000 of the population from 1871 to 1881, but they decreased by 24 from 1881 to 1891,—a remarkable decrease, amounting to no less than 30 per cent. The numbers from fifteen to twenty-five years of age increased by 13 in every 100,000 from 1871 to 1881, but they decreased by 42 from 1881 to 1891. These figures appear to show, therefore, that the rising generation is much sounder in mental constitution than that of 1881, and sounder also than that of 1871,

and if this is true, it may fairly be expected that they will be better able, in after-life, than their predecessors were, to resist the influences which produce insanity. The figures are given here, and I indicate the inference which might be drawn from them, not, however, because the figures are to be regarded as proving that insanity is actually on the wane. It has been shown in this paper that the number of persons classed as of unsound mind depends in a great measure upon considerations which have no reference to their mental condition, and that the limits of the condition which should be classed as mental unsoundness are of the vaguest and most uncertain character. In view, therefore, of what has been seen in regard to numbers which appeared to show an increase in the amount of insanity, it would not be justifiable to accept the cheering inference from these figures without a much firmer basis of proof. It is right to state, however, that there are figures pointing in the same direction in the recent English and Irish statistics.

Reasons which have been given to account for the alleged Increase in Insanity.

It may be regarded as superfluous for one who is satisfied that there is no increase of insanity to discuss the reasons for a condition of things which he does not believe to exist, but some of the reasons which have been given to account for the alleged increase of insanity have often been adduced as arguments in support of the view that there is, or that there must be, an increase. A brief notice of these reasons is therefore desirable.

Conditions of modern civilised life

One of the reasons given is that the special conditions of modern civilised life tend to increase the amount of mental disease. It is difficult to meet an assertion of this kind without knowing the grounds on which it is made. There is, of course, no doubt that there are conditions peculiar to modern civilised life which do produce insanity. But more than this must be shown before the assertion can be substantiated. It must be shown that the present conditions, taking them all round, with their good as well as their evil elements, tend to produce insanity more than the conditions of bygone times; and I am not aware of any serious attempt having been made to show this. The high pressure at which we now work, the anxieties of commercial life, and the intellectual restlessness due to the spread of education, are referred to as necessarily injurious to the mental organisation; and instances are easily found which lend support to such a statement. But the question at once arises: were there not conditions in the lives of our fathers and grandfathers, which, though different from ours, were equally injurious? We are not in a position to answer this question in a complete manner, but we do know that they had many difficulties and anxieties from which we are free. For instance, our lives and our property are guarded in a way that they would not have thought possible. Our wives and our daughters travel, without a thought of danger, where our fathers would not have ventured themselves without their pistols and their blunderbusses. The anxieties of the merchant in the earlier years of the present century, as to the safety of the ship on which his fortune depended

the risks of delay, of shipwreck, or of capture, pressed upon him in ways to which the merchant of the present day is a stranger. To gauge the respective weights of the anxieties of the two periods would be difficult, if not impossible; but we know sufficient to make us pause before assuming that our conditions are more burdensome than theirs. We have good reason to believe that, on the whole, our circumstances are less inimical to health than theirs were, and that goes far to justify a favourable view of our position in regard to mental as well as other disorders. As far as any indications have been obtained from the examinations of statistics which have been made in this paper, it has been pointed out that they do not tend to show that the conditions of modern life are, on the whole, unfavourable to mental health. They show that there is no indication of an increase in the classes above the ranks of manual labour where these conditions are most accentuated, and that it is not in localities where the conditions of modern life are most strongly marked,—that is, in the urban localities, but that it is in rural localities that the number of registered lunatics is greatest. They give no support of any kind to the assertion that modern conditions are producing an increase in mental disease.

Increase in the number of deaths registered as due to diseases of the nervous system.

Insanity being due to disease of the nervous system, the fact that the Reports of the Registrar-General indicate an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the nervous system has been put forward as a reason for believing that insanity must be increasing, and this suggestion deserves consideration. The nature of the inferences which may properly be drawn from the increase in these numbers is, however, a very difficult question, and to discuss it satisfactorily could only be done at great length. It is sufficient here to say that the registration of deaths under one or another of the classes of diseases given in the Reports depends largely on the views held at the time by medical men as to the nature of the various kinds of disease With the progress of medical science, these views frequently change, and often the change leads to cases being registered under a heading which belongs to a different class from the heading under which similar cases had formerly been registered. It is necessary, therefore, when arguing from the increase or decrease of the numbers attributed to any class, to know how far it may be the result of a change in medical opinion. All that can be done here is to point out that many diseases are now referred to the nervous system which used to be differently classified, and that great care must be taken to understand the influences which affect the figures, before drawing inferences from them. It may be stated, as illustrating the kind of difficulties which the subject presents, that in the rural districts, which are the districts yielding the largest proportion to population of registered lunatics, there is the smallest proportion of deaths registered as due to nervous disease.

The abuse of stimulants and narcotics.

Unfortunately it does not admit of question that there is a lamentable amount of drunkenness and of other forms of the abuse of stimulants and narcotics in Scotland. And it is equally true that a considerable amount of insanity is due to this cause. But it not easy to show how far the evil is increasing or diminishing. The habit of taking stimulants has been assuming new forms. Substances formerly unknown have come into use as intoxicants.

Chloral, chloroform and cocaine have now their victims. Opium, ether, and other substances are used, or rather abused, to a regrettable extent. But, with the exception of opium and its derivatives, the abuse of these substances is chiefly confined to the richer classes. These classes have not, however, appeared, from the statistics, to have been becoming more insane, and it is not easily ascertainable to what extent the abuse of the new substances has merely replaced the abuse of alcohol. Alcohol continues to be by far the most important intoxicant, and the desirability of recognising the evils connected with it is obvious. We have here, however, only to do with the question whether it is being abused to a larger extent than formerly, and is thus producing more insanity than it used to do. The assigned causes of insanity given in the statements attached to the orders of admission of patients into asylums are untrustworthy and useless as a means of ascertaining this. Police reports in regard to drunkenness vary, chiefly according to the degree of attention which the subject is receiving at the time from the authorities, and therefore they cannot be relied on as indications of its amount. The statistics open to least question, though error may lurk even there, are the statistics given by the Registrar-General as to the number of deaths from delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism. There is here, as far as it seems possible to obtain it, an indication of the extent to which the abuse of alcohol is showing itself, these diseases being among its most easily recognisable effects. It is satisfactory to find that the statistics show an improvement in the state of the matter, so far as Scotland is concerned. The following statement gives the statistics for twenty years, 1872–91, in two periods of ten years each:—

Deaths from	1872–1881.			1882–1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(*a*) Delirium tremens, .	461	95	556	362	73	435
(*b*) Chronic alcoholism, .	1119	750	1869	1074	700	1774
Total, .	1580	845	2425	1436	773	2209

There is thus an absolute decrease in the number of deaths from these two causes in the last period of ten years, and the difference appears greater if the population of Scotland at the two periods is taken into account. The number of deaths from delirium tremens in every 100,000 of the population was 16 in the first ten years, and 11 in the second, representing a decrease of 31 per cent. The number of deaths from chronic alcoholism in every 100,000 of the population was 53 in the first ten years and 46 in the second, representing a decrease of 13 per cent. As far, therefore, as these statistics can be accepted as an indication of the injury done by the abuse of alcohol, it has been appreciably diminishing in recent years.

Underfeeding.

Underfeeding has been alleged as causing an increase of insanity. The question here is whether underfeeding is more common now than it used to be; and this has to be looked at from two points of view. Underfeeding may be due to the use of unnutritious articles of diet, or it may be due to an insufficient quantity of food. In regard to the first of these, it may be taken as universally admitted that the food of the poorer classes in Scotland has deteriorated in its nutrient quality during the last forty years by the extensive substitution of tea and wheaten bread for milk and oatmeal. So far as this change has taken place, it admits of no doubt that it has impaired the vigour of the people, and that it has been especially prejudicial to the condition of children and women. If this is true, it is probable that insanity, as well as other forms of disease, must have resulted, as they would result from any debilitating causes. I am not aware, however, of any means of estimating the extent to which this result has been produced.

In regard to the quantity of food, the evidence is all in the direction of showing that food is much more abundant than it used to be, and that the poorer classes are much better able to obtain it than they were. Underfeeding in this sense is much less frequent than it was. The facts referring to this have been carefully investigated by Mr Giffen, Professor Leone Levi, and others, and the results of their inquiries leave no doubt on the subject. "Fifty years ago," says Mr Giffen,* "the working-man, with wages on the average about half, or not much more than half, what they are now, had at times to contend with a fluctuation in the price of bread which implied sheer starvation. Periodic starvation was, in fact, the condition of the masses of working men throughout the kingdom fifty years ago." In another part of the same instructive paper, Mr Giffen says,† "We find, undoubtedly, that in longer life, in increased consumption of the chief commodities they use, in better education, in greater freedom from crime and pauperism, and in increased savings, the masses of the people are better,—immensely better, than they were fifty years ago." It is impossible, therefore, that there can be an increase of insanity from a greater prevalence of underfeeding, due to insufficiency of food. For proof of this, it might, indeed, have been unnecessary here to do more than call to mind the evidence given of the former condition of the people by the bread riots, sixty years ago, in England and Scotland, and the still sadder evidence given by the Irish famine in 1847, when many thousands of the Irish people are known to have died of pure hunger and of the fever of inanition.

Consanguineous marriages.

Consanguineous marriages have been mentioned as causing an increase of insanity. It is not necessary here to enter into the question how far consanguineous marriages do produce insanity at any time, except to the extent that they may intensify in the children any special tendency to disease which may exist in the family to which both of the persons married belong. The question is, here, as in other cases that have been considered, Is this condition more frequent than it used to be? Do marriages between relatives

* *The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century*, by Robert Giffen, LL.D., President of the Statistical Society (p. 10).

† *Loc. cit.*, p. 19.

occur more frequently now than in former times? No statistics exist which will decide this question. But it may be assumed, without much risk of error, that at a time such as the present, when emigration, immigration, and migration occur to a much greater degree than formerly, consanguineous marriages are not likely to have increased in frequency. Only fifty years ago, travelling from one part of Scotland to another, and from one part of the world to another, was difficult, and most people lived and died in the district and often in the very parish in which they were born. At that time it must have been difficult in some parts of Scotland for marriages to occur which were not traceably consanguineous. The presumption is therefore strongly against the view that consanguineous marriage has been increasing in frequency, and consequently against the view that it has been causing an increase of insanity.

Heredity

The important part which heredity plays in the production of insanity and other forms of disease has received great attention in recent years, and it has been suggested that heredity is a cause of an increase in mental disorder. I must confess that I fail to understand the suggestion, except as a loose way of speaking. Hereditary influences do not act with greater power now than they have acted at any previous time in the history of the human race. If consanguineous marriage had been increasing, it might have been reasonable to hold that hereditary forces were being intensified, but in no other way does the idea seem tenable. Any degenerative influence will, of course, act not merely on one generation, but also according to the laws of heredity, on the generations that follow. This has always been so, but it is not heredity that is the cause. Heredity is only one of the modes of action of degenerative conditions, and its force has not been strengthened by the fact that greater attention is now given to the study of its laws.

Summary.

The period embraced by the statistics which have been examined commenced with the year 1858, when the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation, and a general system of lunacy administration was for the first time established in Scotland. Under that system of administration, all insane persons in Scotland, with the exception of those living at home, who are neither possessed of property of their own, nor maintained, more or less, out of the poor-rate, are placed under the supervision of the General Board of Lunacy. All the insane, therefore, with these exceptions, are placed upon the register of the General Board, and the statistics which have been examined refer to these persons.

1. The number of persons on the register has greatly increased, year by year, since it was first instituted, and it has been alleged that this increase is due to an increase in the amount of mental disease in the community. It has been shown, however, in the course of the inquiry which has been made, that the increase in the numbers is due chiefly, and perhaps entirely, to causes which do not involve a belief that there is an increase in the amount of mental disease.

2. It has been shown that the increase in the number of registered lunatics that has occurred consists mainly of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics provided for in establishments.

3. It has been shown that a direct effect of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was to bring under official supervision a large number of insane persons who were not previously under such supervision. This was shown by the fact that the increase of the number on the register, up to about the year 1874, consisted entirely of an increase in the number of pauper lunatics in those parts of Scotland where the accommodation provided for the insane had previously been inadequate, no increase having occurred where the accommodation had previously been adequate.

4. It has been shown that the operation of the Government Grant, first given in 1875, by which about one-half the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics is defrayed out of national funds, gave a stimulus to the increase in the numbers both in establishments and in private dwellings, and that this has continued up to the present time.

5. It has been pointed out that a change has taken place in the character of asylums, which has made them suitable places for a class of persons not previously sent to asylums.

6. It has also been pointed out that a change has taken place in public and medical opinion as to the nature of insanity, which has led to many persons being now dealt with as insane who would not have been so dealt with formerly.

7. It has been shown that a stronger disposition on the part of the poorer classes to apply for relief on account of insane members of their families, and a greater willingness on the part of parochial authorities to grant relief, are causes of an increase in the number of registered pauper lunatics.

8. It has been shown that a large proportion of the increase in the number of the registered insane is due to mere accumulation, independent of any increase in the annual production.

9. It has been pointed out that the number of persons admitted into asylums as private patients has not increased.

10. It has been pointed out that statistics of the General Board for the years 1877 and 1887, show a decrease in the number of inmates of asylums in regard to patients below twenty-five years of age.

11. It has been pointed out that the numbers of the insane given in the Census Reports for 1881 and 1891, show no increase for 1891, and they show a decrease in the number for the earlier periods of life.

The statistics have been examined from various points of view which seemed likely to throw light on their meaning. The examination shows that they afford no evidence of any increased liability to insanity in Scotland.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM for the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, *On the bearing of the Statistics relating to Registered Private Patients upon the Question as to whether Insanity is Increasing.* By T. W. L. SPENCE, Secretary to the Board.

IN the course of a statistical research made last year, I was led to feel doubts as to whether the comparatively stationary proportion of registered private patients to population, as shown by the published lunacy statistics, is in itself a satisfactory proof that no increased tendency to insanity is taking place in that class of the community from which private patients are drawn. I accordingly endeavoured to see whether there were statistics, outside of those relating to lunacy, by which to test the soundness or otherwise of the inference to which the lunacy statistics seemed to point, and this paper contains the result of my inquiries.

It appears from the Annual Reports of the respective Boards of Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Scotland that the number of registered lunatics in England at 1st January 1859 was 36,762 and in Scotland 6,072; at 1st January 1893 their numbers had become respectively 89,822 and 13,058. Calculated on the population, these figures represent a rise per 100,000 in England from 187 to 302, and in Scotland from 198 to 314. This increase, which is still in progress, is held by some to be a proof of an increased and increasing tendency towards mental disease in the community generally. But remarkable as this increase is, neither the English nor the Scottish Commissioners regard it as proving the existence of a greater liability to insanity in the community. They do not deny the possibility that there may be a greater liability, but they point out that the increase of number is almost entirely confined to a special class of the insane, namely, to those who are maintained wholly or in part out of the poor-rates, and they enumerate certain causes, not implying increased liability to insanity in the community, which they think may be of themselves sufficient to account for the growth of the number of pauper lunatics. Among these causes they enumerate such things as the widening of medical and public opinion as to the degree of mental unsoundness which may be held to constitute lunacy, the gradual wearing out of feelings—at one time well founded—of suspicion and dislike

towards asylums, the greater number and greater accessibility of asylums, the increased unwillingness to bear with the discomfort which the presence of insane persons in small houses must often involve, and the giving of parliamentary grants in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics. These and such like influences swell the number of pauper lunatics placed on the register, and many of them tend towards preventing the removal of patients from asylums after a strict necessity for asylum care and treatment has ceased. The number of pauper patients has been, and still is, thus growing yearly greater by a process of accumulation which as yet shows no sign of exhausting itself.

One important ground of the belief that such causes as these may of themselves be sufficient to account for the growth of registered pauper lunacy consists in the fact that in the case of private patients where such causes are either absent or may be supposed to exert a comparatively slight influence, no correspondingly great increase has taken place. The following Table shows for England and for Scotland the number of Registered Private Patients at 1st January for 1872 and at 1st January of each of the fifteen years 1878–92, and the number of patients per 100,000 of population.

REGISTERED PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Year.	Number of Registered Private Patients at 1st January.		Number per 100,000 of Population.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
1872	6288	1299	27	39
1878	7442	1461	30	41
1879	7539	1468	30	40
1880	7385	1495	29	41
1881	7506	1524	29	41
1882	7520	1520	29	41
1883	7700	1534	29	41
1884	7825	1569	29	41
1885	7751	1592	29	41
1886	7792	1589	28	41
1887	7807	1619	28	41
1888	7795	1673	28	42
1889	7970	1767	28	44
1890	8095	1765	28	44
1891	8200	1803	28	45
1892	8273	1827	28	45

It will be seen from this Table that during the twenty years embraced by the Table the number of private patients in England has increased by 1 per 100,000 of population; while during the last fifteen years the number per 100,000 of population has not only not increased but has somewhat diminished. In Scotland a slight progressive rise is shown throughout the whole period; but the rise of 6 per 100,000 during the twenty years dealt with is insignificant when compared with the rise of pauper patients from 189 to 263 per 100,000 during the same period. This Table dis-

closes a remarkable fact, which will be again referred to, that private patients in Scotland are nearly twice as numerous per 100,000 of population as private patients in England.

If the figures of this Table could be held to prove that no increase is taking place in the section of the community from which private patients are drawn, a most important fact would be established. It would mean that, at all events in the section comprising the wealthy and educated portion of the population, there is evidence that the liability to insanity is no greater now than it was twenty years ago, and it would rest upon those who hold that in the community generally a much greater liability to insanity exists now than formerly, to show what are their reasons for believing that there are causes producing a great and increasing liability to insanity in the poorer classes which are inoperative in the classes above them.

There are, however, two considerations which render these figures as to private patients not in themselves conclusive:—(1) It may be asserted that the number of private patients is being kept down by the diversion of the stream of such patients into the class registered as pauper patients; and (2) it may be held that, as the number of persons in the class from which private patients are drawn—that is, a class consisting of persons who have attained a certain degree of wealth—may not be keeping pace with the increase of population, a calculation founded upon the population as a whole may give false results. This latter consideration may be held to derive force from the fact that the absolute increase of the number of private patients, during the period embraced by the Table, represents in England an increase of 31 per cent., and in Scotland of 40 per cent.

The Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for England contain Tables showing the number transferred from the pauper to the private class and from the private to the pauper class. The following Table shows in quinquennial periods the average yearly number of transfers from one class to the other during the past fifteen years:—

Years.	Average yearly number transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Average yearly number transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1878–82	31	40
1883–87	63	59
1888–92	83	75

The total number of transfers from the pauper to the private class in the fifteen years was 884; the total number of transfers from the private to the pauper class during the same period was 868. In order to support the theory that patients who have means suffi-

cient to maintain them as private patients, and who would formerly have been so maintained, are being drafted into the ranks of pauper patients in such numbers as to affect materially the statistics of the two classes, it would be necessary to assume a very widespread change of social view in the direction of willingness to submit relatives to the stigma of pauperism without any special necessity for doing so. That any such change has taken place is inherently improbable, and the figures quoted lend no support to such a theory. They show that if an increasing number of patients is being transferred from the private to the pauper class an equally increasing number is being transferred from the pauper to the private class. The figures indicate the maintenance of a balance between the two classes which is practically steady. The English Commissioners say in their Forty-seventh Report, referring to County and Borough Asylums, that "the confidence which the public has "learnt to place in the management of these institutions has no "doubt conduced to the placing in them of many persons, also incur-"able, but above the status of paupers, their relatives reimbursing the "guardians the cost of their maintenance." This is no doubt true both of England and Scotland, but it does not necessarily follow that these persons above the status of paupers would, if not treated as pauper patients, have been in asylums as private patients. The number of persons of a standard of wealth sufficient to enable them to maintain their relatives as private patients, has, as will be shown further on, been growing steadily from year to year, and it follows as a matter of course that the number of persons who have *almost* attained that standard has been growing equally fast. As there is a gap between the pauper rate of board and the lowest rate for private patients, there must necessarily be an increasing number of persons on the pauper side of the gap who can just pay the pauper rate, and who are therefore above the status of paupers, but who are unable to pay the rate admitting them into the private class. The tendency to accumulation of this intermediate class at the point at which passage to the private class presents a difficulty, is only what may be looked for where wealth is on the whole growing, and it does not imply any falling off in feelings of independence among the classes of the community from which private patients are drawn. It should moreover be borne in mind that impressions are apt to be formed as to the ability of patients to pay private rates of board which do not stand the test of investigation. The Scottish Board mention in their Thirty-fifth Report* that an investigation into the means of twenty-five persons, supposed by a District Lunacy Board to be improperly in an asylum on the footing of pauper patients, revealed the fact that in the case of only two or three patients were there good grounds for the supposition. The Scottish Board in that Report enter into the question as to whether the increase of pauper lunacy is due to the registration of persons as pauper patients who would formerly have been registered as private patients, and they state fully their reasons, which need not be here repeated, "for thinking that no material increase of the trans-"ference of patients from the private to the pauper class has taken "place, and that persons now registered as private patients are in

* Page xlviii.

" the main as truly private patients, and the persons now registered " as pauper patients as truly pauper patients as they have been in " former years."

Private patients are drawn from a section of the community which is capable of being defined. It is that section of which the members are of such a standard of wealth that they are able to pay for the insane depending upon them a sum which must, at least, be considerably in excess of what is needed to meet the cost of providing for a pauper lunatic. In Scotland that sum has been put at about £40; but the Commissioners say that the accommodation at that rate is limited. There is, however, a certain number of patients, especially in Scotland, who do not command sufficient wealth to secure treatment as private patients, but who are nevertheless so provided for. These are persons who are drawn from the class of the community to which socially private patients belong, but who would, from their inability to pay the lowest private rate of board, in the ordinary course of matters become pauper lunatics. They are saved from being pauperised by the action of those public asylums which are possessed of funds that can be applied to charitable purposes, and which apply them to the entire or partial support of patients who have fallen into comparative poverty. This charitable action of public asylums, though it maintains the number of private patients at a higher level than it would be naturally, has been for a long time in force, and cannot therefore be said at present to be a disturbing element in the comparison of figures of to-day with those of twenty years ago.

There is thus a definite section of the community which annually furnishes its contribution to the lunacy of the country under fairly normal conditions, that is, free from most of the influences which are held to be sufficient to account for the increase of the number of pauper lunatics; and if we could ascertain from year to year the number of this section of the community, or could get a fairly approximate estimate, we should be in a favourable position for answering the question as to whether lunacy is increasing.

As the section referred to is practically limited to persons possessed of a certain standard of income, it is natural to look to the returns in connection with the Income Tax, published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, as being likely to furnish the information desired. They do so, however, only partially. They do not furnish us with the number of persons who pay Income Tax, but they do furnish statistics as to Income Tax which seem to be of value in connection with the inquiry as to the increase of lunacy, and these it is now proposed to examine.

Income Tax is assessed under heads which may be briefly summarised as follows:—A, Ownership of Lands and Houses; B, Occupation of Lands and Houses; C, Public Funds; D, (1) Public Companies, Railways, &c., (2) Trades and Professions; E, Salaries. The statistical Tables annually published by the Commissioners give

the number of assessments* made under Trades and Professions and under Salaries, and the following Table shows the net amount charged to Income Tax for 1891–92 under these heads, and under all other heads of the Tax, and also what percentage of the total income of the country falls under each head:—

Source of Income.	Net amount of Property and Profits charged with Income Tax.		Percentage.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
Lands and Houses (Schedule A).	£149,699,925	£17,069,034	28·9	32·5
Occupation of Lands, &c. (Schedule B).	19,210,627	2,707,396	3·7	5·1
Funded Debt, Annuities, Foreign and Colonial Funds, &c. (Schedule C).	38,951,455	...	7·5	...
Public Companies, Mines, Works, Railways, &c. (Schedule D).	149,421,620	14,794,028	28·8	28·1
Trades and Professions (Schedule D), and Salaries (Schedule E).	**161,082,079**	**18,035,576**	**31·1**	**34·3**
	£518,365,706	£52,606,034	100·0	100·0

It will be seen from this Table that the amount of income, taxed under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," comprises in England nearly a third, and in Scotland more than a third of the wealth of the country, and forms a larger proportion than that falling under any of the other heads into which the income of the country is classified. But the wealth of the persons who pay Income Tax under "Trades and Professions" or "Salaries" is not by any means adequately represented by the taxable income placed under these heads. The great majority of such persons must be contributors to the income of the country classed under other heads. Every commercial or professional or salaried man, who, for instance, possesses lands, or who owns the house he lives in, will be taxed under Schedule A as well as under "Trades and Professions" or "Salaries"; and every such person who possesses means otherwise invested will be taxed also for the income from it under one or other of the remaining heads. A large part of the wealth of the country is represented under Schedule A, but the bulk of this

* In the Tables given in the Supplement to the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, published at intervals of ten years, the term "number of *Persons* charged," is used instead of the term "number of assessments." But the term "number of assessments," used in the Annual Reports, is more accurate, because the income of a firm is taxed as one income, and therefore only contributes one to the "number of assessments," however many partners there may be.

wealth, in so far as it does not belong to those taxed also under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," is known to be in the hands of comparatively few persons. Thus it appears from the Return of Owners of Lands and Heritages in Scotland in the year 1872–73, that the total number of owners was 132,230 and that of this number only 19,225 possessed land to the extent of one acre and upwards; and an examination of the same Return shows that of the rental amounting to £768,791 of the large lowland County of Aberdeen, exclusive of the Burgh of Aberdeen, nearly one-half is in the hands of thirty-seven owners, though the county is one in which, as compared with other counties, land may be regarded as fairly well distributed.

The number of assessments for Income Tax in 1891–92, on incomes of £150 and upwards under "Trades and Professions" and "Salaries," was in England 625,590, and in Scotland 60,749. The foregoing figures, and the considerations in connection with them, show that the body of men contributing these assessments is representative of the wealth of the country to a very important degree, and is especially representative of the class among whom wealth is most equally distributed.

The classification of patients as private patients being wholly dependent upon the ability of those who place them in asylums to pay for their support, it seems certain that, if we found the number of this large and representative body of taxpayers standing still or receding, while the number of private patients increased, we should be obliged, in the absence of any specific explanation of such an occurrence, to admit the force of the inference that an increased tendency to insanity had taken place among those taxpayers who remained so well off as still to be chargeable with Income Tax. On the other hand, if we found the rise in the number of private patients no more than keeping pace with the rise in the number of those presumably able to maintain insane persons as private patients, we should, in the absence of facts otherwise accounting for it, have equally strong reason to conclude that no increased production of insanity is taking place among the wealthier classes of the community. A comparison between the number of private patients and the class of Income-Tax payers referred to cannot be made for more than about fifteen years, because it was only in 1877 that the system came into operation of wholly exempting incomes of under £150 a year from payment of Income Tax. The following Table shows the number of assessments for Income Tax, under the heads dealt with, in each year from 1878 to 1892, the number of private patients at 1st January of each of these years, and the number of patients per 1000 of assessments for each year:—

Year.	Registered Private Patients at 1st January 1878 and succeeding Years.		Number of Assessments charged to Income Tax under "Trades and Professions" (Schedule D) and "Salaries, &c." (Schedule E).		Number of Private Patients per 1000 Assessments charged to Income Tax under heads named.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
1877–78	7442	1461	495,025	50,381	15	29
1878–79	7539	1468	502,190	50,512	15	29
1879–80	7385	1495	504,030	49,314	15	30
1880–81	7506	1524	512,666	50,006	15	30
1881–82	7520	1520	518,164	51,068	15	30
1882–83	7700	1534	533,291	52,431	14	29
1883–84	7825	1569	549,231	54,392	14	29
1884–85	7751	1592	558,392	55,078	14	29
1885–86	7792	1589	564,021	54,976	14	29
1886–87	7807	1619	564,674	53,847	14	30
1887–88	7795	1673	569,671	53,790	14	31
1888–89	7970	1767	582,727	55,681	14	32
1889–90	8095	1765	595,955	57,289	14	31
1890–91	8200	1803	611,617	58,596	13	31
1891–92	8273	1827	625,590	60,749	13	30

The figures of this Table show, even more markedly than those dealing with the proportion of private patients to population, the great difference between England and Scotland as regards the number of private patients. If the figures in this Table are taken, as it is believed they may fairly be, as an index of the relative wealth of the two countries, it will be seen that in proportion to the number of persons possessed of means sufficient to bring them within the group of Income-Tax payers included in the Table, the number of private patients in Scotland is twice as large and in the later years more than twice as large as in England. This difference is not due to the existence of a larger number of registered lunatics among the people of Scotland, because the proportion of registered insane to population is practically the same in the two countries, such difference as exists (302 per 100,000 in England to 314 per 100,000 in Scotland), not being greater than may be accounted for by the special social conditions of the remoter districts in Scotland. Nor can the difference be attributed in more than a small degree to the residence in Scottish asylums of patients who do not belong to Scotland. The number of such patients resident in the two Scottish asylums into which almost all

of them are received, were at 1st January 1883 and 1st January 1892 as follows:—

Number of Private Patients not belonging to Scotland in two Scottish Asylums.

At 1st January.	From England.	From Ireland.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1883	93	24	7	124
1892	111	46	13	170

It will be found from these figures that about 2 per 1000 assessments in the earlier year and 3 per 1000 in the later, consisted of non-Scottish patients, and the increased proportion of such patients in Scotland in the later year goes far to account for the growing disparity shown in later years between the figures for England and those for Scotland. But the difference in the proportional number of private patients in the two countries must be mainly attributed to more abundant accommodation for private patients at cheaper rates of board, and to the proportionally larger charitable endowments of the Scottish asylums. It should be borne in mind that with every degree of reduction in the scale of wealth, till the average income of the working classes is reached, an increasingly large mass of the population is embraced, and that therefore such a reduction as £20 or even of £10 in an asylum rate of board would put it within the power of a greatly increased number of persons to take advantage of private treatment.

The point of special interest in the figures of the Table on the preceding page lies, however, in the fact that they fully support the inference, drawn from the Table showing the proportion of private patients to population, that there has been no increased production of insanity in the class of the community from which private patients are drawn, during the past fifteen years. In 1878, of those persons embraced in the Table as payers of Income Tax, 15 in every thousand in England and 29 in every thousand in Scotland were supporting private patients. From 1878 to 1892 the private patients in England had increased in number by 831, and in Scotland by 366. Had the number of taxpayers embraced in the Table stood in 1892 at the number at which it stood in 1878, the number of persons from among them who were being drawn upon for the support of private patients would have stood in 1892 at 17 per 1000 in England instead of 13, as was the case, and in Scotland at 36 per 1000 instead of at 30. If this had been so, and if other special explanations of the fact were absent, the inference would have been strong that the increased number of private patients was due to an increased tendency to insanity among these taxpayers and their dependents. But the figures of the Table afford no ground for such an inference. They show that the number of persons presumably able to support insane persons as private patients has in Scotland almost kept pace, and in England has more than kept pace, with the growth of the number of such patients. In Scotland the

number of private patients per 1000 Income-Tax payers which was 29 in 1877–78, rose to 30 in the year 1879–80, and to 32 in 1888–89. In 1891–92 it had again fallen to 30 as in 1879–80. Such a slight tendency to proportional increase as is here shown in the later years of the period, may be wholly accounted for by the increased number of private patients not belonging to Scotland who are accommodated in Scottish asylums, though the number sent from England alone is too small to affect the statistics of that country. It would possibly be going too far to claim, in the case of England, that the fall in the number of private patients from 15 per 1000 to 13 per 1000 is a proof that the tendency to insanity among the class from which private patients are drawn is decreasing. It is enough for the purpose of this paper to say that the figures of the Table do not indicate any increase of mental disease.

This Table shows less evidence of a proportional increase of private patients in Scotland than that shown by the Table founded on the population. The reason is that while the population during the period dealt with has only increased 13 per cent., the number of persons in the group of Income-Tax payers tabulated has increased by 21 per cent. The increase of population has therefore not kept pace with the increase of the Income-Tax payers. But as the number of private patients depends upon the number of persons in the community who have attained a certain standard of wealth, irrespective of the number of the general population, the Table last given must be held to give the truer results.

As it may be said that the foregoing Table is not convincing in as much as it does not take account of the annual production of the insane in the section of the community from which private patients are derived, the Table on the following page has been prepared, showing the number of private patients admitted each year to all establishments for the insane, exclusive of the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of such admissions to every 1000 assessments. The figures for Scotland apply to all establishments for the insane into which private patients are received, excluding the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and also Criminal Lunatics. Those for England embrace non-pauper admissions to all establishments for the insane, including the inmates of Idiot Establishments and Criminal Lunatics.*

* The figures for Criminal Lunatics in England cannot be eliminated, as they ought to be for the purposes of this inquiry, but they are too small to affect the results as between one year and another.

Year.	Number of Private Patients admitted to Establishments.		Proportion of Private Patients admitted to Establishments per 1000 Assessments.		Private Patients admitted to Establishments in Scotland for the first time.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	Number.	Proportions per 1000 Assessments.
1878	2453	470	5·0	9·3	332	6·6
1879	2226	466	4·4	9·2	319	6·3
1880	2372	449	4·7	9·1	340	6·9
1881	2263	439	4·4	8·8	332	6·6
1882	2350	415	4·5	8·1	303	5·9
1883	2367	462	4·4	8·8	378	7·2
1884	2152	485	3·9	8·9	368	6·8
1885	2246	447	4·0	8·1	320	5·8
1886	2226	443	3·9	8·1	347	6·3
1887	2152	501	3·8	9·3	363	6·7
1888	2364	519	4·1	9·6	387	7·2
1889	2398	479	4·1	8·6	379	6·8
1890	2342	522	3·9	9·1	413	7·2
1891	2433	573	4·0	9·8	426	7·3
1892	2372	530	3·8	8·7	419	6·9

The number of admissions in each year being comparatively small, it cannot be expected that the figures of this Table should show the steadiness which would be obtained in dealing with larger numbers, and this is especially true of the figures relating to Scotland. The figures of the Table do not, however, any more than those of the Table preceding it, give any indication of an increased production of insanity. The production in England, which starts with 5·0 per 1000 in 1878, falls in 1884 to 3·9, and varies little from that figure to 1892, when it was 3·8, or 1·2 per 1000 below what it started with. In Scotland it began with 9·3 per 1000, touched 8·1 at various points, rose in 1891 to 9·8, and ended in 1892 with 8·7, somewhat under what it started with.

As it may reasonably be held that the rate of production of insanity would be more truly shown by using the numbers annually admitted to asylums for the first time, especially in the case of patients whose numbers are less liable than those relating to pauper patients to be stimulated or repressed in growth by external influences, a column has been added to the Table showing the number of such admissions and their proportion to assessments, for Scotland, for which only the figures are available. The results, it will be seen, are practically the same as those shown for all admissions. The proportion per 1000 assessments, which started in 1878 at 6·6, fell in 1885 to 5·8, and after rising and falling in intervening years, ended in 1892 at 6·9, which is slightly above what it began with, and is exactly what it stood at in 1880.

Mental breakdown, resulting from such things as the restlessness and worry of modern life, the struggle to acquire and maintain social status, the mental tension involved in competition at school and college, are frequently referred to as accounting for a supposed

growth of insanity. If, however, the figures given in this paper be held to bear out, as it is believed they do, the conclusion that there has been no increased liability to insanity during the past fifteen years in that section of the community from which private patients are drawn, it follows either that the evil effects of these and such like causes of insanity had reached their limit at least fifteen years ago, or if not, that these effects, in so far at least as regards the number of persons certified insane, are neutralised by circumstances in modern life tending to mental health, because the section of the community, which is here shown not to have been increasingly productive of insanity, includes those classes which are by general admission exposed more than others to the special kinds of strain referred to.

The conclusion that there is no increased liability to insanity in the class of the community from which private patients are drawn has been reached, because it is believed that there are no special circumstances throughout the period dealt with which are sufficient to afford any other explanation of the results; but it should be borne in mind that the proportion of private patients to the number of persons of a certain standard of wealth might be greatly affected by changes of a purely artificial character. The Thirty-fifth Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland in speaking of this point says:—"It is certain, that if the means of "finding accommodation for private patients at pauper rates of board "were made greater than they now are, the effect would be to place a "considerable number of persons upon the private roll who are now "registered as pauper lunatics, and we should thus have an increase "of the number of private patients which would clearly have no "connection whatever with an increased production of lunacy. In "other words, we could create the circumstances, as regards accom-"modation and rates of board, which would certainly increase the "number of registered private patients without any increased "liability to insanity having occurred in that part of the community "from which private patients are drawn."

There is another method of inquiry on somewhat similar lines, which is only applicable to Scotland, but which has the merits of embracing a longer period, and of including the entire section of the community possessed of wealth presumably sufficient to place it above the necessity for seeking parochial aid in providing for the insane belonging to it. This inquiry is founded upon the number of families shown by the Scottish Census Reports to be living in houses of different sizes.

There is no more certain index to the distributed wealth of a county or a part of a county than the index furnished by the sizes of the houses in which the population live. Comparing, for instance, the city of Glasgow (including the Parliamentary Burgh and Suburban District), containing 144,474 families in 1891, with the Parliamentary Burgh of Edinburgh containing in that year 59,994

families, we find that in Glasgow only 5,273 families lived in houses containing 7 rooms and upwards, while in Edinburgh the number of such families was 6,626. We have in these figures a demonstration that wealth is more generally distributed in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, and we are safe in concluding that although the total number of families in Edinburgh is much less than half the number of families in Glasgow, yet that Edinburgh will produce a larger number of private patients than Glasgow. Similarly in such a county as Shetland, in which only 195 families live in houses containing 7 rooms and upwards, we may be certain from this fact alone that the number of private patients yielded by it will be very small.

The following Table shows the number of registered private patients in Scotland at 1st January of each of the years 1872, 1882 and 1892, the number of families shown by the censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891 to be living in houses having 7 rooms and upwards, and the proportion of private patients for every 1000 such families. The lower limit has been fixed at a house of 7 rooms, because it is believed that families living in houses of that size and upwards will, as a rule, include families possessed of means sufficient to support insane members as private patients. It is, of course, recognised that there will sometimes be found families living in smaller houses which maintain private patients, and families living in houses of 7 rooms or more which have members supported as pauper patients.

Year.	Number of Registered Private Patients in Scotland at 1st January.	Census Year.	Number of Families shown by the Scottish Census to be living in houses containing 7 Rooms and upwards.	Proportion of Private Patients per 1000 Families.
1872	1299	1871	46,832	28
1882	1520	1881	57,827	26
1892	1827	1891	68,015	27

The figures of this Table entirely support the conclusion pointed at by those of the other Tables. The number of private patients increased by 528 during the twenty years from 1872 to 1892, and if the number of persons living in houses of 7 rooms and upwards had remained in 1891 as they were in 1871, the 46,832 families of 1871 would in 1891 have been called on for the support of 39 insane persons per 1000, and the fact would have gone far to prove an increased liability to insanity among them. But in point of fact the families living in houses of that size increased greatly in number during the twenty years, and every group of a 1000 families of this increased number was only called on to provide in 1891 for 27 insane persons, a somewhat smaller number than it fell to families in similar circumstances to provide for twenty years earlier.

The following Table shows the number of all private patients n Scotland admitted to the Register in the Census years, and also the number of such patients placed in each year on the Register for the first time, and the number of such patients for every 1000 of the families included in the preceding Table :—

Year.	Total Number of Private Patients Registered in each year.	Number of Private Patients Registered in each year for the first time.	Proportion of Total Number of Private Patients Registered per 1000 Families.	Proportion of Private Patients Registered for the first time per 1000 Families.
1872	404	307	8·6	6·6
1882	432	307	7·5	5·3
1892	542	422	8·0	6·2

The results shown by this Table give no indication of an increased prevalence of mental disease, such tendency to change as is shown indicating a tendency towards a decreasing production of insanity rather than a growth of production.

If the various points that have been already considered in this paper be kept in view, and especially that part of it which deals with the question as to whether patients now registered as pauper patients may not often be such as would formerly have been registered as private patients, it will be seen that the results of this examination of the Board's statistics in connection with those of the Census Reports all point to the conclusion that among the class of persons able to maintain private patients there was no increased production of insanity during the twenty years dealt with.

APPENDIX D.

The Effects of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland on their condition and number.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

(*Extracted from the 24th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages* xlv–lvi).

The following tabular statement shows the total amount of the grant from imperial sources actually expended on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland for each year since the grant was given; and it shows also, for each of the years in question, (1) the estimated proportion of the grant expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in asylums or establishments, and (2) the estimated proportion expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in private dwellings in such a way that the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland have dispensed with their detention in asylums—in other words, whose residence in private dwellings has been permitted or sanctioned by the Board.

Year ending 14th May.	Total Amount of Grant.	Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics in Asylums or other Establishments.	Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics whose residence in Private Dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	59,483 1 0	50,934 4 5	8,548 16 7
1876	62,637 15 5	53,967 18 10	8,669 16 7
1877	65,470 1 0	56,525 4 7	8,944 16 5
1878	68,533 10 0	59,489 14 4	9,043 15 8
1879	71,272 18 6	62,013 14 6	9,259 4 0
1880	73,833 18 11	64,159 13 3*	9,674 5 8*
1881	76,856 5 6	66,953 5 8*	9,903 0 0*
Estimate for 1882	79,952 0 0	70,049 0 0	9,903 0 0

* These figures are not estimated proportions, but real amounts.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The estimates for each of the years 1875–81 having proved nearly correct, it is believed that the estimate for the current year ending 14th May 1882 will also prove substantially correct; but being only an estimate, it will not be used in the calculations which follow. It is appended to the foregoing statement in order to show that there is as yet no indication of a pause in the rate at which the amount of the grant increases from year to year.

Increase of Grant since 1875.

From 1875, the first year of the grant, to 1881, the last year, the total increase is £17,373, or 29·2 per cent.*

The increase of the amount of that part of the grant which is expended on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments for the same period is estimated at £16,019, or 31·4 per cent.

On the other hand—still dealing with the same period—the increase of the amount expended on patients in private dwelling is estimated at £1,355, or 15·8 per cent.

Increase of the total Expenditure on the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics since 1859.

The rate of the increase of the total expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland is shown in the following statement:—

Average annual expenditure for the five years from	1859 to 1863	£95,224	11	3
„ „ „	1864 to 1868	112,213	18	5
„ „ „	1869 to 1873	137,121	14	8
„ „ „	1874–5 to 1878–9†	173,663	14	7
Expenditure for the year	1879–80	193,586	5	7
„ „ „	1880–81	201,068	3	11

These figures, of course, include the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. Like those of the previous statement, they reveal a large and progressive increase of the cost of pauper lunacy.

The increased Expenditure not necessarily undesirable.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase is undesirable. Every such increase is not undesirable. The passing of the Scotch Lunacy Act of 1857, for instance, was expected and intended to lead to a desirable increase of expenditure. That Act, which was the outcome of a Report by a Royal Commission revealing a state of matters, as regards the condition and treatment of the insane poor, which shocked the country, was intended to remove a national disgrace; and, with this object in view, it provided for large outlays of money, and gave great facilities for obtaining the proper care and treatment of pauper lunatics.

* By next year it is estimated that the increase will be about £20,500.

† In 1873, in order to give inspectors of poor less trouble, it was resolved to change the end of the financial year from 31st December to 14th May. This, however, though it causes some difficulty in dealing with the figures, does not affect any conclusion to be drawn from this statement, as each sum refers to a period of twelve months.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The Act referred to, and, to some extent also, its important amendments in 1862 and 1866, did actually lead to a largely increased expenditure on pauper lunacy, as they were intended and expected to do. But after the new asylums, the erection of which was secured by these statutes, had been for some years in occupation, and after the kindliness and efficiency of the treatment which their inmates received had been for some time fully and widely known, there was a pause or diminution in the rate of increase; and it was thought that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th years after the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation disclosed a reduced and more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth, for various reasons, seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified.

The Lunacy Laws have led to a desirable Increase.

The rate of Increase which seemed steady and normal.

The expenditure on pauper lunacy for each of the years in question is as follows:—

Years exhibiting what seemed to be a normal rate of increase.	1869	£131,709	13	9
	1870	133,593	2	9
	1871	134,182	3	10
	1872	137,164	12	7
	1873	148,959	0	7

Exceptional Increase in 1873, and its cause.

The increase of expenditure in 1873 is large as compared with the increase in 1870, 1871, and 1872; but, if there had not occurred in that year a general rise in the rates of board charged for pauper lunatics, in consequence of the high price of provisions then prevailing, there would not have been a materially greater increase of expenditure in 1873 than took place in the preceding years. In other words, the exceptional increase in 1873 was not due to any exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums, but almost entirely to the exceptional cost of maintenance which then arose from the increased cost of living which prevailed in the country at that time. The large expenditure of 1873 is thus commented on in the 17th Annual Report of the Board to the Home Secretary:—"One of the chief causes will no doubt be found in the increased cost of living, which has obliged public and district asylums to raise their rate of board."

The Amount of Increase since the giving of the Grant, beyond what is regarded as normal.

The average yearly rate of increase during the three years 1870–1872, when a seemingly normal rate manifested itself after the first fostering effects of the Lunacy Acts were exhausted, was about $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. If starting from 1873, with its high expenditure of £148,959, due largely to a rise in the rate of board in asylums consequent on the increased cost of provisions, the expenditure had continued to increase at this seemingly normal rate of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum, the expenditure for the year ending 14th May 1881 would have been £165,642. But the actual expenditure for that year was £201,068, or 35,426 above what it would have been at the rate of growth which was regarded as normal, in the sense that it was the result of causes likely to affect all years or periods in much the same way.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The rate of board for pauper lunatics in asylums continued to rise for three years after 1873, but during the last four or five years it has fallen. Notwithstanding this, however, a high rate of increase of the expenditure on pauper lunatics has continued during these years, as is shown by the following figures :—

For the year.	Total Expenditure on the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.
	£
1876–77	173,588
1877–78	183,383
1878–79	188,279
1879–80	193,586
1880–81	201,068

Recent large Increase apparently due only to the Grant.

The parliamentary grant was first given for the year 1874–5, but there was a strong expectation of it for some time before it was actually voted; and during the period 1874–1881 nothing new occurred, except the giving of the grant, which was calculated to influence the production or cost of pauper lunacy in a way differing much from what occurred during the period 1869–73. Indeed, the crowded state of asylums in Scotland in 1879, 1880, and 1881, should rather have depressed than elevated the rate of increase, and it has been held that the bad state of trade in the country should have had a like effect. Nothing remains, therefore, but the grant, to explain the exceptional rise in the cost of pauper lunacy during late years.

The increased Expenditure the result of increased number of Pauper Lunatics.

It is scarcely necessary to show that the increased expenditure now under discussion represents, and almost entirely results from, an increase of the number of registered pauper lunatics, but it is perhaps desirable to show how this really stands. The number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1870 was 6,197, and at 1st January 1875 it was 6,661, showing an increase of 464.* At the same rate of increase the number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1882, that is, after the grant had been given for seven years, should be 7,310; but it is really 8,575 or 1,265 above the increase which may be regarded as normal. Nothing is known to have occurred since 1875 which can explain this abnormal increase, except the fact that since 1875 the State has contributed largely towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

The exceptional increase referred to, namely 1,265, is made up of 969 pauper patients in asylums, and of 296 in private dwellings.

Increase of the number of Pauper Lunatics admitted into Establishments since the giving of the Grant.

There is still another way of illustrating the late exceptional increase of pauper lunatics, and it is shown in the following tabular statement, which shows the number of pauper patients admitted into asylums and other establishments, excluding transfers from one establishment to another.

* The figures for these quinquennial periods are taken because they are readily available. They sufficiently show all that it is desirable to show.

Average annual number for the quinquenniad	1860–64	1,039
" " "	1865–69	1,242
" " "	1870–74	1,485
" " "	1875–79	1,831
Actual number during the year . . .	1880 .	1,985
" "	1881 .	2,101

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The facts which have been adduced, taken together, make it all but certain that the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has led to a considerable increase of their number, and also, of course, to an increase of the money expended on their maintenance. What is believed to have actually happened in this matter was predicted by the Board when the question of relieving local taxation in this direction was under discussion in the Houses of Parliament. It was then said that a time might come when the increased expenditure fairly attributable to the giving of the grant would equal the amount of the grant, or, in other words, that eventually, as a consequence of the grant, the local tax would have risen £100 for every £100 received from the Exchequer, so that there would, in fact, be no local relief. The extent to which this has already come about is disclosed by the following figures:—

The Grant has increased the number and consequently the cost of Pauper Lunatics.

This result predicted.

It has been shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, has risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the grant in 1881 was £76,856. There is thus a net relief to the local rates of the difference between these two sums, namely £41,430 or, in other words, a relief of £53, 18s. for every £100 contributed from imperial sources.

The consequent partial failure to relieve Local Taxation.

A deduction of about £5,000, from the increased annual expenditure apparently due to the grant, would cover the whole increase of expenditure on patients in private dwellings which the grant has brought about as well as the cost of about 150 patients in asylums, and would thus, it is believed, wipe off every part of the total increase due to the grant which can possibly be of a desirable character. This would leave £30,426 as the undesirable increase of expenditure through the operation of the grant, and would make every pound of the grant give local relief only to the extent of rather more than two-fifths of a pound.

If the rate of increase of late years continues for the next six or seven years, the increased expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics held as due to the grant, will probably equal and perhaps exceed the whole contribution made by the State in 1875, the first year the grant was voted.

Amount of the increased Expenditure which is undesirable.

It is desirable, however, to look at this question from some other points of view, and this it is now proposed to do.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

It is difficult to see what valid reasons can be assigned for contributing from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, except the two which follow:

Reasons for giving State Aid towards the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

(1) That the State ought to contribute to a local tax, over the expenditure of which it exercises a certain control.
(2) That it is desirable, by so contributing, to lessen resistance to that control.

It is assumed that the control has a good object and is regarded as necessary. Its object in this matter is the improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics.

These reasons, of course, may be advanced as justifying relief to local taxation in many directions.

The mere weight of the burden which Lunacy lays on the Country not a sufficient reason for State Aid.

It is not seen how the mere weight of the burden which pauper lunacy lays on the country, if it falls fairly and equally on the areas which are separately assessed, can be held to indicate the propriety of a contribution from the State, nor is it seen how a contribution from the State in such circumstances can be shown to be a benefit to the taxpayer. If the burden falls unequally on the different areas separately assessed, that might be a reason for combining or dividing areas, or for taking such other action as would tend to extinguish the inequalities; but it is not seen how a call for a contribution from the State could reasonably be founded on such inequalities unless the contribution were so given as to redress them.

The Control of the State over the Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics a fair reason for the Grant.

It is different with the consideration arising out of the control of the State over the expenditure of money raised for a special purpose in localities, and it is intelligible how this control may be held to justify a contribution from the State, the amount of the contribution being related to the measure of the control. Indeed, where the control is very great, it may readily, and perhaps not unreasonably, be held that the whole burden should fall on the State; and such an arrangement, if it were made to involve the whole control as well as the whole burden, would perhaps be less likely to lead to an objectionable increase of expenditure than the giving of a mere contribution and leaving the control mainly in the hands of local bodies.

The Money expended on Pauper Lunatics is derived from two sources, and the Grant applies only to one of them.

Before making further reference to the control of the State over the expenditure of money in providing for pauper lunatics, it is desirable to point out that the money thus expended is derived from two local sources, and that the contribution from the State relieves only one of them. The district asylums are built and kept up out of money levied on owners in the landward part of counties and on owners and occupiers in burghs, commonly called the county assessment; but the maintenance of the pauper lunatics themselves is defrayed out of the ordinary poor-rate, and the grant applies only to this last.

The Grant relieves the Poor Rate only.

The Grant increases the County Assessment.

It would, perhaps, have been a more equitable arrangement if the law had laid the whole burden on the payers of the poor-rate—that is, both the cost of providing asylums and the cost of main-

taining the pauper inmates; but it so happens, in consequence of the division of the burden under the statutes, and (2) of the contribution from the State being merely a contribution towards maintenance, that the grant gives no relief to the county assessment. On the contrary, it increases that assessment, because it leads to an increase of the number of pauper patients in asylums for whom accommodation has to be provided out of the county assessment to which no grant in aid is given. (1) Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

It has been shown that the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums up to the end of 1881 is probably about 969 beyond what it would have been, except for the influence of the grant. The normal demand for increased asylum accommodation has consequently been exceeded by what is required to provide for these 969 persons, and accordingly many new buildings have been erected, or are in progress of erection, which, but for the grant, would not yet have been needed. Indeed, it may be roughly estimated that, before the end of next year, the counties in Scotland will have incurred an expenditure of from £70,000 to £100,000 to provide accommodation for the increase of the number of pauper lunatics which the grant has produced.

This fact has not been taken into account in the estimates of the extent to which the grant has failed to relieve, or will fail to relieve, local taxation; but it is nevertheless recognised that it ought to receive consideration if it were necessary to give the calculations more than a substantial accuracy. It would be difficult, however, perhaps impossible, to show with absolute precision the effects of the grant either in relieving local taxation or in increasing the number of pauper lunatics, but the statements and calculations here given sufficiently disclose the character of these effects, and also their measure, which, it is believed, is rather understated than overstated.

In Scotland the grant is extended alike to pauper lunatics who are in asylums or other establishments, and to pauper lunatics whose residence in private dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board, and it is perhaps desirable to explain how this happens. In Scotland the Grant is extended to Pauper Lunatics both in Establishments and in Private Dwellings

The jurisdiction of the Scotch Lunacy Board is not limited to pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments, but extends equally to pauper lunatics in private dwellings. This constitutes a radical difference between the lunacy administration of Scotland and that of England. In Scotland the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings is as much controlled and regulated by the State, through the Board of Lunacy, as is the expenditure on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments; they are equally under State supervision, and the same interest is taken in rendering their condition satisfactory. It is for this reason that in Scotland the grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics is given to those of them who are provided for in private dwellings as well as to those of them who are provided for in establishments. Reason for extending Grant to Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings

It has been already shown that the grant has influenced the total number of pauper lunatics, and the cost both of maintaining Influence of the Grant not the same on

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

them and of providing accommodation for them; but this influence has not been quite the same in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in establishments as it has been in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings. It is desirable, therefore, to explain separately its influence on the two classes.

Pauper Lunatics in Establishments as on Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

First. As regards pauper lunatics in establishments:—

Influence of Grant on Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.

(*a*) The grant has led to an unneccessary increase of their number, (1) by leading to the placing of persons in asylums as pauper lunatics who would not have been placed there but for the grant, and for whom care and treatment in an asylum are not necessary, and (2) by also leading to a greater unwillingness to remove incurable and inoffensive patients, who could be removed without risk to the public and without injury to themselves.

This influence has not shown itself with equal force in all parts of the country, and to this point reference will hereafter be made.

(*b*) The grant has not led to any improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments. In other words, it has had no actual influence on the treatment of pauper lunatics in establishments. And perhaps it is desirable to point out here that it has not led to any increase of the rate of board paid for pauper lunatics in district asylums, and that the great increase of the cost of pauper lunatics in establishments does not, therefore, result from a larger sum being spent on each patient, but from the greater number of patients sent to or left in asylums.

Hitherto, as just stated, the grant has had no beneficial influence on the condition or treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums; but hereafter, if the number of persons not needing asylum treatment, who are sent to or left in asylums, continues to be great, its effect in all probability will eventually be injurious to those of the insane poor who do really need asylum treatment, by lessening the hospital character of asylums and increasing their mere boarding and lodging-house character.

These statements as to the effect of the grant on the condition and treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums are, however, matters of opinion, and the value to be attached to them depends, of course, on the opportunities of observation which the persons who make them have had, and on their ability to observe and report accurately.

Influence of the Grant on Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Second. As regards pauper lunatics in private dwellings:—

(*a*) The grant has led directly to persons being added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings who, but for the grant, would not have been so added, or, in other words, who would not have been registered as

pauper lunatics. Before the giving of the grant, many of the persons thus enrolled as pauper lunatics under its influence were ordinary paupers. Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Nearly all of the persons thus added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings are persons whom it was desirable to add and who have derived advantage from being so added. In this matter, therefore, the influence of the grant has been beneficial.

(*b*) The grant has also led indirectly, by an apparent cheapening of the rate of board in asylums, to the removal to asylums of a number of persons who, at the time of first voting the grant, were under care in private dwellings; and as the majority of the pauper lunatics so removed did not need asylum treatment, the grant has done harm (1) by unnecessarily depriving them of freedom, and (2) by fostering the more expensive mode of providing for pauper lunatics.

(*c*) The grant has led directly to a general improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in consequence of its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy in regard to such lunatics in order to secure participation in the grant. It has enabled the Board to insist on the carrying out of arrangements for the comfort and care of patients in private dwellings, which otherwise it would have been impracticable to have enforced.

(*d*) The grant has increased the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, but this increase has neither been great nor undesirable.

When speaking of the amelioration of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, reference is made to its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy, in order to secure participation in the grant, and this appears to call for amplification and explanation.

In the case of every pauper lunatic in Scotland, whether disposed of in an asylum or other establishment, or in a private dwelling, no claim for participation in the grant is admitted without a certificate from the General Board of Lunacy, bearing that the lunatic in question has been "necessarily detained and properly cared for during the period for which the claim is made." No participation in Grant without Certificate from Board.

In granting these certificates, when they relate to pauper lunatics in asylums the Board must necessarily rely almost entirely on the views of the medical superintendents of asylums; but when the certificates relate to pauper lunatics in private dwellings, they are in each case founded on full reports by an officer of the Board, one of the Deputy Commissioners, who has seen and examined the patient once, or more frequently, during the period for which the claim is made.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Lunacy of a Country far from being a fixed Amount.

It has been said that "human power cannot multiply the lunatics of a country," but this opinion is here treated as entirely erroneous, if by lunatics are meant those persons whom the State registers and treats as such; and it must be erroneous, unless the views here expressed are wrong. In point of fact, the lunacy of a country is far from being a fixed amount, which can neither be increased nor diminished. There is no uniform standard of mental soundness or unsoundness which is accepted by all medical men when considering whether a certificate of insanity shall or shall not be granted, nor indeed by any one medical man in all circumstances. The ease or difficulty of getting certificates of insanity may depend, and does often depend, on the object in view, or the results which will follow certification. Circumstances apart altogether from the mental condition necessarily influence the granting of these certificates—the source, for instance, from which any expenditure consequent on the granting of the certificates is to be obtained, cannot fail to have an influence.

This specially true of Pauper Lunacy.

If all this is true of lunacy generally, it is of necessity still truer of pauper lunacy, because in addition to the lunacy there is then the pauperism, about the determination of which it is clear there may be uncertainty. A lunatic, for example, will become a pauper lunatic in one locality who will almost certainly remain a private lunatic in another. A rich parish will admit a lunatic as a pauper, whom a poor parish would refuse to admit, and of course a poor parish will admit him, if the consequent expenditure by the parish is to be small, more readily than it will if the consequent expenditure is to be considerable.

Increase of number of Pauper Lunatics not due to increased liability to Insanity in community.

It has often been shown in the Annual Reports of the Board that the great increase of the number of pauper lunatics since 1857, when the first of the present Lunacy Acts was passed, is not due to an increased production of insanity, or, in other words, to a greater liability to insanity, in the community.

The benevolent operation of the lunacy laws during the first twelve or thirteen years after 1857 caused a large increase of the persons who are registered and officially recognised as pauper lunatics, and it continues to have the same influence, though to a smaller degree. During the last seven or eight years, again, the contribution from the State towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has had a manifest effect in increasing their number. The total increase is largely, or rather almost entirely, due to these and other such influences. There is no evidence that it results from an increased tendency to mental disorder; but a certain part of the increase is, of course, the result of the increased population of the country, and no doubt another part is due to the increased tendency of the people to live in cities or towns, in which the lunacy-rate, like the general disease- and death-rates, is higher than it is in rural or sparsely peopled districts.

Influence of the Grant in increasing number of Pauper Lunatics not the same in poor and in wealthy Districts.

In attributing to the influence of the grant a large proportion of the exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments which has taken place since 1874,

it is perhaps right to point out that the highland and poor counties have not contributed greatly to this increase, and that, in so far as they actually have contributed to it, the increase has probably not been altogether undesirable. In poor counties the paramount inducement is to lay no avoidable burden on the rates, and although the grant has modified this inducement, it has not removed it. To a certain extent it has had the effect of levelling up the poor counties, in respect of wealth, to the position of rich counties, and has led them with less hesitation to resort to asylum treatment. In this way the grant seems to have led to the sending of about 100 persons to asylums who needed treatment there, and who probably would not have been sent if the grant had not been given. The grant, perhaps, has thus caused an increase of the asylum accommodation of the country which may be regarded as desirable, but this is but a small part of the total increase which, as a whole, has been treated as undesirable.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

In wealthy counties, and especially in wealthy city parishes, simplicity of management and the saving of official trouble are always powerful influences in determining whether persons shall be admitted to the roll of pauper lunatics, and whether, if so admitted, they shall be sent to asylums or shall be kept under private care. The tendency of the grant has been to increase the power of these influences, and to lead to the sending of persons unnecessarily to asylums as pauper lunatics, and also to the keeping of persons unnecessarily there as paupers.

It is perhaps impossible to give relief in any form to a local tax by a contribution from State funds which will not lead to increased expenditure; but if the relief take the form of a capitation grant, or a percentage on expenditure, then the increase of expenditure will almost certainly be considerable and probably undesirable. Indeed, if the relief operates in various directions, the increase will almost certainly be undesirable in some of them. This is exactly what appears to have happened as regards the contribution from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Relief of a Local Tax by the State, if in the form of a Percentage or Capitation Grant, almost surely leads to undesirable increase of Expenditure.

If there were persons in the community who should have been dealt with as pauper lunatics, and who were not so dealt with in consequence of the expense which the step would entail, and if the grant, by lessening the direct expense to parishes, has led to the placing of such persons on the poor-roll, then to that extent, which assuredly has for the whole country been small, the grant has conferred a benefit on the insane poor; but long ere this any benefit of that nature arising out of the grant must have been obtained. In that direction no further advantage to the insane poor will or can result from an increase of the grant. On the contrary, it will injuriously affect their true interests if asylums become increasingly peopled, through its influence, with incurable and inoffensive lunatics, to whom asylums are nothing more than lodging and boarding-houses, and who would be happier in the state of greater liberty they would enjoy under private care. Considerations affecting the well-being of the insane poor, therefore, give no

Further advantage not to be expected from increase of Grant.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

indication that it is desirable to increase the amount of the grant from year to year.

It has also been shown that the influences of the grant, speaking broadly, are such as to render it, in practice, of doubtful value in giving relief to local taxation.

In other words, both of the objects of the grant, or reasons for giving it, are to a large extent not fulfilled, and it does not appear that the extent of the fulfilment will be increased by increasing the grant. It has now reached an amount which may be considered a fair contribution from the State to a local tax over the expenditure of which the State exercises a certain control, and it seems probable that all the objects of the grant would be as fully attained as heretofore if it were fixed for the next five or more years at the amount expended last year—the administration of it remaining substantially as at present.

(*Extracted from the 29th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages* xliii–xliv.)

Normal Expenditure previous to the Parliamentary Grant.

In the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board, special attention was directed (p. xlv. *et seq.*) to the influence of the Government Grant upon the expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics, and several facts of importance were pointed out. It was pointed out that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th years (1869–72), after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation, disclosed a more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth it was thought for various reasons seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified. Reasons were then given for the belief that one effect of the Grant had been to disturb this which appeared to be a normal rate of growth by intensifying or increasing it.

Increase of Local Expenditure due to Parliamentary Grant.

It was shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, had risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the Grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the Grant in 1881, the date of the Report, being £76,856, it thus appeared that the net relief to the local rates for that year was £41,430, the difference between the amount of the Grant and the local expenditure which it had occasioned. In other words, for every £1 contributed from imperial sources there was a relief to the local rates of 10s. 9d. It was observed, however, that a certain amount of the local expenditure which had been occasioned by the Grant was desirable expenditure, that under the administration of the Board the existence of the Grant had led to increased expenditure by parochial boards on patients in private dwellings which led directly to an improvement in their condition, and that it had also led to the placing of patients in asylums in cases where such a step was desirable. It was estimated that the amount of

Relief of Local Burdens obtained by the Grant was not in 1881 proportionate to the Imperial Expenditure which it involved.

such increased local expenditure of a beneficial kind was not more than £5000, and it was held that the remainder of the £35,426, that is, £30,426 was undesirable expenditure, and that thus £46,430 of the grant might be held either to have really relieved local burdens or otherwise benefited localities. The localities were therefore regarded as having benefited in one way or another to the extent of 12s. 1d. for every £1 received from the grant.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

It may be useful to compare the present position of the grant in regard to the benefits it confers on localities with its position in 1881. We find that the total expenditure on pauper lunatics has risen from £201,068 to £224,051, and that this is £45,583 above what it would have reached according to the rate of increase held to be normal. The amount of the grant in 1886 had risen to £87,164 and the net relief to the local rates is therefore £41,581. If to this we add as before £5000 as desirable local expenditure due to the grant, the efficient relief and other benefits to the localities is represented by £46,581. The local advantage is therefore 10s. 8d. for every £1 received from the grant. That is to say, the relief afforded by the grant is 1s. 5d. per £1 less than it was in 1881.

The Relief of Local Burdens even less in 1886 than it was in 1881.

Another way of stating the position is to say that though the grant has increased from £76,856 to £87,164, the effective relief to local taxation has only increased from £46,430 to £46,581. That is to say, the burden on the imperial taxes has increased by £10,308, while the relief to the local taxes has increased by only £151.

APPENDIX E.

Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy.

(Extracted from the 34th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages lvi–lx.)

Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy.

The continued increase of the burden of pauper lunacy resting upon the community makes it desirable that we should again indicate, as we have indicated in former Reports, what appear to be the prominent causes of that increase, and that we should point to the directions in which a remedy may be found.

From a study of the statistics given in the Appendices of this and former Reports, and of what has been said in former Reports regarding them, the following conclusions may be drawn :—

(1) That the increase of pauper lunacy is much beyond what would naturally result from the increase of population.

(2) That it cannot be attributed to accumulation resulting from longer periods of residence of pauper lunatics in asylums.

(3) That it is only in a very slight degree due to a lowering of the death-rate.

(4) That there is no reason for believing it to be due to an increased tendency to insanity in the community.

(5) That it is not due to any one cause, but to many causes operating with different degrees of force in different localities and under different social conditions.

Among the causes of the increase, we have in former Reports spoken with more or less fulness of the following :—

1. The erection of new asylums for pauper lunatics—specially affecting localities in which no asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics previously existed.

2. The readier means of access to asylums due to increased facilities for travelling.

3. The gradual dying out among the public of feelings of dislike and suspicion towards asylums, a change which has resulted from an increasing recognition on the part of the community of the humane and enlightened methods of modern treatment, and of the protection, comforts, medical treatment, and curative influences generally which modern asylums afford.

4. The greater readiness among the poorer classes to send

relatives to asylums as pauper lunatics, which is due in part to the cause just mentioned, but also in part to a strengthened conviction of the difference which exists between the acceptance of parochial relief in cases of insanity and its acceptance under other conditions.*

5. The growing unwillingness of the poorer classes to submit to all that is involved in keeping an insane relative at home—the discomfort which usually results from the presence of an insane person in a small house, the expense of supporting a member of the family who is unable either to earn wages or to do household work, and the diminution of the earnings of the healthy which the care of an insane relative often involves.

6. The greater willingness of parochial authorities to recognise claims to parochial relief on the ground of insanity.

7. The stimulus, both to the readiness to seek relief and to the willingness to afford it, which has resulted from the giving of a State grant-in-aid towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics.

8. The widening of medical and public opinion as to the degree of mental unsoundness which may be certified to be lunacy.

These remarks refer specially to pauper lunatics in establishments; but all the causes mentioned, *mutatis mutandis*, tend with more or less force to produce an increased number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings also, in some cases directly, in others by the indirect process of filling up asylums and so forcing asylum and parochial authorities to consider the propriety of removing to private dwellings those patients who do not need asylum care, in order to make room for patients who do need such care.

It must not be understood that the causes enumerated have only come into operation in recent years. The influence of all of them, with the exception of that due to the grant-in-aid which was first given in 1875, has been more or less felt for at least twenty years, that is, since 1868, when most of the existing asylums had been built and were in full operation. So far back as in 1870, we said in regard to patients unnecessarily sent to asylums that 'many 'are in need of nothing but care and nursing, which would have 'been continued to them at home, but for the temptation of gratui- 'tous treatment in asylums, and the saving of home trouble which 'removal implies.'† There can be no doubt that persons labouring under mild forms of imbecility or suffering from the mental decay of old age, who would not formerly have been regarded as insane, are now readily certified as lunatics, when that course is for any reason thought to be desirable.

The causes enumerated have not operated with equal force in all parts of the country. In the wealthier parts of the country, for instance, where asylum accommodation has long existed and has been of easy access, the two causes first mentioned cannot have

* The inability of the great bulk of persons, who under ordinary circumstances are well-to-do, of being able to provide without public help for the maintenance of relatives in asylums is recognised by the common sense of the community, which is expressed in such ways as in the legal principle that a husband or father is not made a pauper by accepting relief for an insane wife or child.

† Thirteenth Report, p. xliv.

Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy.

caused the production of pauper lunacy to an extent nearly so great as in the poorer and remoter parts, where no asylum accommodation existed until after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857. On the other hand, in parts of the country which are rich and are growing richer, the tendency to the production of pauper lunacy, which arises from the willingness to admit claims to relief on the ground of insanity, must have acted with a much greater force than in the poorer parts of the country, where the value of property is small in proportion to population, and where the poor-rates are appreciably affected by even small additions to expenditure.

The fact which these two instances illustrate, that an increase of pauper lunatics may alike occur in two parts of the country in which the social conditions as regards wealth are in marked contrast, and in which the increase springs from altogether different causes, shows how difficult it is to estimate the share in the increase of pauper lunacy which each of the causes enumerated may have had.

The effect of a State grant-in-aid in producing pauper lunacy will likewise be different in two such localities. The authorities of large and wealthy parishes will probably seldom be consciously influenced, in dealing with pauper lunacy, by considerations connected with the grant. In the poorer parts of the country, however, the effect of the grant is wide and direct. Numerous cases from such parts have come under our notice in which transfer from the roll of ordinary paupers to the roll of pauper lunatics has avowedly taken place in order to obtain for the parish the benefit of the grant. The general effect of the grant in these parts has been to increase the willingness of parochial authorities to admit claims to relief on the ground of lunacy, and to increase their readiness to place insane persons under care and treatment in asylums. The effect of the grant in the poorer counties has, therefore, been to bring parochial boards, as regards their willingness to afford relief on the ground of lunacy, more or less on a level with the parochial boards of the wealthier counties. The giving of the grant, operating with the other causes enumerated, and also with causes special to certain counties, such as widespread poverty and the shrinkage of population due to the emigration of the healthy, must, as we have shown in previous Reports, have tended to bring about the result that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums is now greater in proportion to population in the poorer counties than in the wealthier, which is the reverse of what was formerly the case.

It must not be inferred from what has been said that the authorities of populous and wealthy parishes have not recognised the risk of improperly taxing the ratepayer which might result from the ready admission of claims to parochial relief made on the ground of lunacy. On the contrary, the authorities of most of the larger urban parishes have for long recognised that risk fully, and have made well-directed efforts to check the growth of the burden of pauper lunacy. Had these efforts not been to a large extent successfully made, the burden of pauper lunacy at the present time would have been much greater than it is.

Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy.

It has been assumed in stating the causes of the increased number of pauper lunatics that the mass of mental unsoundness which now exists in the country has since 1857 remained substantially, if not absolutely, in the same proportion to population. None of the causes enumerated are causes which relate to the production of mental disease. They show that the increase of pauper lunacy which has taken, and is still taking place, may be sufficiently accounted for by supposing that a greater and greater number of the insane persons who go to form the body of mental unsoundness in the community is year after year brought under public cognisance, certification, and registration merely by the transference of their support from private persons to public bodies.* There is no evidence that any considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification, has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from which certified private patients are drawn.

In the case of certified private patients, in regard to whom the enumerated causes of the increase of pauper lunacy cannot be said to have been in operation, the proportion of the insane to the population has undergone little or no change during the whole period covered by our statistics.

This gradual shifting of the mass of lunacy or mental unsoundness in the community from private to public support has been attended with some good and with some evil results. It has extended the benefits of asylum care and treatment to many persons who needed such treatment and who could not otherwise have obtained it; and by bringing many imbeciles in private dwellings in poor and outlying districts under official inspection, it has ameliorated their condition in various ways. On the other hand, there are grounds for thinking that the shifting of the burden of lunacy to public bodies has been accompanied by a weakening of the sense of family obligations towards the insane. The belief appears to have become more general that a claim to freedom from the duties of kinship so far as regards pecuniary sacrifice and personal trouble has been established whenever the person in regard to whom their exercise is called for is certified to be of unsound mind.

The growing belief in the absolute nature of the claim which lunacy gives to parochial assistance, and the readiness to accept relief at the hands of the parish, have been strengthened by the giving of the State grant-in-aid. The fact that the State contributes to the support of pauper lunatics is now widely known by the people, and exaggerated beliefs are often entertained as to the extent of the contribution. Some persons who might hesitate about permitting an insane relative to be supported by the parish, unless under circumstances rendering parochial aid unavoidable, would have no scruples about permitting him to be supported by the State. The feeling that it is the State and not the parish which is bearing the cost of a relative's support has thus weakened the sense of indebtedness to the parish, and the

* The transference of persons of unsound mind from private to public support is not always direct. It often happens that an intervening period occurs in which they receive relief as ordinary paupers.

Causes of the Increase of Pauper Lunacy.

motive for not accepting parochial aid to any greater extent than was quite necessary, arising out of this sense of indebtedness, has thus lost much of its force.

The ways in which the burden of pauper lunacy may be diminished in amount, or at least checked in growth, lie in four directions:—(1) In a careful scrutiny of applications for relief on account of mental unsoundness, so as to ensure that relief is not given on that ground except when it is necessary in the interest of the lunatic or of the public; (2) in the exercise of vigilance in seeing that pauper lunatics are not left in asylums after their mental condition has become such as to render detention unnecessary; (3) in taking care that pauper lunatics are not left on the poor-roll when the cost of their maintenance can be transferred to relatives who are liable for their support and are able to bear it; and (4) in seeing, as regards pauper lunatics who need parochial aid to some extent, that relatives under legal obligations to maintain them are made to contribute towards their support so far as they are able.

APPENDIX F.

Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients.

Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients.

(*Extracted from the 35th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland. Pages* lxii–lxv.)

The average number of private patients in asylums during the five years 1861–65 was 1024, and during the five years 1886–90, that is 25 years later, it was 1554. This gives for the first period 33 per 100,000 of population, and for the second 40, showing an increase of 7 per 100,000 of population. The average number of pauper patients in establishments in the same period rose from 3617 to 7457, showing an increase of 73 per 100,000 of population. The increase of pauper patients during these 25 years was thus more than ten times as great per 100,000 of population as the increase of private patients, and whether a longer or a shorter period be taken for the comparison, a similarly large proportional increase of pauper patients will be found to have occurred.

In our last report, in speaking of certain causes which might be held to be of themselves sufficient to account for the increase of pauper lunacy, it was said that 'there is no evidence that any 'considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which 'is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification 'has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from 'which certified private patients are drawn.'

It was not within the scope of the section of our last Report, from which this passage is quoted, to enter into the reasons on which the belief expressed in it rests. But it may be thought that the small increase of the number of private patients, as compared with the increase of the number of pauper patients, may be accounted for by an increasing transference of registered private patients to the class of registered pauper patients, or by the registration of patients from the outset as pauper patients who would formerly have been registered as private patients, and it may therefore serve a useful purpose to state our reasons for thinking that no material increase of the transference of patients from the private to the pauper class has taken place, and that persons now registered as private patients are in the main as truly private patients, and

Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients.

the persons now registered as pauper patients as truly pauper patients as they have been in former years.

We receive, as a rule, a statement of the profession or occupation of all persons received into asylums, but we have not tabulated these statements because they are so full of uncertainties that their tabulation would not only be of no value, but might be seriously misleading. There have been at all times a certain number of pauper patients in establishments who belong to the professions, or who have at one time occupied positions such as in ordinary circumstances would have placed them among private patients. The great majority of such patients, however, have been reduced by their insanity to destitution, and they are as truly pauper lunatics as the poorest labourers who have become insane. They do not seem to be proportionally more numerous now than they were thirty years ago, and their actual number is still, as it has always been, quite insignificant.

In the case of all private patients who become paupers the change of position is reported to us, and they are then registered as pauper lunatics. Our registers only show the number of such persons for the last eleven years, and from them it appears that 68 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1880–82. and that 67 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1891–92. There is therefore no evidence in the figures we possess to show that during the last eleven years, for which years only we have trustworthy information, any increased rate of transfer from the private to the pauper list has taken place.

It is thus shown that a certain number of private patients yearly become pauper patients, but, on the other hand, a certain number of pauper patients yearly become private patients. Our statistics regarding these last extend further back, and it appears from them that in the two years 1871–72 the number of pauper patients who became private patients was 23, in the two years 1881–82 it was 38, and in the two years 1891–92 it was 35. The flow of this current from the pauper to the private roll, which might be expected to become weaker if patients formerly registered as private patients were now being in increasing numbers registered as pauper patients, is shown by these figures to have become, on the contrary, stronger than it was twenty years ago.

We possess information, from the early years of the institution of the Board on to the present time, as to the amount of money contributed by relatives or from other sources towards the cost of the maintenance of pauper lunatics ; and at first sight the increase which has taken place in the amount of this contribution might seem to support the opinion that some of the persons now registered as pauper patients would in former years have been placed under treatment as private patients. The contributions, which in the year 1861 amounted to 7s. 8d. per head of pauper lunatics relieved, had risen in 1891 to 18s. 9d. per head. But there are considerations

which greatly affect the significance of this increase. As the burden of pauper lunacy became increasingly felt by parishes, the parochial officials were naturally stimulated to make greater efforts to reduce its weight, and accordingly in 1871 these contributions had risen to 13s. 2d. per head of persons relieved. The efforts made to require the relatives of patients to contribute as far as possible to the cost of their maintenance received, further, a special stimulus from the giving of the parliamentary grant in 1875. When that occurred, the central poor law authority enjoined upon Parochial Boards the necessity of seeing that no burden was placed upon the Exchequer which it ought not to bear. Consequently we find that in 1877 the contributions had risen to 18s. 4d. per head of persons relieved; but since that year, although the number of private patients in proportion to population has altered but little, and the number of pauper patients in proportion to population has greatly increased, the contributions from private sources towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics have not materially changed. In 1877 it was, as has been said, 18s. 4d. per head of persons relieved, in 1881 it was 18s. 7d., in 1887 it was 17s. 4d., and in 1891 it was 18s. 9d.

Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients.

The patients who can be most truly said to occupy a debateable ground between that of patients registered as private patients and that of patients registered as paupers, are those patients registered as paupers the cost of whose maintenance is entirely repaid to parishes from private sources. It will be observed, from what is stated on page xliv of this Report, that the number of patients of this class in asylums at 1st January 1886 was only 141; and a reference to that section of our report will show further that few of them, if any, belong to a class of patients who would be likely to have been treated as private patients under past conditions. But even if the class of patients now referred to has somewhat increased, and if all of them were transferred from the pauper to the private roll, the transference would not make any material difference in the comparative increase of the numbers of private and pauper lunatics.

The circumstances of all pauper lunatics in private dwellings come minutely under the view of the Board's officers, and as regards them it is known that they belong to a class who would not, under any circumstances, have come upon our register as private patients. Such patients, if they had not been registered as pauper lunatics, would have been maintained either as ordinary paupers or by their friends, under conditions which would not have brought them under the Board's control. They would, therefore, not have been registered as lunatics at all; and we think that these remarks are true also of the great bulk of the patients now in asylums as pauper lunatics.

The increase which has taken place in the number of private patients may be the result either of an increasing tendency to insanity in the community, or it may be largely, if not wholly, accounted for by considerations somewhat similar to those which

Increase of Pauper Lunacy not due to Registration as Pauper Patients of Persons who would formerly have been Registered as Private Patients.

we regarded as operative in causing some if not all of the great increase of pauper patients. We have no statistics which make it possible to demonstrate how the matter stands. It is certain, however, that if the means of finding accommodation for private patients at pauper rates of board were made greater than they now are, the effect would be to place a considerable number of persons upon the private roll who are now registered as pauper lunatics, and we should thus have an increase of the number of private patients which would clearly have no connection whatever with an increased production of lunacy. In other words, we could create the circumstances, as regards accommodation and rates of board, which would certainly increase the number of registered private patients without any increased liability to insanity having occurred in that part of the community from which private patients are drawn.

APPENDIX G.—Table I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classified as Private and Pauper Patients, the Number of Criminal Lunatics, and the Number of Inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

At 1st January.	Number of Private Lunatics.		Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Totals.			Number of Patients in Lunatic Department of General Prison.	Number of Patients in Training Schools for Imbecile Children.
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.		
1858	1012	20	2953	1784	1032	4737	5769	26	29
1859	1011	24	3103	1877	1035	4980	6015	29	28
1860	971	21	3379	1847	992	5226	6218	33	22
Average of the 5 Years, 1861–65.	1024	21	3617	1691	1045	5308	6353	31	34
Average of the 5 Years, 1866–70.	1139	32	4283	1521	1171	5804	6975	47	91
1871	1213	56	4823	1463	1269	6286	7555	51	123
1872	1237	62	4876	1492	1299	6368	7667	51	131
1873	1249	76	4984	1488	1325	6472	7797	54	131
1874	1280	76	5088	1441	1356	6529	7885	51	133
1875	1287	85	5274	1387	1372	6661	8033	49	143
Average of the 5 Years.	1252	71	5010	1454	1323	6464	7787	51	132
1876	1286	111	5531	1381	1397	6912	8309	54	146
1877	1357	104	5773	1417	1461	7190	8651	57	153
1878	1353	108	6040	1385	1461	7425	8886	55	156
1879	1358	110	6292	1398	1468	7690	9158	57	171
1880	1387	108	6474	1415	1495	7889	9384	61	179
Average of the 5 Years.	1348	108	6022	1399	1456	7421	8878	57	161
1881	1411	113	6722	1516	1524	8238	9762	55	195
1882	1404	116	7007	1568	1520	8575	10095	62	198
1883	1414	120	7017	1693	1534	8710	10244	63	203
1884	1441	128	7078	1811	1569	8889	10458	53	228
1885	1462	130	7174	1861	1592	9035	10627	53	238
Average of the 5 Years.	1426	121	7000	1690	1548	8689	10237	57	212
1886	1469	120	7248	2058	1589	9306	10895	62	230
1887	1489	130	7266	2140	1619	9406	11025	56	228
1888	1541	132	7386	2270	1673	9656	11329	52	228
1889	1636	131	7600	2297	1767	9897	11664	57	233
1890	1637	128	7788	2445	1765	10233	11998	58	246
Average of the 5 Years.	1554	128	7457	2222	1682	9700	11382	57	233
1891	1679	124	7988	2489	1803	10477	12280	57	258
1892	1702	125	8207	2435	1827	10642	12469	57	273
1893	1773	115	8318	2519	1888	10837	12725	55	278
1894	1801	108	8476	2565	1909	11041	12950	54	296

APPENDIX G.—TABLE II.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.*						
		Private Lunatics.		Pauper Lunatics.		Totals.		
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	3,027,665	34	1	98	59	35	157	192
1859.....	3,041,812	33	1	102	62	34	164	198
1860.....	3,054,738	32	1	111	61	33	172	205
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865.		**33**	**1**	**117**	**54**	**34**	**171**	**205**
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870.		**35**	**1**	**132**	**47**	**36**	**179**	**215**
1871.....	3,368,921	36	2	145	44	38	189	227
1872.....	3,404,798	37	2	145	44	39	189	228
1873.....	3,441,056	37	2	147	44	39	191	230
1874.....	3,477,704	37	2	148	42	39	190	229
1875.....	3,514,744	37	2	152	40	39	192	231
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**37**	**2**	**147**	**43**	**39**	**190**	**229**
1876.....	3,552,183	37	3	157	39	40	196	236
1877.....	3,590,022	38	3	163	40	41	203	244
1878.....	3,628,268	38	3	168	39	41	207	248
1879.....	3,665,443	37	3	173	39	40	212	252
1880.....	3,705,995	38	3	177	39	41	216	257
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**168**	**39**	**41**	**207**	**248**
1881.....	3,742,564	38	3	181	41	41	222	263
1882.....	3,770,657	38	3	187	42	41	229	270
1883.....	3,798,961	38	3	186	45	41	231	272
1884.....	3,827,478	38	3	186	48	41	234	275
1885.....	3,856,307	38	3	187	49	41	236	277
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**186**	**45**	**41**	**231**	**272**
1886.....	3,885,155	38	3	188	53	41	241	282
1887.....	3,914,318	38	3	187	55	41	242	283
1888.....	3,943,701	39	3	189	58	42	247	289
1889.....	3,973,305	41	3	193	58	44	251	295
1890.....	4,003,132	41	3	196	62	44	258	302
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**40**	**3**	**190**	**57**	**43**	**247**	**290**
1891.....	4,033,180	42	3	200	62	45	262	307
1892.....	4,063,452	42	3	203	60	45	263	308
1893.....	4,093,959	44	3	205	62	47	267	314
1894.....	4,124,691	44	3	207	63	47	270	317

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the calculations are made on the Population of the *previous* year—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX G.—Table III.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1894, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8033	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		**8742·5**	**2385**	**1450**	**664**	**2114**	**270**	**7·6**
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		**10112·9**	**2575**	**157**	**754**	**2326**	**249**	**7·5**
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		**11245·1**	**2573**	**1496**	**802**	**2298**		**7·1**
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
Average of 4 Years.		**12487·0**	**2915**	**1682**	**995**	**2677**	**238**	**8·0**
1894	12950							

APPENDIX G.—TABLE IV.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1893, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of *Private* Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Number of *Pauper* Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
		Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201	1538	9·7	34·5	44·2
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1223	134	1357	387	1357	1744	11·0	38·6	49·6
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478	1901	11·9	41·6	53·5
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504	1862	10·0	41·9	51·9
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456	1796	9·4	40·1	49·5
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402	1734	9·1	38·2	47·3
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578	1933	9·6	42·6	52·2
1881	3,742,564	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653	1989	9·0	44·2	53·2
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491	1798	8·1	39·5	47·6
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621	2016	10·4	42·7	53·1
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548	1925	9·9	40·4	50·3
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531	1859	8·5	39·7	48·2
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456	1812	9·1	37·5	46·6
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516	1884	9·4	38·7	48·1
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589	1982	10·0	40·3	50·3
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631	2018	9·7	41·1	50·8
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10·5	41·7	52·2
1891	4,033,180	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10·7	43·1	53·8
1892	4,063,452	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10·4	45·1	55·5
1893	4,093,957	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10·4	45·9	56·3

APPENDIX H.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REQUEST BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND FOR A SPECIAL REPORT RESPECTING THE ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

1.—*Letter of 7th May* 1894, *from the Secretary for Scotland to the General Board of Lunacy.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,
WHITEHALL, S.W., *7th May* 1894.

SIR,—With reference to the question to be put to the Secretary for Scotland by Mr John Redmond, M.P., in the House of Commons to-day, respecting the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland, I am directed by Sir George Trevelyan to request that the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy will, at their early convenience, furnish him with a Special Report on the subject, similar to that recently called for by the Irish Government, which he can lay before Parliament.

I am to enclose a copy of the Report made to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, for your information.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

The Secretary to the
General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

(*Notice of Question referred to in the foregoing letter.*)

4. Mr JOHN REDMOND,—To ask the Secretary for Scotland, with regard to the fact that the number of insane persons under official cognizance in Scotland has increased from 6341 in 1862 to 13,058 in 1892, whether the increase is believed to be real or only apparent.

And, whether he has called, or intends to call, for a Special Report on this subject, similar to that called for by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. [Monday, 7th May.]

2.—*Letter of 16th May 1894, from the General Board of Lunacy to the Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, *16th May* 1894.

SIR,—I have laid before the Board your letter of the 7th instant, No. S. 9383, requesting the Board to furnish the Secretary for Scotland with a Special Report respecting the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Scotland, similar to that recently called for by the Irish Government.

The Board will be glad if you will favour them with the terms in which the Irish Government called for the Report from the Inspectors of Lunatics.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Scotland,
Dover House,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

3.—*Letter of 25th May 1894, from the Secretary for Scotland to the General Board of Lunacy.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,
WHITEHALL, S.W., *25th May* 1894.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 16th instant, I am directed by the Secretary for Scotland to state that he requested information from the Irish Office as to the terms in which they called for the Report on the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland, and has received the reply, of which a copy is enclosed for the information of your Board.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

The Secretary to the
General Board of Lunacy.

(*Copy Reply from the Irish Office referred to in the foregoing Letter.*)

DUBLIN CASTLE, *23rd May* 1894.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply to transmit to you a copy of the Special Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland on the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity.

The instructions for the preparation of this Report were given informally by the Chief Secretary to the Inspectors of Lunatics, and it was not therefore made the subject of official terms of reference.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. HARRELL.

The Under Secretary for Scotland,
Whitehall, S.W.

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